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THE

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AND

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OF

THE UNITED STATES;

FOR

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1832.

D'1901.

NEW APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tables are given in pages, 159, 160, and 161, showing the Population, the number of Representatives, and the Fractions unrepresented in each State, according to the apportionments under the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Census, respectively; the population of each State, according to the 5th Census; and calculations for the apportionment of Representatives under the 5th Census, for the numbers 48,000 to 55,000, inclusive, of the representative population; annexed is a statement of the number of Representatives to which each State will be entitled, with the fractions, at a ratio of 47,700, the number agreed to in the House of Representatives, February 15, 1832.

STATES.	Members.	Fractions.	STATES.	Members.	Fractions.
Maine	8	17,833	North Carolina	13	19,647
New Hampshire	5	30,826	South Carolina	9	25,725
Massachusetts	12	38,007	Georgia	9	511
Rhode Island	2	1,799	Kentucky	13	1,732
Connecticut	6	11,465	Tennessee	13	5,163
Vermont	5	42,147	Ohio	19	29,582
New York	40	5,101	Louisiana	3	28,804
New Jersey	6	33,722	Indiana	7	9,130
Pennsylvania	28	12,472	Mississippi	2	14,953
Delaware	1	27,732	Illinois	3	14,047
Maryland	8	24,243	Alabama	5	24,008
Virginia	21	21,803	Missouri	2	35,019

Making the whole number of Representatives two hundred and forty; and the total unrepresented fractions of all the States, 475,478. The number of votes for President and Vice President, will, according to this apportionment, be two hundred and eighty-eight, making an increase of twenty-seven.

ERRATA.

The Total amounts at the end of page 163 should be, in the *first column*, $382,658 40, and in the *second column*, $239,200 80, instead of the sums there given.

Page 13, line 9 from the bottom, for "*choosen*" read "*choosing.*"

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1832, by Peter Force, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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FIRST AMERICAN CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COLONIES IN RELATION TO THE MEASURES WHICH OCCASIONED THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, HELD IN NEW-YORK, IN OCTOBER, 1765.

I. Passage of the Act of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15, for raising a revenue in the Colonies.

Extract from the King's Speech, on the opening of the Session, November 15, 1763.

"The improvement of the public revenue, by such regulations as shall be judged most expedient for that purpose, deserves your most serious consideration: this will be the surest means of reducing the national debt, and of relieving my subjects from those burdens which the expenses of the late war have brought upon them; and will, at the same time, establish the public credit upon the most solid foundation."

Extract from the Commons' Address of Thanks.

"Your Majesty may be assured that we will bestow the strictest attention upon that interesting subject, which your Majesty has pointed out to our serious consideration: and will diligently weigh every Regulation which may be proposed for the improvement of the public revenue, as the most effectual method to reduce the national debt, to relieve your Majesty's subjects from the burdens of the late war, and to confirm and strengthen the public credit."

Resolutions proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means and agreed to, unanimously, by the House, for raising a revenue in the American Colonies.

March 10 1764.

THAT a duty of 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. avoirdupois, be laid upon all foreign coffee, imported from any place (except from Great Britain) into the British colonies and plantations in America.

2. That a duty of 6*d.* per pound weight, be laid upon all foreign indico, imported into the said colonies and plantations.

3. That a duty of 7*l.* per ton, be laid upon all wine of the growth of the Madeiras, or of any other island or place, lawfully imported from the respective place of the growth of such wine, into the said colonies and plantations.

4 That a duty of 10*s.* per ton, be laid upon all Portugal, Spanish, or any other wine (except French wine) imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.

5. That a duty of 2*s.* per pound weight, be laid upon all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herbs, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.

6. That a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per piece, be laid upon all calicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great Britain into the said colonies and plantations.

7. That a duty of 3*s.* per piece, be laid upon all foreign linen cloth, called cambric, and upon all French lawns imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.

8. That a duty of 7*s.* per cwt. be laid upon all coffee, stripped in any British colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place except Great Britain.

9. That a duty of one half-penny per pound weight, be laid upon all pimento shipped in any British colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place except to Great Britain.

10 That an act, made in the 6th Geo. 2, cap. 13, be continued until the 30th September, 1764.

11. That the said act be, with amendments, made perpetual, from the 29th September, 1764.

12. That from and after the said 29th September, 1764, in lieu of the duty granted by the said act upon molasses and syrups, a duty of 3*d.* per gallon be laid upon all molasses and syrups of the growth, product, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into the British colonies and plantations in America.

13. That the produce of all the said duties, and also of the duties which shall from and after the said 29th September, 1764. be raised, by virtue of the said act, made in the 6th of his late Majesty, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, and there reserved, to be from time to time disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and secur-

ing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

14. *That towards further defraying the said expences, it may be proper to charge certain Stamp duties in the said Colonies and Plantations.**

15. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of the rate or duty commonly called the old subsidy upon any foreign goods (except wines) of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe or the East Indies, exported from this Kingdom, to the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

16. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of any rate or duty upon any white calicoes or foreign linens, exported from this Kingdom, to the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

17. That the duties imposed in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, by an act made in the 25th year of the reign of King Charles the 2nd, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for the better securing the Plantation trade, be declared to be sterling money.

18. That the importation of rum and spirits, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign or American Colony or Plantation, into the British Colonies and Plantations in America, be prohibited.

March 13, 1764.

THAT an additional duty of 1*l.* 2*s.* per cwt. be laid upon all white or clayed sugars, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign American Colony or Plantation imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America.

2. That the produce of the said additional duty be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

3. That upon all wines (except French wines) exported as merchandise, from this Kingdom, to the British Colonies and Plantations in America, a drawback be allowed of all the duties paid on the importation of such wines, except 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton, part of the additional duty of 4*l.* per ton, granted by act made in the last session of parliament; and also except such part of the duties paid upon wines, imported by strangers or aliens, or in foreign ships, as exceeds what would have been payable upon such wines, if the same had been imported by British subjects, and in British ships.

4. That no allowance be made for leakage, upon the importation of any wines into this Kingdom, unless such wines be imported directly from the place of their growth, or from the usual place of their first shipping, except only Madeira wines, imported from any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, or from the East Indies.

5. That any person or persons, be permitted to import, in ships belonging to his Majesty's subjects, whale fins, taken from whales caught, by any of his Majesty's subjects, in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, or in any seas on the coasts of any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, without paying any custom, subsidy, or duty, for the same (other than and except the rate of duty commonly called the old subsidy) for the term of 7 years, from the 25th December, 1763.†

* This was an independent, substantive Resolution, followed by nothing; and yet was a resolution not only of extreme magnitude, but of the most general and highest legal nature involving in it a decision of the first and most fundamental principles of liberty, property, and government; and was also well worthy, as to the temporary policy of it, the most serious of all consideration. This was resolved too, if I am informed right, at the close of the night, and at the rising of the House: so that every body must have taken it as a clear thing, that they could at any time come to a resolution upon any general point of law, whenever they should see it expedient so to do. *Letters on Libels.*

The Ministry deemed it necessary this year to contemplate America as a source of future revenue. A series of Resolutions was brought into the House for regulating the trade and imposing duties on certain articles of American commerce: they formed the basis of an Act, which afterwards passed the legislature, and directed that the new duties should be paid in specie into the English exchequer. The Resolutions were accompanied with one for introducing a Stamp duty into America; but the Minister withdrew it for the present, in order to allow time for the colonists to petition against it, when brought forward in another session.

While the yell of Indian carnage was yet in their ears, and the smoke of their ruined habitations before their eyes, the rage and despair of the Americans were further inflamed by the arrival of the British Resolutions for imposing taxes. A more unfavourable moment could not have been selected. The unaccommodating regulations on trade, gave no hope of compromise or evasion of the new duties. The Americans perceiving in these Resolutions the first appearance of a general and extensive plan of taxation, the limits of which being concealed from their sight, were magnified to their apprehension, determined not to wait for the gradual exposure of the plan to combat it by parts, but to strike at once at the basis, by denying the right of the mother country to impose taxes on the colonies, which not being represented in parliament, did neither really nor virtually consent to the imposition." *Adolphus.*

† These Resolutions caused very little debate, and were passed unanimously by the House of Commons. While they were before the House Mr. Grenville, first Commissioner of the Treasury, among other reasons advanced by him, represented the Colonies "as overflowing with plenty, unembarrassed with taxes, and distinguished by unequalled ease and happiness. He soon convinced the House of the impoverished state of the finances of the Kingdom, that beside all the former load of debt, the last war had created

On the 5th of April, 1764, an Act entitled "*an Act granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. (intituled, an Act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America:)*" &c. in which the foregoing Resolutions were embodied, received the King's assent. The following is the Preamble to the Act—

"Whereas it is expedient, that new duties and regulations should be established for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for extending and securing the Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and your Majesty's dominions in America, which by the peace have been so happily enlarged: and whereas it is just and necessary, that a revenue should be raised in your Majesty's said dominions in America, for paying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same. *We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, being desirous of making some provision in this present Session of Parliament towards raising the said revenue in America, have resolved to give and grant* * *to your Majesty, the several rates and duties hereinafter mentioned*," &c.

Extracts from the Act. (4 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 15.)

§ 18. That from and after the 29th day of September, 1764, no rum or spirits of the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall be imported or brought into any of the Colonies or Plantations in America which now are, or hereafter may be, in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon forfeiture of all such rum or spirits, together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture thereof; to be siezed by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs, and prosecuted in such manner and form as herein after is expressed; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 25. That if any British Ship or Vessel laden, as aforesaid, with any goods of the produce or manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, or having on board any molasses or syrups the produce of any foreign Colony or Plantation, shall be discovered by any officer of his Majesty's customs within two leagues of the shore of any British Colony or Plantation in America and the master or person taking charge of such ship or vessel shall not produce a certificate that bond has been given, pursuant to the directions of this or any other act of parliament, as the case may require; or if he shall not produce such certificate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs where he shall arrive, either in Great Britain or any British American Colony or Plantation, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the goods therein laden, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein after is directed.

§ 41. All sums of money imposed as penalties or forfeitures, by this or any other act

seventy-three millions, sixty-three millions of which were the work of the last four years of it; and in addition to all this, the Germans claimed seven millions of arrears: that the state of the national income made it indispensably necessary that every part of the Government should contribute to the utmost to lighten the public burden; and that the whole charge of the American governments being three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, it was highly reasonable that they should submit to the taxes he was about to impose upon them." *Minot.*

* But the grand manœuvre in that business of new regulating the Colonies, was the fifteenth act of the fourth of George the Third, which, besides containing several of the matters to which I alluded, opened a new principle; and here properly began the second period of the policy of this Country with regard to the Colonies, by which a scheme of regular plantation parliamentary revenue was adopted in theory, and settled in practice. This act, sir, had for the first time, the title of 'giving and granting' duties in the Colonies and Plantations in America; and for the first time, it was asserted in the preamble, 'that it was just and necessary, that a revenue should be raised there.' Then come the technical words of 'giving and granting,' and thus a complete American revenue act was made, in all the forms, and with a full avowal of the equity, policy, and even the necessity of taxing the Colonies, without any formal consent of theirs. There were contained also in the preamble to that act, these very remarkable words, 'the Commons being desirous to make some provision towards raising the said revenue.' By these words, it appeared to the Colonies, that this act was only the beginning of sorrows, &c. 'This ill prospect appeared boundless in extent and endless in duration. *Burke on American Taxation.*

The principle of commercial monopoly ran through no less than twenty-nine acts of parliament from 1660 to 1764. In all these acts the system of Commerce was established, as that from which, alone, their contributions to the strength of the empire were expected. During this whole period, a parliamentary revenue was no part of the object of colonization. Accordingly, in all the laws which regarded them, the technical words of revenue laws were avoided. Such have usually a title, purporting their being "grants," and the words "give and grant," usually precede their enacting clauses. Although duties were imposed on America, by previous acts of parliament, no one title of "giving an aid to his Majesty," or any other of the usual titles to revenue acts, was to be found in any of them. They were intended as regulations of trade, and not as sources of national supplies. Till the year 1764, all stood on commercial regulation and restraint. *Ramsay.*

of parliament relating to the customs, which shall be paid, incurred, or recovered, in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be collected recovered, and paid, to the amount of the value which such nominal sums bear in Great Britain; and that such monies shall and may be received and taken according to the proportion and value of five shillings and sixpence the ounce in silver, and that all the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this or any other act or acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America which shall be incurred there, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any court of record, or in any court of admiralty, in the said Colonies or Plantations where such offence shall be committed, or in any court of vice admiralty which may or shall be appointed over all America (which court of admiralty or vice admiralty are hereby respectively authorized and required to proceed, hear, and determine the same) at the election of the informer or prosecutor.

46 That from and after the 29th day of September, 1764, in case any information shall be commenced and brought to trial in America, on account of any seizure of any ship or goods as forfeited by this or any other act of parliament relating to his Majesty's customs, wherein a verdict or sentence shall be given for the claimer thereof; and it shall appear to the judge or court before whom the same shall be tried, that there was a probable cause of seizure, the judge or court before whom the same shall be tried shall certify on the record or other proceedings, that there was a probable cause for the prosecutor's seizing the said ship or goods; and, in such case, the defendant shall not be entitled to any costs of suit whatsoever; nor shall the persons who seized the said ship or goods, be liable to any action, or other suit or prosecution, on account of such seizure: and in case any action, or other suit or prosecution, shall be commenced and brought to trial against any person or persons whatsoever, on account of the seizing any such ship or goods, where no information shall be commenced or brought to trial to condemn the same, and a verdict or sentence shall be given upon such action or prosecution against the defendant or defendants, if the court or judge before whom such action or prosecution, shall certify in like manner as aforesaid, that there was a probable cause for such seizure, then the plaintiff besides his ship or goods so seized, or the value thereof, shall not be entitled to above two pence damages, nor to any costs of suit; nor shall the defendent in such prosecution be fined above one shilling.*

* Agreeably to the spirit of this law, all the Officers of the Ships of War, stationed on the coasts of America and the West Indies, were made to take the Custom House oaths, and act as revenue officers for the prevention of smuggling. But the alertness and activity, which those gentlemen had so lately exerted with so much advantage and honour to themselves and their country in taking prizes from the enemy, were more prejudicial than serviceable to the general interests of Commerce in their new employment. Little acquainted as may be supposed, with rules which require long study and practice to understand them, and still less with the prudential reasons, which had hitherto induced a relaxation of the vigour of the law in cases where a judicious overlooking was for the national advantage, they eagerly sought, and indiscriminately seized every vessel they found in the smallest degree transgressing the strict letter of the law, the interpretation of which was in a great measure in their own hands. In cases of improper seizure redress might be sought by appeal to the board of admiralty or treasury at home [England;] which, considering the delay and distance, and the circumstances of the plaintiffs and defendants, could very seldom be productive of any redress. *Macpherson.*

At the same time that they, [the Ministers] thought it expedient to fit out armed cutters, under the command of sea-officers, to prevent smuggling on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, they obliged all sea-officers stationed on those of our American Colonies, to act in the capacity of the meanest revenue officers; making them submit to the usual custom house oaths, and custom house regulations for that purpose; by means of which the nature of their own important and exalted character was debased, and that irregular vivacity of theirs, and contempt of common forms, which had been so lately, and with such advantage, exerted against the common enemy, was now inconsiderately played off upon the subject.

If these gentlemen did not understand all those cases in which ships were liable to penalty, they as little understood those, in which ships were exempt even from detention; and, of course, hurt the interests of trade in the same proportion that they disappointed the expectations of the treasury; so that, through the natural violence of their disposition, and their unacquaintance with the revenue business, (and how could it be expected they should all at once become acquainted with a business, which requires, at least, as much study at that they had been bred to?) the trade still carried on between British subjects, in spite of that vast number and intricacy of bonds, clearances, cockets, affidavits, stamps, certificates, registers, manifests, &c. with which the heart has been so unskilfully oppressed to benefit of the members, was very much injured.

What served greatly to aggravate this evil, was its being, in a great measure, without prevention or redress; or at least that speedy prevention and redress, which so great an evil required. Those who did the mischief, lived on an element, where civil justice is well known to have but little influence: or, if they sometimes ventured on shore, it was in bodies too numerous not to intimidate the civil officers; or in places, where their situa-

Extract from the King's Speech, at the close of the Session, April 19, 1764.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have so cheerfully and unanimously granted. The ample provision you have made for the several services recommended to you, and especially for maintaining my fleet in a respectable state, will, I am confident, preserve to this nation its proper weight and influence, and give strength and security to all my dominions.

"The wise regulations which have been established to augment the public revenues, to unite the interests of the most distant possessions of my crown, and to encourage and secure their commerce with Great Britain, call for my hearty approbation."

ders, to call them by no worse a name, were not cognizable, or where, at least, they ran no risk of being met by those whose business it was to prosecute them. The Lords of the Admiralty, or of the Treasury in Europe, could alone remove the evil; so that considering the time an application to these Boards must have taken in reaching them, and the orders of these Boards in reaching the transgressors, it may fairly be accounted one of the greatest blessings Great Britain has had for a long time past to boast of, that the trade of her Colonies, as far as it depended upon these new fangled Custom House officers, was not in the mean time totally annihilated. *Ann. Regis.*

II. Petitions and Remonstrances of the Colonies, in 1764.

General Assembly of New-York, April 20, 1764.

ALDERMAN *Livingston*, in Behalf of the Merchants of the City of *New York*, laid before the House, a Copy of a Memorial drawn up by the said Merchants, in order to be presented to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, complaining of the Hardships the Trade of this Colony labours under, by Reason of a Statute of the sixth of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, commonly called the Sugar Act; and praying Relief in the Premises: Which said Copy of a Memorial being read, and a Copy of a Letter wrote by the Committee of Correspondence, inclosing the said Memorial, to the Agent of this Colony at the Court of *Great-Britain*, being also read,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the House do approve of the said Memorial, and of the Letter accompanying the same.

Resolved Nemine Contradicente, That this House will provide Ways and Means for paying all Expenses attending the said Memorial, and which may accrue by Means of opposing the Renewal or Continuation of the said Statute of the sixth of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, commonly called the Sugar Act.

Ordered, That the Committee of Correspondence direct the Agent of this Colony to give all possible Opposition to the Renewal, or Continuation, of the said Act of the sixth of his late Majesty King *George* the Second; and acquaint him, that this House will pay all such Expences as may accrue by Means of the said Opposition.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled. The Memorial of the Merchants of the City of New-York, *in the Colony of* New-York, *in* America.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the declining state of the Commerce of this and the other Northern Colonies, from the present rigorous execution of the statute of the 6th of his late majesty king *George* the Second, called the Sugar Act, is become an Object of such serious and universal Concern, that the Mercantile Part of the Community who are more immediately interested, would at so melancholy a Juncture, be lost to all Sense of Duty to their Country and themselves, were they to remain silent Spectators of the impending Ruin; they therefore most humbly beg Leave, in Behalf of themselves and their Country, to represent to this honourable House, so great and fatal an Evil; in full Confidence, that the Impartiality, Justice, and Wisdom of the British Parliament, and their equal Regard to the Welfare of every Part of his Majesty's Dominions, will effectually secure them an adequate Redress

And to this End your Memorialists beg leave to shew, that the inhabitants of this Colony are dutiful and loyal Subjects to his most sacred Majesty, and zealous for the Honour and Interest of *Great-Britain*, having given distinguished Proofs of their cordial Attachment to both, as well by their strenuous Efforts as the vast Expence they have cheerfully sustained during the late just and necessary War.

That by the great Labour and Industry of the Inhabitants of these Colonies, they have so cultivated a rude and Savage Wilderness, as to be able from the Produce of their Lands to carry on several Branches of Commerce, both useful to themselves and highly advantageous to *Great-Britain*.

That the Northern British Colonies are by the Nature of their Climate, unhappily distinguished from most other Countries, for besides the Injury which our Wool receives from the excessive Heats of our Summers, by rendering it coarse and hairy; the Length and Severity of the Winters, attended with the extream Depth of the Snow, forbid the raising of Sheep, but under the greatest Difficulties and Hazards; and thus the Manufacture of Wool becomes precarious and almost impracticable: Vast Quantities of Woollen Clothing, which can only be supplied us by the Mother Country, are nevertheless wanting; while at the same Time the Soil, pecu-

ces little or nothing that affords a direct Remittance thither in Payment.

The Inhabitants have from these natural Causes, been driven to seek a Market for their Produce in the British *West-Indies*; and such Produce by the further Population and Improvement of the Country, becoming too great for a Vent there, they have for many Years past, carried on a very beneficial Traffick with several of the foreign Sugar Islands as well before as since the Act, which by imposing Duties that amount to a Prohibition, would long since have deprived them of the Life and Support of their Commerce and Credit, had they been severely exacted; for your Memorialists conceive, a Truth capable of the clearest Demonstration, that the Suppression of their Trade with the foreign Sugar Islands, by whatsoever Means effected, must necessarily end not only in the utter Impoverishment of his Majesty's Northern Colonies, and the Destruction of their Navigation, but in the grievous Detriment of the British Manufactures and Artificers, and the great Diminution of the Trade, Power, Wealth, and naval Strength of *Great-Britain*.

In order to this, as well to set the vast Advantages *Great-Britain* derives from her Northern Colonies, in the clearest Light, they implore the Patience of this honourable House, while they exhibit a brief State of their general Commerce.

The Produce, except the inconsiderable Articles sent directly to *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*, consists of Fish; the far greater Part whereof is transported to *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, and there principally converted into Cash or Bills of Exchange, which are remitted to *England*, and Part of the Remainder sold in the *West-Indies*, to the English, according to their Exigencies, and the rest of the foreign *West-India* Islands; or consists of Flour, Beef, Pork, Lumber and Horses, which are also exported to the British *West-Indies*; and afterwards supplying their Markets, the remaining Overplus is sold in the foreign Colonies, either for Specie, Sugar or Molasses: This Specie is immediately remitted to *Great-Britain*, and the Sugar either consumed among us or exchanged for the Produce of some of the Southern Colonies which is remitted home or shipped to some foreign ports in *Europe*, and there invested in Bills, to discharge our Debts in *Great-Britain*; and the Molasses is either consumed amongst us in the brewing of Beer, and by the poor sort of People, in great Quantities, in the Room of Sugar, or distilled into Rum: And this again, is a most essential article in that branch, partly exchanged in a course of Commerce with our own Colonies for Fish, the Proceeds of which, as before is shewn, center in *Great Britain*, and partly disposed of in *Africa*, for Gold, Ivory and Slaves: Of these, the two first are directly remitted home, and the latter sold in the British *West-Indies*, for Money or Bills of Exchange; both which are also immediately remitted home, and partly barteredwith the *Indian* Natives, (who will deal with no Traders destitute of this Spirit, and resent the thoughts of being stinted in their favourite Liquor, with the highest Indignation,) for Furs and Skins, which constitutes another very considerable Remittance to our Mother Country.

The amazing Quantities of British Manufactures and other Goods, which the Colonies on this Continent have thus been enabled by their Produce and Trade, to import from *Great Britain*, and the vast Advantages thence arising to her, can be much better ascertained at home, than by your Memorialists. But should they be indulged in a Conjecture founded on their best Information, they conceive the Value will not fall short of Three Millions, Sterling, per Annum; and supposing half a Million to be expended by the Mother Country, in the unwrought Materials, and other Articles from abroad, and which constitute part of our Supply, it will leave in favour of *Great-Britain*, exclusive of all other Advantages, the Prodigious Profit of Two Millions and an Half, Sterling; a Profit greater, your Memorialists presume, than any Nation in the World derives from her Colonies.

What Share this Colony in particular contributes towards so vast an Accession of Wealth to the Mother Country, your Memorialists can determine with greater Clearness and Certainty; for which, among other Purposes, they beg leave to have recourse to the Custom House Books of the Port of *New-York* from which it appears, that for the five last Years, there have been entered yearly, at a Medium, from *Great-Btitain*, Thirty Nine Ships, the mean difference of whose Cargoes amounted, on a moderate Estimate each Year, to *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds*, Sterling; and an ordinary Valuation of the Quantity of Exports of this Colony to *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, from the Month of *November*, 1762, to *November*, 1763, collected from the said Books, and consisting of Flax Seed, Furs, Pig and Bar Iron, Beeswax, Copper Ore, naval Stores, Ship Timber, Plank, and other Things, amounts to L. 34,252 Sterling; the Exports to the *West-India* Settlements, and what hath been sent coastwise, consisting of Flour, Beef, Pork, Bread, Lumber, &c. about one half whereof is vended, at the British *West-India* Islands, and the Rest at the foreign Settlements, amounted for the Year 1763, to L. 117,531, Sterling, both which Sums are equal to L. 151,783, Sterling, which deducted from the Value of the Imports, shews that they exceed all our exports by L. 468,217, Sterling.

Such being the prodigious balance against us, it may be necessary to show how we have hitherto been enabled to support our Credit, especially as that part of our Produce which is proper for a direct remittance, appears so very inconsiderable, that it could not be done from an intercourse with the British *West-India* Islands only, to which the law in Question would confine us, will they conceive be evident from a few observations: Sugar and Molasses have been shewn to be the very Sinews of our Commerce, and the sources from which, in a course of Trade, we draw the most valuable Remittances, it would therefore seem necessary that they should be imported in quantities sufficient to supply the various de-

mands of our several commercial Interchanges, as well as our own Consumption; but our Sugar Colonies are unable to afford this ample Supply, nor if they were, could they take our Produce, which alone would capacitate us to purchase it.

Considering the prodigious Consumption of *West-India* Produce, in *Great-Britain*, in *Ireland*, and in the Colonies on the Continent; the amazing increase of those Colonies, their Inhabitants already amounting to above two Millions; the vast accession of Subjects by the late Conquests, computed at two hundred Thousand, besides the innumerable Tribes of *Indians* in the extensive Countries ceded to the British Crown; the most strenuous Advocate for the interest of those Islands, must admit their utter incapacity to afford a supply equal to so immense a demand.

As an instance of this inability, without dwelling upon the Artifice of importing foreign Sugars, and then reshipping them in English Casks, as their own produce; a practice two frequent in the Islands. we beg leave, on the Articles of Rum and Molasses, to have recourse to the Custom House Books of the Ports of *Boston* and *Salem*, in the Colony of the *Massachussetts Bay*: by these it appears, that from the month of *January*, in the Year 1762, to the same month in the Year following, were imported from the *French* Islands lately reduced to his Majesty's Obedience, Seven Thousand Hogsheads of Molasses; and from our English Islands, not above Four Hundred and Six of Rum, and Four Hundred and Twenty-Four of Molasses; of which Molasses Four Hundred and Twelve were of the Island of *Jamaica*, Twelve only from all the other English Islands together.

Besides the scarcity of these Articles so apparent, it is the constant practice of all our *West-India* Islands, (*Jamaica* excepted) to distill their Molasses; and this, though done in a warm Climate by Slaves, fed with salt Herring and Roots; the latter of which are by the Slaves themselves, on Days in all other Christian Countries, devoted to Rest, and the Service of Almighty God; their Rum of equal Proof and Spirit, however incredible, is sold at our Market thirty per Cent. higher than what is manufactured at *North America*, where Labourers are scarcer, and their Clothing and Provisions, on account of their Qualities and the price of Labour, owing to the disproportion of Inhabitants to the extents of the Tracts of Land still uncultivated, much higher than in any other part of the World.

Our Produce on the contrary, even when we had the freest intercourse with the foreign Islands, was from the great Quantities poured upon them from the several Colonies, so low at a Medium in the British *West-Indies* as seldom to afford the Exporter any profit.

Thus supplied with the Staple of this Country in vast Abundance, and at a cheap Rate, while their produce is so scarce and extravagantly dear, your Memorialists think it manifest, that did we depend for upon them alone, it would be utterly impossible to procure more than a Competence for our necessary Consumption, and consequently nothing being left for the Purposes of our Traffick, our Credit with the Mother Country could not be supported by an Intercourse so vain and unprofitable; your Memorialists therefore presume, that this important Object, so interesting to *Great-Britain*, can only be secured by the free and unrestrained Exportation of all the Produce we raise and can spare, and by an ample Importation of Sugar and Molasses, sufficient not only for our Consumption, but for the various Branches and Trade, to which it is essential from every Place where it can be obtained on reasonable Terms. They cannot indeed take upon themselves to say, that even such an Indulgence in its wish'd for Extent, would enable us effectually to discharge the Load of Debts we contract in *Great-Britain*, without still farther encouragements, sensible that during the late war, we enjoyed many additional Advantages now in a great Measure suspended or at an End: Among these were the Contractors' Bills, the Money from England for supplying his Majesty's Troops in *America*, and the great Success of the Privateers of this Port; each of which afforded a very considerable Resource for Remittances; by these the Exchange between *Great-Britain* and us, was so far influenced, as to be reduced from Ninety to Sixty five per Cent, and to their Cessation is to be ascribed its sudden Rise again to that enormous Standard of near twenty per Cent. above the Par: a circumstance alone sufficient to plunge us into the greatest Difficulties.

But the Memorialists conceive that if instead of Indulgencies and Encouragements suitable to our distresses, this dreaded Law be revived or continued, it must infallibly be attended with a Train of Consequences highly prejudicial to *Great-Britain*, and ruinous to her Colonies: a few of which, they pray the Indulgence of this honourable House, succinctly to enumerate.

The Incapacity of making good our Payments, already severely felt, must necessarily sink our Credit, and gradually decrease our Imports from *Great Britain*, till they are reduced to the narrow Compass of those Remittances consisting barely of Articles of our own Produce.

This being the Case, numbers of Manufacturers will remain without Employ, and be obliged to transport themselves with their Arts, to foreign Parts for a Subsistence.

The Manufacturing Towns, those Springs of British Opulence, decay. The Rents of Lands, Iron Works, and Collieries, fall; and Trade in general, languish and decline.

If in addition to this, the Marine of *Great Britain*, be considered as her chief Glory and Strength, and her Colonies and Fisheries, as the Nurseries of her Seamen, the Measure in question must, in this view be of the most immediate and pernicious Consequences to the whole Nation. To give some Idea of the great Number of Seamen maintained in the Trade of the Continent of *America*, may your Memorialists be permitted to observe, that they are well informed that the *Massachusetts-Bay*, employs in her Fishery and Navigation, not less than Five Thousand

while, *Pennsylvania*, we suppose, falls not above a Third short of that Number; and to shew how many are engaged in the Service of this Colony, your Memorialists beg Leave to observe, that it appears from a careful Estimate that this Colony has, for the five last years past, Communibus Annis, annually employed Thirty Thousand Ton of Shipping, the Seamen of which, allowing eight to every Hundred Tons, were Two Thousand Four Hundred, exclusive of great Numbers in the Service of the great Vessels of War.

Should our Trade with the foreign *West-Indies* be denied us, a proportionable reduction both of our shipping and Seamen, must be the consequence, the owners of Vessels disabled otherwise to employ them, must through necessity, sell them to the subjects of other States, upon which the Crews being discharged will have no means of subsistence, but by entering into, and augmenting a foreign Marine.

The same evil consequences are to be dreaded in the other Colonies, who, under the like disadvantages will be obliged in the same way to dispose of their useless shipping.

Add to all this, that the continuation of the Sugar Act will be productive of the double mischief of impoverishing the subjects of *Great Britain*, and enriching those of the several *European* States, who have dependant Plantations in the Islands of the *West-India* Seas.

Upon removing the restraints of that law, the vicinity and other Superior advantages of our Colonies, for the ready supply of those articles which the Islands cannot do without, especially Provisions, Timber and Lumber, would totally obstruct all such Importations from *Europe*, and by forcing a great part of their own Produce into our Hands, we should weaken the connection between the foreign *European* Powers and their Colonies, draw them into a state of dependence upon ourselves, take the profits of their Produce into our own hands, and in no small degree render them as effectually our own as if they were really subject to the *British* Crown: Whereas by enforcing the Payment of high duties upon the foreign *West-India* Produce, our Trade with those Planters must cease, and the Supplies coming to them from *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, *Portugal* and *Denmark*, those Nations will be proportionably enriched, and being awakened to Husbandry, Manufactures and Arts, they will be strengthened by an increase of People, subsisting by employment, without which many thousands of fellow Subjects in *Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Colonies, must be reduced to the greatest distress.

And since our own Islands cannot supply these extensive Dominions, and that Inexpacity must increase in proportion to the rapid augmentation of our numbers, one of the first sacrifices *Great Britain* will make, will be all the profits now gained by the refinement and exportation of Sugar. A profit not contemptible as the *London* refiners can evince, though lessening under the influences of the Act, we complain of the present scarcity of Sugar, enabling the Planters to set up refining Houses in the Islands, and to undersell the *British* Manufacturers in that Branch.

From these Remarks, your Memorialists think it evident that the prosperity of *Great Britain*, is inseparably connected with that of the Northern Colonies, in the Support and Encouragement of the Trade in Question. They proceed now to observe, that even should it be supposed prejudicial to the *British West-India Islands*, in some, or even a great degree, this would be no good reason for its suppression, if that measure would be attended with worse, or as bad consequences to the Northern Colonies, since their superior Utility and importance to the Mother Country, are capable of very satisfactory proof.

The remittances made to *Great Britain* by those Islands in return for her Manufactures consisting of Sugars, are chiefly consumed by the Mother Country, with no considerable addition to the national Stock whereas, those from the Northern Colonies being principally in money, do greatly augment the public Treasure. Besides their warm Climate requiring but little and slight clothing, and their Produce being of very great value, the balance of their Trade with the Mother Country, is immense'y in their favour: With the Northern Colonies the case is just the reverse, our utmost Industry and the greatest possible Indulgence, being scarcely sufficient to enable us so discharge our Debts contracted in *Britain*. Again the principal *European* Imports into those Islands, consisting of Osnabrigs and other foreign Manufactures to clothe their Slaves, yield little other advantage to *Great Britain*, than the inconsiderable one arising from the Duties on those commodities. But her supplies to the Northern Colonies are chiefly her woollen Manufactures and other Staples, the principal value of which, centers with her, and constitutes a great Source of her opulence; and as to the amount of their respective supplies from *Great Britain*, your Memorialist have already shewn, that those of the Colonies are annually equal to three Millions Sterling, while those of the *West India Islands*, exceed not one Million; and should our Imports increase for twenty Years to come, in the same proportion as for the twenty Years past, they must necessarily at the close of that Period, annually amount to a prodigious Sum, whereas the Lands of the Sugar Colonies fit for Cultivation, besides being the graves of so many of his Majesty's useful Subjects, are almost entirely improved and incapable of any great Increase of Inhabitants to add to their Consumption of *British* Manufacture; *Jamaica* may be an exception, and the Islands lately acquired certainly are, but it cannot be presumed that their further improvement, will by any means essentially alter the case, and with respect to number of Subjects, in which the true Glory and Strength of a Nation consists; those of the continental Colonies, are as before observed, universally believed to exceed two Millions, while the Islands are known to be thinly peopled, and for the greater part by miserable Slaves employed in raising and manufacturing their Produce, From all which your Memorialists

conclude, that considering the matter in these true Points of Light, the superior importance and usefulness of these Colonies to *Great Britain*, is undeniable manifest.

But, notwithstanding the Reasons that have hitherto influenced a Parliament, celebrated throughout the World for the Wisdom, Equity and Justice of her Laws: Notwithstanding the arts of the *West-India* Planters, and their most unkind and invidious Reflections upon their fellow subjects in the Northern Colonies calculated to render them suspected in the eyes of their Sovereign, and odious to their Mother Country; Your Memorialists are persuaded, it will appear from a fair and candid Examination of every objection hitherto urged against the Trade in Question, that it is not in reality injurious to the *British Islands*, and therefore, your Memorialists are induced to hope, they will not be deemed uncharitable in concluding, that the opposition raised against us, on this Account, springs not as is pretended, from a Regard to the Welfare of *Great-Britain*, but from Motives of Self-Interest, and a desire to grasp at a partial and dangerous Monopoly.

Your Memorialists presume, if our Trade with the foreign Colonies is injurious to our own Islands, it must either have raised the price of our produce there, or diminished the Value of their own.

To shew that such a Pretence is destitute of the least Foundation, we need only cast an eye on the great Numbers of *West-India* Planters, whom from the smallest beginnings, have acquired Fortunes so splendid as to rival and often eclipse in stately Edifices, Equipages and Magnificence, of many, even of the Nobility of *Great-Britain*.

It is also a known Fact, that within thirty Years last, their Estates far from declining in Consequence of this Trade, have actually received an Increase of at least Thirty *per Cent*.

Your Memorialists are therefore persuaded, that with the justest cause might the Northern Colonies complain, who have the Mortification to find every Article of their Produce, sold in the *English West Indies*, with little or no profit to the Exporter, while the price of Sugar is already very high, and has hitherto been continually increasing.

After what hath been offered, it may be thought Superfluous, particularly to consider the remonstrance of the *West-India* Planters, on this Subject, to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in the year 1750. But as it was attended with success and made an impression extremely disadvantageous to these Colonies, your Memorialists entreat the further patience of this honourable House, while they point out the weakness of the Foundation on which it was built.

Your Memorialists pass over their assertion, that the Trade in Question impoverishes our Islands, while it enriches those of foreign States, since it is notorious to every one, the least acquainted with their respective Markets, that it never had that effect, the latter underselling them very considerably, although subject to the great disadvantage of giving a far superior price for their Provisions and other Necessaries than the former.

More plausible, but equally unjust is their pretence, that the Profits of their Sugar Plantations, depend on Rum and Molasses, without which, Sugar would hardly pay the expence of Culture and Manufacture, and that therefore, a Prohibition on us, to receive those articles from the *French*, must necessarily occasion the decline of their Colonies, because they are not suffered to import them into *France*, as interfering with Brandy the Manufacture of that Country.

To this your Memorialists answer, that from the vast Wealth arising from those Plantations, and the excessive Price of Sugars, it is obvious that very considerable Profits must result were they confined to Sugar alone. But it is a well known fact, that the Rum and Molasses, instead of constituting the sole profit, actually defray all Expences, and leave the Sugar a clear and absolute Gain to the Planter, and so far would the Prohibition aimed at, be from effecting the Decline of the foreign Sugar Colonies, that having no other vent for their Molasses, those Colonies would undoubtedly redouble their application to the distilling of Rum, and by that Means, acquire very considerable Branches of Commerce, now in Possession of *British* Subjects, and would in particular deprive them of the *African* Trade, as they could afford their Rum so much cheaper, than what is made or distilled from the Produce of the *British* Islands. It was urged as another Objection, that the foreign Rum and Molasses, being purchased by us for Specie, drains us of our Gold and Silver, and disables us from paying the Balances annually becoming due to *Great-Britain*.

On which the Memorialists observe, that so far from being able to send any Specie to the foreign Islands, the greatest Part of all the Gold and Silver they ever had was actually imported from thence: They admit indeed, that during the late War, when Gold and Silver were Plenty, by means of the Army employed in *America*, a Trade was carried on to the foreign Islands, in *British* Manufactures and Specie; but that this instead of disabling these Colonies from paying their Debts to *Great-Britain*, did on the contrary, by creating a Profit from one to two Hundred *per. Cent.* capacitate them to purchase and pay for larger quantities of *British* Manufactures, than they were ever able to do either before or since.

They farther insisted in their Memorial, that the permission of such a Commerce would encourage us in a Trade directly with the foreign Nations of *Europe*, for all the Commodities we now take from *Great-Britain;* to this the Memorialists reply, that whatever Violation of a few daring and enterprizing Spirits, common to all Countries, may have committed against the Laws, wisely forbidding so pernicious an Intercourse with foreign Nations, it has generally been regarded with the highest Disapprobation, not only injurious to the fair Trader, but also to the Mother Country, from whom alone, the Colonies ought to receive all the *European*

Manufactures they want and she can spare. But your memorialists insist, that even were the Colonies destitute of the duty and regard, they so justly owe to the Fountain from whence they originated, and by which they have been supported and protected (as the Planters would unkindly insinuate) such vigorous Measures may be pursued, as will effectually remove the most distant apprehensions of so disobedient and presumptuous a Practice.

The General Assembly was adjourned on the 21st. the day after the adoption of the foregoing Memorial, and did not meet again until the 4th of September, following. On the 5th the Committee appointed to correspond with the Agent of the Colony, at the Court of Great Britain, laid before the House several letters and other papers received by the Committee from the agent during the Recess; which were read, and referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House. On the 11th an Address, in which the Right of the Colonies was maintained, was presented to the Lt. Governor. On the 19th the Committee reported that it was expedient to Petition Parliament: Petitions were accordingly prepared, adopted by the House, and signed by the speaker, on the 18th of October.

Extract from an Address of the General Assembly of New-York, to the Lt. Governor, Sept. 11, 1764.

But nothing can add to the pleasure we receive from the Information your Honour gives us, *That his Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, distinguishes and approves our conduct.* When his service requires it, we shall ever be ready to exert ourselves with Loyalty, Fidelity and Zeal, and as we have always complied in the most dutiful manner with every Requisition made by his Directions; we with all humility hope, that his Majesty, who, and whose Ancestors, have long been the Guardians of *British* Liberty, will so protect us in our Rights, as to prevent our falling into the abject State of being forever hereafter incapable of doing what can merit either his distinction, or approbation. Such must be the deplorable State of that wretched People, who (being taxed by a power subordinate to none, and in a great Measure unacquainted with their circumstances) can call nothing their own. This we speak with the greatest deference to the wisdom and justice of the *British* Parliament, in which we confide.

Depressed with this Prospect of inevitable Ruin by the alarming informations we have from Home, neither we nor our constituents can attend to Improvements, conducive either to the Interests of our Mother Country or of this Colony. We shall however renew the Act for granting a Bounty on Hemp, still hoping that a stop may be put to those measures, which if carried into execution, will oblige us to think, that nothing but extreme poverty can preserve us from the most insupportable bondage.

We hope, your Honour will join with us, in an endeavour to secure *that great Badge of* English *Liberty, of being taxed only with our own consent*, to which we conceive, all his Majesty's Subjects at home and abroad equally entitled; and also in pointing out to the Ministry, the many mischiefs arising from the Act, commonly called, *the Sugar Act*, both to us and to *Great Britain*.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT, 1764.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.
The humble Petition and Representation of the Representatives of your Majesty's loyal Colony of New-York.

PERMIT, most gracious Sovereign, your faithful Representatives for your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Freemen and Freeholders of your Colony of New York, to approach the Throne, with a Submissive Tender of the most firm and unshaken Allegiance. And as they shall ever esteem it a peculiar Mark of the Royal Favour, in behalf of themselves and their Constituents, to be indulged in renewing their Demonstration of the most inviolable Fidelity to their Prince, may they be allowed at a juncture so critical, to the Rights and Liberties of those whom they represent, with all Humility to show,

That your Majesty's royal Predecessors, sensible that the Subject, by the Laws of our happy Constitution, carries with him his Allegiance to the most distant corners of the Earth, and that the Protection of his Constitutional Rights and Privileges, is the true Reason of that Allegiance, not only authorized the Emigration of their Subjects, but acquiesced in the transfer of those Rights and Privileges, to this distant Part of your Dominions, to be enjoyed by them, on the same Tenure of Subjection by which they held them at Home.

That hence so soon after the first Planting of this Colony, as in the Year 1683, a political Frame was erected, in the nearest possible Resemblance to that of our Mother Country; of which the constituent Parts were a Governor and a Council, in the royal Appointment, and a Representation of the People by their own free Election.

That in these three Branches was lodged the legislative Authority of the Colony, and particularly the Power of taxing it's Inhabitants for the support of Government. And in the uninterrupted Enjoyment of this Constitution has your Majesty's Colony of New York continued, from that Period down to the present Day.

That under influence of this happy Imitation of the Political Frame of our Mother Country, we are, by the numerous Emigrations from your Majesty's Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Accession of foreign Protestants, become a Dominion filled with subjects, who esteem themselves happy in the firmest Attachment to your royal Person, Family and Government; the more happy, as under this Allegiance, they have had the highest Reason, from the hitherto uninterrupted Enjoyment of their

civil Rights and Liberties as individuals, to consider themselves, in a State of perfect Equality with their fellow Subjects in Great Britain, and as a political Body, enjoying like the Inhabitants of that Country, the exclusive Right of Taxing themselves; a Right which with the most profound submission be it spoken whether inherent in the People, or sprung from any other Cause, has received the royal Sanction; is at the Basis of our Colony State, and become venerable by long Usage.

Your Majesty's faithful Representatives for this your Colony of New York, cannot, therefore, without the strongest Demonstrations of Grief, express their sentiments on the late Intimation of a Design, to impose Taxes on your Majesty's Colonists, by Laws to be passed in Great Britain. On a subject so of this Colony, thought proper to put into its interesting to us, we have the peculiar Felicity of observing, that the royal Prerogative, by our tender Regard to which, we shall ever be ready to evince our unfeigned Obedience to our prince, is not in the least interested: For we humbly conceive that, whether the Aids, which the support of your Majesty's government require from this People, be raised by ourselves, or our fellow Subjects, will neither heighten or diminish the lustre of the imperial Diadem, but as one or other of those Modes of Taxation will either prove advancive or destructive of the public Weal.

Permit us, therefore most gracious Sovereign, in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, to Suppliente our Prince as the common Father of all his People, who sees with equal Eye, and regards with indiscriminating Tenderness and Concern, the Interests of his Brtish and American Subjects; who by our happy Constitution, is armed with the Power to negative every unconstitutional Law: and whose princely Goodness, we account ourselves happy in the Reflection will ever direct the Execution of his Authority.

That the Power of taxing ourselves has been fundamentally interwoven in our Constitution, we flatter ourselves will not be denied; that we have uninterruptedly enjoyed this Power, the numerous Acts we have passed for the support of Government, in the Enacting of which, the Crown has always participated, will fully evince; and that we have not abused this Power, our strenuous Exertions, upon every publick Emergency, will we humbly hope most fully demonstrate. Many indeed are our Testimonials on this Subject, furnished by the Speeches of our Governors, under your Majesty and your royal Ancestors, and recorded in our Acts of Assembly, for a long and uninterrupted Series of Years.

But we flatter ourselves, that this People has given your Majesty, the most recent Proofs, of their Zeal for the Glory of their Sovereign, of their Readiness to bleed at every Vein in his service, and of that uncommon Alacrity with which they have in the late War, so glorious to your Majesty, and your royal Grandfather, even out of their Poverty, so liberally contributed to the common Cause: Proofs which, with the fullest Conviction have reached the Breasts of those who through the most groundless Misrepresentations are now moved, to destroy the Power which furnished them. For we conceive that those frequent parliamentary Provisions, to lighten the heavy Taxes, with which we voluntarily burthened ourselves, for the national Weal, could have been dictated by nothing less, than the fullest Conviction, that in exercising the Power of Taxing ourselves, your Majesty's Service and the Publick Welfare were our invariable Objects.

May we not therefore humbly hope, for your Majesty's royal Approbation of our Unwillingness to part with a Right, which the Authority of the Prince, in the Infancy Hands, as the Birth Right of the Subject, a Right which we have ever since undisturbedly possessed; a Right to which even could it be forfeited by abuse, we have secured our Title by the best Improvement of it. May we not also, while the liberty of the Subject has ever been the greatest Glory, of the illustrious House of Hanover, with full assurance of acceptance lay at your Majesty's Feet, our jealousies upon every Invasion of our Rights? We value ourselves in being the free Subjects of a glorious Prince, who tenderly regards the Liberties of his People, and who will ever maintain that excellent Constitution, which with all others, that the Wisdom of Man has hitherto contrived, forbids, that any Part of a Community shall, as Individuals, claim the Right of taxing the whole. And these our jealousies we bring recommended with an Arguument, which we trust will ever have the greatest Weight with our Sovereign.

For besides, that involuntary taxes and impositions, are absolutely and necessarily excluded from a State of Liberty; that it would be the basest Vassalage, to be taxed at the Pleasure of a Fellow Subject; that all real Property is lost, whensoever it becomes subordinate to laws, in the making of which, the Proprietor does not participate; and that thus to treat us, would be to sink us into a subjugation, infinitely below the ignominious Rank of the most tributary States: Besides all this, we have the Welfare of the Nation, that most powerful Advocate with a wise King, to plead our Cause before your Majesty; and by this we are encouraged to observe—

That your Majesty's North American Colonies, in the extensive Tracts of Country they contain, furnish Room for an endless increase of Inhabitants. And as Numbers are the most athletic sinew of national Power; the strength of Great Britain, which can never grow from this Cause at Home, must gain continual and never ending Accessions in her Colonies. That the Consumption of British Manufactures, originally made necessary by the nature of our Climate, will continually increase with our Numbers, and by this Means, the Trade and Maritime Power of the Nation, will grow daily more dreaded, unrivalled and irresistible; and your Majesty

and your royal Descendants, become more conspicuously, as your Majesty in Truth is, the most powerful Princes in Europe.

These, we presume are the happy Effects, which can flow only from the Increase and Prosperity of the Colonies; and for which the Mother Country, being long ere now arrived at the fullest Maturity, can afford no Room.

But as Liberty is at the Bottom of all our Enjoyments, as your Majesty's Subjects can neither be happy nor rich, but in the Independent Fruition of their Property; can your Majesty, we ask it with submission, conceive, that a Discrimination of Privileges between the Mother Country and the Colonies, will be attended with a Consequence, less fatal than the Decrease of the latter? While the subject, can under the nearest Protection of the Crown enjoy the largest Portions of Liberty, and the greatest accummulations of Privileges that a free People can even wish for, the more inhospitable climes of America more inhospitable for our Vicinity to a Barbarian, or irreconcilable Foe, will furnish no Temptations to emigrate. Actuated by the same principles, which will prevent all future Emigrations, great Numbers of our present Inhabitants will transplant themselves into the Mother Country; where they may enjoy their Property with the fullest security and a perfect Equality with their fellow Subjects. Thus will our Colonies decrease, and with them the strength, the Glory, the Lustre of the British Empire.

These, permit us, with the deepest Concern, for the Honour of our King, and the Prosperity of the Nation, to assure your Majesty will be the fatal, yet unavoidable Consequences of a Method of Taxation for the Colonies, so inconsistent with the Genius of the British Constitution, so destructive of that Right of taxing ourselves, which in common with our fellow Subjects in Great Britain, we have hitherto uninterruptedly enjoyed; and which it is hoped, we may with the strictest justice say, have been secured against a Forfeiture, as far as the most invaluable Rights can, by the best Improvement of them be secured.

May we not therefore, most gracious Sovereign, with a Measure of Confidence hope, that an Evil, so great, so extensive, will by your Majesty's wise and princely Interposition be prevented? An Evil, which no Instance in the whole Tenor of our Conduct, can possibly make necessary; for what Period we ask it with all Humility can be assigned, in which even our Backwardness, much less our Refusal, to exercise the Right of Taxation for the Benefit of ourselves, or the national Weal was manifested? We have been a People, zealous for the Honour of our Sovereign, sanguine in the public cause, ready to strain every Nerve, upon every Occasion, we have supported the whole Weight of Canadian Fury, for near a Century; been as liberal of our Blood, as our Treasure; and even anticipated the Demands of our Sovereign, on every Occasion of public Emergency. So conspicuous indeed, was our willingness, to exercise this invaluable Right in the national Cause, that at a juncture, when a Failure of the Military Chest, suspended your Majesty's important Operations, for the Conquest of Canada, (the most luminous Event, that ever adorned the Page of English History) your Majesty's Commander in Chief betook himself to the Legislature of this Colony, for Relief. And on that momentous Occasion, how cheerfully did they load the Colony with a sum, immensely beyond the Abilities of a poor People to bear, upon no other security for a Reimbursement, than the Merit of the Service.

Next to the Right of taxing ourselves, for the support of your Majesty's Government, we beg leave, humbly, to recommend to the gracious Consideration of our Sovereign, the present ruinous State of our Commerce. If the Trade of Great Britain is her chief Glory, if she is to excel her Neighbours in commercial Arts, we speak from our present woful Experience, the Prosperity of our Trade, is absolutely necessary for the support of hers. This Country can, at best, afford a very incompetent supply of immediate Remittances, for those prodigious Quantities of her Manufactures, which we daily consume. Our staple is calculated, principally for the West India Markets; and their Produce is the best Return we can possibly make for her Commodities. And as our communication with the foreign Islands, would, besides a Vent for our own Staple, open a wide Door for the sale of British Manufactures, the Trade of Great Britain, would by this means, be immensely increased; while on the other Hand, your Majesty's Sugar Colonies afford a very inadequate Market for British Wares, and the Staple of our Country; and by such a Restriction, our Trade and of course the Trade of Great Britain, is reduced to the most scanty Limits. It is therefore with a Concern, that equally embraces our Mother Country, as well as our Colony Interests, that we received the late Act of Parliament, by which all Commercial Intercourse between these Colonies, and the foreign West India Settlements is at an end; The Duties thereby imposed being equal to a Prohibition. And we have too great Reason, from the present Decay of our Commerce to conclude, that this Measure, which can only be serviceable to a very inconsiderate Part of the British Empire will be attended with Consequences, destructive to the general Interest, of your Majesty's Realm and Dominions.

Our Demands for Linen Manufactures, which till the passing of the late act, we have been permitted freely to supply, by Importations from your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland must remain, in a great Measure, unsatisfied, by the Prohibition laid on our Exportation of Lumber to that Kingdom. As we humbly conceive, that no national advantage can arise, from this Restriction; we flatter ourselves with the Hopes, of your Majesty's most gracious and powerful Interposition, in this Instance, for our Relief.

It is with the deepest Distress, that our Duty to our Constituents, constrains us to observe to our Prince, that this, and many others of the Acts of Trade, have diverted the public Stream of Justice, from their ancient

Course. The Wisdom of our Ancestors shines in nothing more brightly, than in the Institution of juries, for the Decision of all Controversies, that concern the Lives, Liberties, and Property of the Subject; and if we are emboldened, with equal Earnestness and Humility, to supplicate your Majesty's royal Favour and Countenance, in this important Point, we have that conspicuous Tenderness for the Rights of the subject, which is one of the most distinguished Graces of your Majesty's illustrious House, to plead our Excuse. Your Majesty's unexampled Goodness will, therefore, pardon the Bitterness of our Grief, at the gradual, though not the less dangerous Diminution, of this antient Badge of English Liberty. For though we could, with the most becoming alacrity, submit our Lives and Property, and what we hold dearer than both that inestimable Liberty with which our Ancestors have set us free, to your Majesty's royal Clemency, and Princely Discretion; yet the unavoidable Delegations of the royal Authority, which necessarily expose us to the rapacious Designs of wicked Men, leave us, neither Rest nor Security, while a Custom House Officer may wantonly seize, what a judge of your Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty may condemn in his Discretion; or at best restore to the honest Proprietor, without the Possibility of a Restitution for the Injury. Shall we not therefore be allowed, with the most lowly Reverence, and upon the Arms of the most firm and unshaken Fidelity, to tender our humble Petitions to the Throne, that this great, this growing, this mighty Evil may be removed from among us?

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to observe on the want of a paper Currency, as the last, though not the least Evil, to which the Colonies are unhappily made Subject, by an Act of Parliament lately passed for that Purpose. Our Commerce affords us so small a Return of Specie, that without a paper Currency, supported on the credit of the Colony, our Trade, and the Commutation of Property, must necessarily fail. The Want of Money will disable us to pay our internal Taxes, and effectually prevent our Exertions in the common cause; ever on the most interesting, and alarming Occasions. In the use of this Means for supplying our political Wants, we have been continually indulged, ever since the Reign of your Majesty's glorious Predecessor, King William the Third. And what use we have made of it, we appeal to past Occurrences for Proof; your Majesty's poor Subjects in the Colonies, are unable to bear the Weight of a heavy, and immediate Tax: And no other Expedient can possibly be devised, to acquit them in the Discharge of public Duties in momentuous and pressing Occasions, than an Emission of Paper Money; to be sunk at a distant, though certain Period, by Taxes gradually and annually imposed. Had the immense Sums this loyal Colony has contributed, to promote your Majesty's Service, during the late War, been immediately imposed; besides the absolute Impossibility of supplying them, the whole Colony must have sunk under so intolerable a Burden. Had we then been deprived of this easy Method, of raising a Sum for immediate use, we should have lost the opportunity of testifying our Love and Loyalty to our Sovereign, when his General made Requisition of the prodigious Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, without which, the important Operations, of the most eventful Campaign, must at least unavoidably have stagnated, if not miscarried. These, Sire, were the good uses that we made of this political Engine; and we may safely defy the World, to produce an Instance, in which by neglecting, to sink our Emissions of Paper Currency, in due Season, we suffered it either to depreciate, or fall into discredit. May the consideration of our past faithful Services, and a sincere Tender of our Readiness, on all future Occasions, have their proper weight with your Majesty; and produce a Repeal of that Law, which has deprived this people of the most effectual Means, to demonstrate their Fidelity and affection to their Prince.

These, may it please your Majesty, are the important Points, upon which your faithful Representatives for your loyal Colony of New York, have in behalf of their Constituents, and with the most humble submission, presumed to approach the Throne, assuring your Majesty, that one of the principal Blessings they have to expect, from a continuance of their exclusive Right to tax themselves, the Restoration and Extension of their Commerce, the Execution of Law, in the ancient and ordinary Method, and the Continuance of their Bills of Credit, will be, their Capacity to do the most faithful and ready Services, to their King and Country, upon every Occasion.

The Inhabitants of this your Majesty's loyal Colony of New York, have the highest sense of the Wisdom, Justice, Integrity and Impartiality, of both your Majesty's Houses of Parliament; and are therefore fully convinced, that measures so destructive of our and the public Emolument, must be grounded, on the misrepresentations of those, who, by opposing the Interests of the Colonies, strike at the well being of the Nation in general. It is extremely difficult, for those highly honoured Houses, at so great a distance, to preserve from Pollution, the Channel of Intelligence. But your Majesty, being representatively present, by your Governors, and Councils, who doubtless, will be ready, to give the truest Intelligence when commanded by their Sovereign, may, by this infallible Method, discover our truly deplorable Circumstances; and provide such Redress, for this, and your other loyal and distressed North American Colonies, as to your Majesty in your princely Wisdom and Goodness, shall seem meet.

That Almighty God, in whose Hand are the Hearts of Princes, may direct the Counsels of our most gracious Sovereign, for the Welfare, even of his most distant Subjects; that the Imperial Diadem of Great Britain, may sit long and easy, on his royal Head; that he may be conspicuously blest, among the Princes of the Earth, in his sacred Person, illustrious Family, and auspicious Government; that the British Sceptre may never

depart, from his August House, nor his faithful Subjects, throughout his extensive Kingdoms and Dominions, want Hearts on every Occasion, to testify the most unshaken Fidelity, the most ardent affection, and the most cheerful and unreserved obedience to a Prince of his royal Lineage, while Sun and Moon endure, are the sincere, the ardent, the unremitted Prayers, of your Majesty's most dutiful, most loyal, and most devoted Subjects, the Representatives of your Majesty's Colony of New York.

By Order of the General Assembly,

WILLIAM NICOLL, *Speaker*

Assembly Chamber,
City of New York, Oct. 18*th*, 1764.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament, Assembled.

The General Assembly of the Colony of New York, beg Leave with all Humility to shew.

THAT at a time when measures are proposed for the consideration of the British Parliament, tending to the impoverishment of the North American Colonies; the great Detriment of Trade, the diminution of the Interests both of the Crown and the Nation; the insecurity of our property, and the apparent Abridgement, if not utter Destruction of our Liberties; to remain unconcerned and silent would ill become the Representative Body of the People of this Colony, who must unavoidably share in the public Calamity; and consequently cannot but be alarmed at the impending danger. Your Petitioners therefore beg leave, most humbly to represent to your Lordships that ever since the glorious Revolution, in which this Colony displayed the most distinguished Zeal and Alacrity, we have enjoyed the uninterrupted Privilege, of being taxed only with our own consent, given by our Representatives in General Assembly. This we have ever considered as the inextinguishable Right of British Subjects, because it is the natural Right of Mankind, and so inseparable from the very Idea of Property, as not to be divested even by conquest itself, without totally despoiling the Vanquished; and reducing them to a State of absolute Vassalage. Subjected States have indeed been often compelled to submit to heavy Tributes; but none were ever depressed to the deplorable necessity, of paying such Tribute as should, to all Futurity, be imposed at the boundless will of the Conqueror. The Tribute was generally fixed; and that duly discharged, the residue was enjoyed with unmolested security. Nay even such a State of Slavery, in which the supreme Power of the conquering State is vested in a single Person, wretched as it is, would be infinitely preferable, to what, according to our most alarming Information, has lately been proposed for the British Colonies; but which, we have the highest Reason to hope, from your Lordships deep Sense of the inestimable Value of Liberty, and the patriot disposition of your illustrious House, can never recommend itself to your serious approbation. For where ever the supreme Power is lodged in a single Person, he will naturally consider himself as having an equal Relation to all his Subjects; and thence equally dispense his Favours: And the conquered, finding their condition gradually mending, will become reconciled to his Government, and forget their primitive Freedom; but a Constitution, in which one part of his Majesty's Subjects, are forever to be taxed by another, which so absolutely challenges that Right, as not to suffer the least alteration in the Laws proposed for that purpose, is such a System of Government, as was never adopted by any People, hath not its Parallel in the whole compass of History, nor perhaps ever entered into the Imagination of any Political Writer. It is the most unequal Constitution that ever existed; and no human Foresight or Contrivance can prevent its infallible advances to and its final consummation in, the most intolerable Oppression. For all taxes being paid with Reluctance, and every man willing to alleviate the Burden; it is natural to suppose that whoever has the uncontrolable Right of imposing them, will bear no part of them himself, as long as they can possibly be laid on others. If such therefore be our Constitution it must follow, that the whole Burden of the Government, as fast as it can be transferred, will be thrown on the Subjects in America; while all the advantages of it remain to those of Great Britain; And a future House of Commons, not possessed of that Love of Justice and Liberty, which so eminently distinguishes the present, will wanton in our spoils. Reasoning thus from the nature of Mankind in general, and without designing the least Reflection on any Particulars, we humbly presume, our Freedom will not be thought to merit the Censure of a British House of Peers, the constant Guardians of Liberty, and the invariable irreconcileable Foes to every species of Bondage.

Having thus shewn, as we humbly conceive with the greatest submission to your superior Wisdom, that a Government so constituted, must necessarily degenerate into a Tyranny; we beg leave to observe, that the Claim of an Exemption from being taxed by the supreme Legislative Power, is far from involving in it, the Notion of an Independency. For the experience of near a Century, has fully evinced, that our subjection to Great Britain, and her Laws, and our strenuous efforts upon every public Emergency, have not been the less conspicuous under an Immunity from taxes, imposed by a British Parliament. And should we add, that during that long Tract of Time, taking the Colonies collectively, we have not been surpassed by any of his Majesty's Subjects, either in the usefulness and affection to the Mother Country, in Fidelity and Loyalty to the Crown, or in the Liberality both of our Blood and Treasure, in compliance with every Requisition; the notoriety of the Facts, and the Propriety of rehearsing them on so important an occasion would acquit us before your Lordships of Vanity and self applause. We have by improving a Country inhabited only by Savages and far remote from our native Soil, greatly extended the Dominions and Trade of Great Britain; and will undoubtedly, if not checked by a new model of our Constitution, and an

Abridgement of the essential and fundamental Rights of Englishmen, continue the Augmentation of both, till she shall equal the greatest Empire recorded in the Annals of Fame. Our Trade has always been so regulated by her Laws, as to leave us no other Riches than what are annually expended on her Manufactures; whence the extraordinary hardships resulting from the Imposition of taxes are the more apparent. Was Britain altogether without Trade, she could evidently not raise a tenth part of what she now does for the support of her Empire. Still worse would be her condition, should another Power so regulate her Commerce, as to exhaust her of all her Cash: And if to this we add, the necessity of purchasing from that Power, the far greater part of her cloathing, it would reduce her to such Penury and Distress, as to render the smallest tax a very sensible Burden.—But this is truly the State of the Colonies.—We carry on a Traffick, but it impoverishes us; and we are content it should, since it enriches the Country, by which we are protected. Hence it appears, as we humbly presume, that while our Trade is thus regulated and restricted, it will be in vain to attempt the raising any sums of Money in the Colonies that can deserve the attention of a British Legislature.

Matters may indeed have been represented in a different Light, by Gentlemen who were the more liable to be led into mistakes, by their short Residence amongst us; and especially by making their observations in Time of War. It is then that the French and Spanish West Indies, open an extensive Field for Commerce; and Britain acquires, by our Means, the whole Trade of the New World.—Immense are the quantities of her Manufactures thereby expended; and the Profits almost exceeding Imagination. At such a time, it is no Wonder if many Merchants grow rich, or that their Luxury by the sudden acquisition of their Wealth, can scarcely keep pace with their Profits. But on the return of Peace, our Trade again subsides into its primitive contracted Channel. The Cash we had acquired takes its speedy Flight to Great Britain; and nothing remains but th Trappings of Luxury, which serve at once to gild and increase our Poverty.

As the Trade of the Colonies must ever constitute the principal advantage which Great Britain derives from them, your Petitioners conceive it their indispensable duty, as well to the Nation in general, as their constituents in particular, humbly to observe to your Lordships, that all commercial Intercourse between us and the foreign Sugar Colonies, being, by the high duties imposed by a late Statute, intirely at an end, must inevitably prove a Restraint, equally detrimental to the Mother Country and all her Northern Dominions; since by that Trade, those Commodities, which will not serve for Remittances Home (and which are now become utterly useless) were converted into Cash, and other Merchandize fit for that purpose. By the same Act we are also prevented from satisfying our Demands for the Linen Manufactures of Ireland, (a Manufacture ever encouraged by the British Legislature, since it prohibits our shipping of Lumber to that Kingdom or even the Dunnaging our Flax Seed Vessels with staves, without which the expensive Carriage of that commodity will not admit our Importation of the Irish Linens.

May we implore your Lordships' Patience, while we presume to point out the extreme Inconvenience of another Act, passed in the same session of Parliament, for preventing Paper Bills of Credit hereafter issued in any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, from being a legal Tender. Our Commerce affords us such inconsiderable Returns in specie, that without a Paper Currency supported on the Credit of the Colony, both our Trade, and the Commutation of Property, must meet with perpetual Obstructions. Nor could we, without such expedient, have co-operated with vigour in the Reduction of Canada, that ever memorable and most valuable addition to the British Empire in America. Had we been obliged to borrow money for that purpose, lenders could not have been found, had we been obliged to pay Interest for the immense Sums we then expended, it had been extremely difficult to have paid the principal, notwithstanding the assistance we received from the British Parliament; and we had remained in debt such Sums, as we could not, in the Course of many years, have been able to discharge. The quantity of Paper Currency emitted by furnishing us with Cash, enabled us to pay the heavy Taxes we charged ourselves with which had otherwise been impossible: And hence it appears that by this Law, his Majesty's Service in this Colony, may on future occasions, and when there is the most urgent necessity for our exertions in the common cause, be unfortunately impeded. When to this we subjoin, that the giving a Currency to Paper, hath been our constant Method of supplying our political Wants, ever since the Reign of King William the Third.—That we have not hitherto suffered it to depreciate or ever perverted it to illaudable purposes, that with respect to ourselves as a Colony, it is a medium essentially necessary to our commercial Interests, and that without it, most deplorable must be the case of all debtors, who meet with cruel Creditors and whose estates must, for want of current Cash, be sold below their value to the Impoverishment of many Families; your Petitioners cannot question your Lordships' benevolent Interposition in their behalf.

We shall not presume, further to trespass on your Lordships' Patience, than to observe that the amazing Powers vested by some of the late Acts of Trade, in the Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Courts, who do not proceed according to the course of the common Law, nor admit of Trials by Juries, one of the most essential Privileges of Englishmen, has so unfavourable an aspect on the Property of the Subject, that we could not, consistent with our duty, suppress our apprehensions.

All which your Petitioners, reposing the highest confidence in your Lordships' Wisdom and Justice, humbly pray may be taken

into your most serious consideration, and that such relief may be granted, as shall seem most conducive to the united Interest of Great Britain and all her Colonies.

By Order of the General Assembly,
WILLIAM NICOLL, *Speaker*

Assembly Chamber,
City of New York, Oct. 18th, 1764.

To the honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, representing the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled.

The Representation and Petition of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York.

Most humbly shew,

THAT from the year 1683, to this Day, there have been three Legislative Branches in this Colony; consisting of the Governor and Council appointed by the Crown, and the Representatives chosen by the People, who, besides the Power of making Laws for the Colony, have enjoyed the Right of taxing the subject for the support of the Government.

Under this Political Frame, the Colony was settled by Protestant Emigrants from several Parts of Europe, and more especially from Great Britain and Ireland: And as it was originally modelled with the Intervention of the Crown, and not exempted to by the Realm of England before, nor by Great Britain, since the Union, the Planters and Settlers conceived the strongest hopes, that the Colony had gained a civil Constitution which, so far at least as the Rights and Privileges of the People were concerned, would remain permanent, and be transmitted to their latest Posterity.

It is therefore with equal concern and surprise, that they have received Intimations of certain Designs lately formed, if possible, to induce the Parliament of Great Britain, to impose taxes upon the subject, here, by Laws to be passed there; and as we who have the honour to represent them, conceive that this innovation, will greatly affect the interest of the Crown and the Nation, and reduce the Colony to absolute Ruin; it became our indispensable duty, to trouble you with a seasonable Representation of the Claim of our Constituents, to an exemption from the Burthen of all taxes not granted by themselves, and their foresight of the tragical Consequences of an adoption of the Contrary Principle to the Crown, the Mother Country, themselves and their Posterity.

Had the freedom from all taxes not granted by ourselves been enjoyed as a privilege we are confident the Wisdom and Justice of the British Parliament, would rather establish than destroy it, unless by our abuse of it, the Forfeiture was justly incurred; but his Majesty's Colony of New York, cannot only defy the whole World to impeach their Fidelity, but appeal to all the records of their past Transactions, as well for the fullest Proof of their steady affection to the Mother Country as for their strenuous efforts to support the Government, and advance the general interest of the whole British Empire.

It has been their particular misfortune, to be always most exposed to the incursion of the Canadians, and the more barbarous irruptions of the Savages of the Desart, as may appear by all the maps of this Country; and in many Wars we have suffered an immense loss both of Blood and Treasure, to repel the Foe, and maintain a valuable dependency upon the British Crown.

On no occasion can we be justly reproached for withholding a necessary supply, our taxes have been equal to our abilities, and confessed to be so by the Crown; for Proof of which we refer to the speeches of our Governors in all times of War; and though we remember with great gratitude, that in those grand and united struggles, which were lately directed for the conquest of Canada, part of our expenses was reimbursed, yet we cannot suppress the remark, that our contribution surpassed our strength, even in the opinion, of the Parliament, who under that conviction thought it but just to take off part of the Burthen, to which we had loyally and voluntarily submitted; in a word if there is any meritir facilitating on all occasions, the public measures in the remote extremes of the national Dominion, and in preserving untainted loyalty and cheerful obedience, it is ours; and (with submission) unabused, nay more, well improved Privileges cannot, ought not, to be taken away from any People.

But an exemption from the Burthen of ungranted, involuntary taxes, must be the grand Principle of every free State.—Without such a right vested in themselves, exclusive of all others, there can be no Liberty, no happiness, no security, it is inseparable from the very Idea of Property, for who can call that his own, which may be taken away at the pleasure of another? And so evidently does this appear to be the natural right of mankind, that even conquered tributary States, though subject to the Payment of a fixed periodical Tribute, never were reduced to so abject and forlorn a condition, as to yield to all the Burthens which their conquerors might at any future time think fit to impose. The tribute paid, the debt was discharged; and the Remainder they could call their own.

And if conquered Vassals upon the Principle even of natural justice, may claim a freedom from assessments unbounded and unassented to, without which they would sustain the loss of every thing, and life itself become intolerable, with how much Propriety and Boldness may we proceed to inform the Commons of Great Britain, who, to their distinguished honour, have in all ages asserted the Liberties of mankind, that the People of this Colony, inspired by the Genius of their Mother Country, nobly disdain the thought of claiming that exemption as a Privilege.—They found it on a Basis more honourable, solid and stable; they challenge it, and glory in it as their Right. That Right their ancestors enjoyed in Great Britain and Ireland; their descendants returning to those Kingdoms, enjoy it again:—And that it may be exercised by his Majesty's Subjects at Home, and justly denied to those who submitted to Poverty, Barbarian Wars, loss of Blood, loss of Money, personal Fatigues, and ten thousand unutterable Hardships, to enlarge the

Trade, Wealth, and Dominion of the Nation; and unreasonable spirit be imputed to us, or, to speak with the most unexceptionable modesty, that when as subjects, all have equal merit; a fatal, nay the most odious Discrimination should nevertheless be made between them, no sophistry can recommend to the sober, impartial decision of common sense.

Our constituents exult in that glorious Model of Government, of which your Hon. House is so essential a part; and earnestly pray the Almighty Governor of all, long to support the due distribution of the Power of the Nation in the three great Legislative Branches. But the Advocates for divesting us of the Right to tax ourselves, would by the Success of their Machination, render Devolution of all civil power upon the Crown alone, a Government more favourable, and therefore more eligible to these American Dependences. The supreme Ruler in a Monarchy, even in a despotic Monarchy, will naturally consider his relation to be, what it is, equal to all his good subjects: An equal Dispensation of favours will be the natural Consequence of those Views; and the Increase of mutual affection must be productive of an increase of the Facility of all. But no history can furnish an instance of a constitution to permit one Part of a Dominion to be taxed by another, and that too in effect, but by a Branch of that other part; who in all Bills for public aids, suffer not the least Alteration. And if such an absurd and unequal Constitution should be adopted, who, that considers the natural reluctance of Mankind to burthens, and their inclination to cast them upon the shoulders of others, cannot foresee, that while the People on one side of the Atlantic, enjoy an exemption from the Load, those on the other, must submit to the most unsupportable oppression and tyranny.

Against these Evils, the indulgence of the present Parliament, of which we have had such large Experience, cannot provide, if the grand Right to tax ourselves is invaded. Depressed by the prospect of an endless train of the most distressing Mischiefs, naturally attended upon such an Innovation, his Majesty's American Subjects, will think it no inconsiderable augmentation of their Misery, that the measure itself implies the most severe and unmerited Censure, and is urged, as far as they are acquainted, by no good Reasons of State.

They are unconscious of any conduct, that brings the least Imputation upon their Love and Loyalty, and whoever has accused them, has abused both the Colonies and their Mother Country; more faithful subjects his Majesty has not, in any Part of his Dominions nor Britain more submissive and affectionate Sons.

And if our Contributions to the support of the Government upon this Continent, or for the maintainance of an Army, to awe and subdue the savages should be thought necessary, why shall it be presumed, without a trial that we more than others, will refuse to hearken to a just requisition from the Crown? To requisitions for Aids salutary to our own Interests? Or why should a more incorrigible than to the Parliament of Ireland, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects.

Left to the enjoyment of our ancient Rights the Government will be truly informed when a tax is necessary, and of the Abilities of the People; and there will be an equitable Partition of the Burthen. And as the public charges will necessarily increase with the Increase of the Country, and the augmentation or reduction of the Force kept up, be regulated by the power and temper of our barbarian Enemy, the necessity for continuing the present Model must appear to be most strongly inforced. At the remote distance of the British Commons from the sequestered shades of the interior Parts of this Desart, false Intelligence of the State of the Indians may be given; whereas the Vicinity of the Colonies will enable them, not only, to detect all false alarms, and check all fraudulent Accounts, but urge them by the never failing Motive of self Preservation, to oppose any hostile Attempts upon their Borders.

Nor will the Candour of the Commons of Great Britain, construe our Earnestness to maintain this Plea, to arise from a Desire of Independency upon the supreme Power of the Parliament. Of so extravagant a Disregard to our own Interests we cannot be guilty. From what other Quarter can we hope for Protection? We reject the Thought with the utmost abhorrence; and a perfect knowledge of this Country will afford the fullest Proof, that nothing in our Temper can give the least Ground for such a jealousy.

The peaceable and invariable submission of the Colonies, for a Century past, forbids the Imputation, or proves it a Calumny.—What can be more apparent, than that the State which exercises a sovereignty in Commerce, can draw all the Wealth of its Colonies into its own Stock? And has not the whole Trade of North America, that growing Magazine of Wealth, been, from the Beginning, directed, restrained, and prohibited at the sole Pleasure of the Parliament? And whatever some may pretend, his Majesty's American Subjects are far from a desire to invade the just Rights of Great Britain, in all commercial regulations. They humbly conceive, that a very manifest Distinction presents itself, which, while it leaves to the Mother Country an incontestible Power to give Laws for the Advancement of her own Commerce, will, at the same time do no Violence to the Rights of the Plantations.

The Authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain, to model the Trade of the whole Empire, so as to subserve the Interest of her own we are ready to recognize in the most extensive and positive Terms. Such a Preference is naturally founded upon her superiority, and indissolubly connected with the Principle of Self Preservation.—And therefore, to assign one Instance, instead of many, the Colonies cannot, would not, ask for a Liecnse to import woollen Manufactures from France; or to go into the most lucrative Branches of Commerce, in the least Degree incompatible with the Trade and Interest of Great Britain

But a Freedom to drive all kinds of Traf-

sick in a subordination to, and not inconsistent with, the British Trade; and an Exemption from all duties in such a Course of Commerce, is humbly claimed by the Colonies, as the most essential of all the Rights to which they are intitled, as Colonists from, and connected, in the common Bond of Liberty, with the uninslaved Sons of Great Britain.

For, with submission, since all Impositions, whether they be internal Taxes, or duties paid, for what we consume, equally diminish the estates upon which they are charged; what avails it to any People, by which of them they are impoverished? Every thing will be given up to preserve Life; and though there is a Diversity in the means, yet, the whole Wealth of a Country may be as effectually drawn off, by the exaction of Duties, as by any other Tax upon their estates.

And therefore, the General Assembly of New York, in Fidelity to their Constituents, cannot but express the most earnest supplication, that the Parliament will charge our Commerce with no other Duties, than a Necessary Regard to the particular Trade of Great Britain, evidently demands; but leave it to the legislative Power of the Colony, to impose all other Burthens upon its own People, which the public Exigences may require.

Latterly, the Laws of Trade seem to have been framed without an Attention to this fundamental claim.

Permit us, also in defence of our Attachment to the Mother Country, to add, what your Merchants (to whom we oldly make the Appeal) know to be an undoubted truth; that this Continent contains some of the most useful of her subjects.—Such is the Nature of our Produce, that all we acquire is less than sufficient to purchase what we want of your Manufactures; and, be the Policy of your Commerce what it will, all our Riches must flow into Great Britain. Immense have been our contributions to the National Stock. Our Strength, Industry, Trade and Wealth, all conduce to the particular advantage of our fellow subjects there.—The natural state of this Country, necessarily forms the Balance of Trade in her favour. Her growing opulence must elevate her above all fear and jealousy of these dependences. How much stronger then the reasons for leaving us free from ungranted Impositions? Whoever will give full scope to his meditations on this Topic, will see it the Interest of Great Britain, to adopt the Maxim that her own happiness is most intimately connected with the Freedom, Ease and Prosperity of her Colonies: The more extensive our Traffick, the greater her gains; we carry all to her Hive, and consume the Returns; and we are content with any constitutional Regulation that enriches her, thought it impoverishes ourselves.—But a fuller display of these Principles, being prepared by our Merchants, to be laid before the Honourable House, at the last sitting, we shall only beg leave to add, that any information repugnant to this Account of the low state of our Traffick must proceed from partial, or incompetent witnesses; who may have formed their estimate of the Wealth of the Colony, during the late War, when the French and Spanish West Indies, were laid open to our Trade, and those immense Profits acquired there, for the Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, flowed into the Colonies, and luxury advanced upon us slower than our gains. But Trade being now confined to its old Channels, and indeed still more restricted, and the late acquired Cash, remitted home for necessary Cloathing, other very indifferent appearances begin to take place, and the British Merchants are, or will soon be convinced to their sorrow, that our splendor was not supported by solid Riches

The honourable House will permit us to observe next, that the Act of the last Session of Parliament, inhibiting all intercourse between the Continent and foreign Sugar Colonies, will prove equally detrimental to us and Great Britain. That Trade gave a value to a vast, but now alas unsaleable Staple, which being there converted into Cash and Merchandise, made necessary Remittances for the British Manufactures we consumed: The same Law contains a Clause unfriendly to the Linen Manufactory in Ireland, for the restraint upon the Exportation of Lumber to that Kingdom, prevents even our dunnaging the Flax Seed Casks sent there with Staves. And when we consider the Wisdom of our Ancestors in contriving Trials by Juries, we cannot stifle our Regret, that the Laws of Trade in general, change the Current of Justice from the common Law, and subject controversies of the utmost importance to the Decision of the Vice Admiralty Courts, who proceed not according to the old wholesome Laws of the Land, nor are always filled with Judges of approved Knowledge and Integrity. To this objection, the aforementioned Statute will at first view appear to be so evidently open, that we shall content ourselves with barely suggesting, that the amazing Confidence it reposes in the Judges, gives great Grief to his Majesty's American Subjects; and pass on to a few remarks on that other Law of the same Session, which renders our Paper Money no legal Tender.

The use of this sort of Currency in procuring a speedy supply on Emergences, all the Colonies have often experienced. We have had Recourse to this Expedient in every War, since the Reign of King William the Third; and without it we could not have cooperated so vigorously into the Reduction of Canada, that grand stroke which secured to Great Britain, the immense Dominion of the Continent of North America. We had no other alternative but that, or the taking up Money upon Loan, Lenders could not have been easily found, and if they were, the Interest upon all the sums raised in that way, would have exceeded our ability now to discharge. Happy for us, therefore, that we fell upon the project of giving a Credit to paper, which was always supported by seasonable taxes on our Estates; the Currency of the Bills being prolonged only till we were able to burn up the Quantity from time to time emitted. Our Laws, or the copies transmitted to the Plantation Office, will evince that of the numererous Emissions we have made since the first, which was on the 8th

of June, 1760, all were for the urgent service of the Crown. One instance is so recent, and shews the necessity of the continuation of such a Power in the Colonies, in so striking a point of Light, that it deserves more particular Notice. The Operations of the year 1759, were nearly at a Stand for want of Money. The military Chest being exhausted, the General was alarmed; and seeing no other method to ward off the impending Disaster, was obliged to ask the Colony for a Loan of one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds: We immediately gratified his request—Such was our concern for the public Weal! We wish his Majesty's service may suffer no Impediment, by this new Restraint in an article which has been of so much Utility. The Traffick of the Colony certainly will, for want of a competent medium; and on that account, and in behalf of those miserable Debtors, whose Estates, through the scarcity of legal Cash, must be extended by Executions, and hastily sold beneath their true Value, to the ruin of many Families, permit us to implore your tender Commiseration.

The General Assembly of this Colony have no desire to derogate from the Power of the Parliament of Great Britain; but they cannot avoid deprecating the Loss of such Rights as they have hitherto enjoyed, Rights established in the first dawn of our Constitution, founded upon the most substantial Reasons, confirmed by invariable Usage, conducive to the best ends; never abused to bad purposes, and with the loss of which Liberty, Property, and all the Benefits of Life, tumble into Insecurity and Ruin: Rights, the deprivation of which, will dispirit the People, abate their Industry, discourage Trade, introduce discord, Poverty, and Slavery; or, by depopulating the Colonies, turn a Vast, fertile, prosperous Region, into a dreary Wilderness, impoverish Great Britain, and shake the Power and Independency of the most opulent and flourishing Empire in the World.

All which your Petitioners (who repose the highest Confidence in your Wisdom and Justice) humbly pray, may be now taken into your seasonable Consideration, and such measures, pursued, as the Event may prove to have been concerted for the common Weal of all the Subjects of Great Britain, both at home and abroad.

By order of the General Assembly.

WM. NICOLL, *Speaker.*

Assembly Chamber,
City of New York, October 18, 1764

Extract of a Letter from the Agent of the Colony of New York, dated 9th February, 1765.

"Gentlemen,

"Since writing my Letter of the 8th and 11th December, whereof Duplicates are inclosed, your original Letter of the 25th of October, with the original Representations and Petitions to the King, the House of Lords and House of Commons were delivered to me by Captain Jacobson, who was specially charged therewith.

In consequence of what I then wrote and considering the importance of the matters contained in these papers, and that the minute of your House directs that I should take the Assistance of Counsel learned in the Law, I first had recourse to some Gentlemen here, of the highest Eminence in the profession of the Law, and of great knowledge in the constitutional Principles of this Country, Gentlemen of Independency, and in no other Public Station than that of serving their Country in Parliament, whose names I am not at Liberty to mention, since through favour only towards me, they were induced at my earnest Request to take these papers into their Consideration; who after deliberating maturely for some days thereupon gave them back to me, plainly telling me that for divers Reasons they were absolutely unfit to be presented.

"Upon this Judgement passed on them by Gentlemen of so great Abilities I would have rested the matter had I thought myself vested with any discretionary Powers over these Papers; I recurred therefore to further advice, and to divers members of the House of Commons to know whether they would present the Petition to the House, as you know that is the rule that all Petitions (those from the City of London excepted,) must be presented by a Member, and here I was equally disappointed, every Gentleman desiring to be excused from so disagreeable a Task, and returning the papers with severe strictures on their extraordinary boldness, and the want of that due and accustomed respect at all times paid to the House of Commons, so that I began to doubt whether I should be able to find a Member that would present your Petition.

"In the mean time the Agents had a Meeting, who finding that the Stamp Duty would be unquestionably moved for and carried, and being desirous to gain a little Time, it was proposed and agreed to, that four of them should wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and propose that if he would name the Quantum intended to be levied by the Tax, and would apportion it amongst the Colonies, each Agent would recommend to his Constituents the raising the required sum in such manner as might best suit the circumstances of each Colony, but the result of this Deputation was that he questioned the authority of the Agents to make such a proposition, urged the difficulty of making the apportionment, and in fine said that he stood engaged Parliament to bring the matter before them.

"Hereupon continuing my applications to divers Members to present Your Petition and meeting still with objections and Repulses, I found at last a Gentleman who appeared inclined to introduce it, in whose hands it remained several Days for Consideration. And as I found it became my duty to acquaint the Earl of Halifax, the Secretary of State for the Southern Department with the Petition to the King and to the House of Lords, I furnished his Lordship with Copies of these papers, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a copy of the Petition to the House of Commons, and desired the Gentleman in whose hands the Petition was to communicate the same to Mr. Speaker.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer having given Notice that he would move the Stamp Duties on Wednesday the 6th Instant, I had proposed that before the House should resolve itself in the Committee of Ways and Means the Petition of New York should be presented, that it might be under Consideration before the Committee had affirmed their Right to lay such duties; so likewise Mr. Montague, Agent for Virginia had resolved, who had prepared according to his Instructions, a Petition asserting the exemption; but on that Day, the Gentleman who had your Petition, came to me in the Gallery of the House, and before Mr. Montague, and Mr. Garth, Agent for South Carolina, now Member of Parliament for Devizes, returned the Petition to me, informing me that upon communicating it to Mr. Speaker, and having himself considered it with attention, he found it in many places so void of respect and decency towards the House, and so justly exceptionable, as must give great offence, and raise a general indignation in the House, that therefore he would not take upon him to present it, nor could Mr. Montague find a Member to present his Petition, though a very temperate one, and but little liable to objection, except that it asserted the claim of exemption; indeed as to your Petition, several even of the Agents have made no scruple of declaring their doubts that it was like to be of greater hurt, than service to the Interests of America."

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council and House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the act passed in the last session of parliament entitled, *An Act granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c.* must necessarily bring many burdens on the inhabitants of those colonies and plantations, which your petitioners conceive, would not have been imposed, if a full representation of the state of the colonies had been made to this honourable house—

That the duties laid upon foreign sugars and molasses by a former act of parliament entitled, *An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America* if the act had been executed with rigor, must have had the effect of an absolute prohibition—

That the duties laid on those articles by the present act still remain so great, that, however otherwise intended, they must undoubtedly have the same effect—

That the importation of foreign molasses into this province in particular, is of the greatest importance, and a prohibition will be prejudicial to many branches of its trade, and will lessen the consumption of the manufactures of Great-Britain—

That this importance does not arise merely nor principally from the necessity of foreign molasses, in order to its being consumed or distilled within this province—

That if the trade for many years carried on for foreign molasses can no longer be continued, a vent cannot be found for more than one half the fish of inferior quality, which is caught and cured by the inhabitants of this province; the French permitting no fish to be carried by foreigners to any of their islands, unless it be bartered for or exchanged for molasses—

That if there be no sale of fish of inferior quality, it will be impossible to continue the fishery; the fish usually sent to Europe will then cost so dear, that the French will be able to undersell the English at all the European markets, and by this means one of the most valuable returns to Great-Britain will be utterly lost, and that great nursery of seamen destroyed—

That the restraints laid upon the exportation of timber, boards, staves, and other lumber from the colonies to Ireland and other parts of Europe, except Great-Britain, must greatly affect the trade of this province, and discourage the clearing and improving the lands which are yet uncultivated—

That the powers given by the late act to the court of vice-admiralty constituted over all America, are so expressed, as to leave it doubtful, whether goods seized for illict importation in any of the colonies, may not be removed to any other colony where the judge may reside, although at many hundred miles distance from the place of seizure—

That, if this construction should be admitted, many persons, however legally their goods may have been imported, must lose their property, merely from an inability of following after it, and making that defence which they might do, if the trial had been in the colony where the goods were seized; that this construction would be so much the more grievous, seeing that in America, the officers by this act are indemnified in case of seizure, whensoever the judge of admiralty shall certify that there was probable cause; and the claimant can neither have costs, nor maintain an action against the persons seizing, how much soever he may have expended in defence of his property—

That the extension of the powers of courts of vice-admiralty, have so far as the jurisdiction of the said courts have been extended, deprived the colonies of one of the most valuable of English liberties, trials by juries—

That every act of parliament, which in this respect distinguishes his Majesty's subjects in the colonies, from their fellow-subjects in Great Britain, must create a very sensible concern and grief—

That there have been communicated to your petitioners sundry resolutions of the House of Commons in their last session, for imposing stamp duties or taxes upon the inhabitants of the colonies, consideration whereof was referred to the next session—

That your petitioners acknowledge with all gratitude, the tenderness of the legis-

lature of Great-Britain, of the liberties and privileges of the subjects in the colonies, who have always judged by their representatives, both of the way and manner in which internal taxes should be raised within the respective governments—

That they humbly hope the colonies in general have so demeaned themselves, more especially during the late war, as still to deserve the continuance of all those liberties and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed—

That although during the war the taxes upon the colonies were greater than they have been since the conclusion of it, yet the sources by which the inhabitants were enabled to pay their taxes having ceased, and their trade being decayed, they are not so able to pay the taxes they are subjected to in time of peace, as they were the greater taxes in time of war—

That one principal difficulty which has ever attended the trade of the colonies proceeds from the scarcity of money, which scarcity is caused by the balance of trade with Great-Britain, which has been continually against the colonies—

That the drawing sums of money from the colonies from time to time, must distress the trade to that degree, that eventually Great-Britain must lose more by the diminution of the consumption of her manufactures, than all the sums which it is possible for the colonies thus to pay can countervail—

That they humbly conceive, if the taxes which the inhabitants of this province are obliged annually to pay towards the support of the internal government, the restraint they are under in their trade, for the benefit of Great-Britain, and the consumption thereby occasioned of British manufactures be all considered, and have their due weight, it must appear, that the subjects in this province, are as fully burthened as their fellow subjects in Britain, and that they are whilst in America, more beneficial to the nation than they could be if they should be removed to Britain, and there held to a full proportion of the national taxes and duties of every kind.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that they may be relieved from the burdens, which they have humbly represented to have been brought upon them by the late act of parliament, as to the wisdom of the honourable house shall seem meet; that the privileges of the colonies, relative to their internal taxes, which they have so enjoyed, may still be continued to them, or that the consideration of such taxes upon the colonies may be referred until your petitioners, in conjunction with the other governments, can have opportunity to make a more full representation of the state and condition of the colonies, and the interest of Great-Britain with regard to them.

S. WHITE, *Speaker.*
A. OLIVER, *Secretary.*
November 3, 1764.

Copy of an Address to the King, from the Council and House of Burgesses of the Province of Virginia.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council and Burgesses of your ancient colony and dominion of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg leave to assure your Majesty of our firm and inviolable attachment to your sacred person and government: And as your faithful subjects here have at all times been zealous to demonstrate this truth, by a ready compliance with the royal requisitions during the last war, by which a heavy and oppressive debt of near half a million hath been incurred; so at this time they implore permission to approach the throne with humble confidence, and to entreat that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to protect your people of this Colony in the enjoyment of their ancient and inestimable right of being governed by such laws, respecting their internal polity and taxation, as are derived from their own consent, with the approbation of their sovereign or his substitute:—a right, which as men and the descendants of Britons, they have ever quietly possessed, since first by royal permission and encouragement they left the mother kingdom to extend its commerce and dominion.

Your Majesty's dutiful subjects of Virginia most humbly and unanimously hope, that this invaluable birth-right, descended to them from their ancestors, and in which they have been protected by your royal predecessors, will not be suffered to receive injury under the reign of your Majesty, already so illustriously distinguished by your gracious attention to the liberties of the people.

That your Majesty may long live to make nations happy, is the ardent prayer of your faithful subjects the Council and Burgesses of Virginia.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled.

The Memorial of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly,

Humbly Represents,

THAT your Memorialists hope an application to your Lordships, the fixed and hereditary guardians of British liberty, will not be thought improper at this time, when measures are proposed subversive, as they conceive, of that freedom which all men, especially those who derive their constitution from Britain, have a right to enjoy: and they flatter themselves that your Lordships will not look upon them as objects so unworthy your attention, as to regard any impropriety in the form or manner of their application, for your Lordship's protection of their just and undoubted rights as Britons.

It cannot be presumption in your Memorialists, to call themselves by this distinguished name, since they are descended from Britons, who left their native country to extend its territory and dominion,

and who happily for Britain, and, as your Memorialists once thought for themselves too, effected this purpose. As our ancestors brought with them every right and privilege they could with justice claim, in their mother kingdom, their descendants may conclude they cannot be deprived of those rights without injustice.

Your Memorialists conceive it to be a fundamental principle of the British constitution, without which freedom can no where exist; that the people are not subject to any taxes, but such as are laid on them by their own consent, or by those who are legally appointed to represent them: Property must become too precarious for the genius of a free people, which can be taken from them at the will of others, who cannot know what taxes such people can bear, or the easiest mode of raising them; and who are not under that restraint, which is the greatest security against a burthensome taxation, when the representatives themselves must be affected by every tax imposed on the people.

Your Memorialists are therefore led into an humble confidence, that your Lordships will not think any reason sufficient to support such a power in the British Parliament, where the colonies cannot be represented; a power never before constitutionally assumed, and which if they have a right to exercise on any occasion, must necessarily establish this melancholy truth, That the inhabitants of the colonies are the slaves of Britons, from whom they are descended, and from whom they might expect every indulgence, that the obligations of interest and affection can entitle them to.

Your Memorialists have been invested with the right of taxing their own people, from the first establishment of a regular government in the colony; and requisitions have been constantly made to them by their Sovereigns, on all occasions, when the assistance of the colony was thought necessary, to preserve the British interest in America, from whence they must conclude they cannot now be deprived of a right they have so long enjoyed, and which they have never forfeited.

The expences incurred during the last war, in compliance with the demands on this colony, by our late and present most gracious Sovereigns, have involved us in a debt of near half a million; a debt not likely to decrease under the continued expence we are at in providing for the security of the people against the incursions of our savage neighbours, at a time when the low state of our staple commodity, the total want of specie, and the late restrictions upon the trade of the colonies, render the circumstances of the people extremely distressful, and which, if taxes are accumulated upon them by the British Parliament, will make them truly deplorable.

Your Memorialists cannot suggest to themselves any reason why they should not still be trusted with the property of their people, with whose abilities, and the least burthensome mode of taxing, (with great deference to the superior wisdom of Parliament) they must be best acquainted.

Your Memorialists hope they shall not be suspected of being actuated on this occasion by any principles but those of the purest loyalty and affection, as they always endeavoured, bytheir conduct, to demonstrate that they consider their connections with Great Britain, the seat of Liberty, as their greatest happiness.

The duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, lays your Memorialists under the necessity of endeavouring to establish their constitution upon its proper foundation. And they do most humbly pray your Lordships to take this subject into your consideration, with the attention that is due to the well-being of the colonies, on which the prosperity of Great Britain does in a great measure depend.

To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The Remonstrance of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia.

IT appearing by the printed votes of the House of Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, that in a committee of the whole House the 17th day of March last, it was resolved, That towards defending, protecting and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the said colonies and plantations; and it being apprehended that the same subject which was then declined, may be resumed and further pursued in a succeeding session, the Council and Burgesses of Virginia, met in General Assembly, judge it their indispensable duty in a respectful manner, but with decent firmness, to remonstrate against such a measure; that at least a cession of those rights, which in their opinion must be infringed by that procedure, may not be inferred from their silence at so important a crisis.

They conceive it is essential to British Liberty that laws imposing taxes on the people ought not to be made without the consent of representatives chosen by themselves; who, at the same time that they are acquainted with the circumstances of their constituents, sustain a proportion of the burthen laid on them. This privilege inherent in the persons who discovered and settled these regions, could not be renounced, or forfeited by their removal hither, not as vagabonds and fugitives, but licensed and encouraged by their Prince, and animated with a laudable desire of enlarging the British dominion, and extending its commerce; on the contrary it was secured to them and their descendants, with all other rights and immunities of British subjects, by a royal charter, which hath been invariably recognized and confirmed by His Majesty and his predeces-

sors in their commissions to the several Governors, granting a power, and prescribing a form of legislation: according to which, laws for the administration of justice, and for the welfare and good government of the colony, have been enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly; and to them requisitions and applications for supplies have been directed by the crown. As an instance of the opinion which former sovereigns entertained of these rights and privileges, we beg leave to refer to three acts of the General Assembly, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second (one of which is entitled, *An Act for raising a public revenue for the better support of the government of His Majesty's Colony of* Virginia, imposing several duties for that purpose) which being thought absolutely necessary, were prepared in England, and sent over by their then Governor, the Lord Culpepper, to be passed by the general Assembly, with a full power to give the royal assent thereto; and which were accordingly passed after several amendments were made to them here. Thus tender was His Majesty of the rights of his American subjects; and the remonstrants do not discern by what distinction they can be deprived of that sacred birthright and most valuable inheritance, by their fellow-subjects; nor with what propriety they can be taxed or affected in their estates by the parliament, wherein they are not, and indeed cannot, constitutionally be represented.

And if it were proper for the parliament to impose taxes on the colonies at all, which the remonstrants take leave to think would be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the constitution, the exercise of that power at this time would be ruinous to Virginia, who exerted herself in the late war it is feared beyond her strength; insomuch that to redeem the money granted for that exigence, her people are taxed for several years to come: this, with the large expences incurred for defending the frontiers against the restless Indians, who have infested her as much since the peace as before, is so grievous that an increase of the burthen will be intolerable; especially as the people are very greatly distressed already from the scarcity of circulating cash amongst them, and from the little value of their staple at the British markets.

And it is presumed, that adding to that load which the colony now labours under, will not be more oppressive to her people than destructive of the interest of Great Britain: for the plantation trade, confined as it is to the mother country, hath been a principal means of multiplying and enriching her inhabitants; and if not too much discouraged, may prove an inexhaustible source of treasure to the nation. For satisfaction in this point, let the present state of the British fleet and trade be compared with what they were before the settlement of the colonies; and let it be considered, that whilst property in land may be acquired on very easy terms, in the vast uncultivated territory of North America, the colonists will be mostly, if not wholly employed in agriculture; whereby the exportation of their commodities to Great Britain, and the consumption of their manufactures supplied from thence, will be daily increasing. But this most desirable connection between Great Britain and her colonies, supported by such an happy intercourse of reciprocal benefits as is constantly advancing the prosperity of both, must be interrupted, if the people of the latter, reduced to extreme poverty should be compelled to manufacture those articles they have been hitherto furnished with from the former.

From these considerations it is hoped that the Honourable House of Commons will not prosecute a measure, which those who may suffer it cannot but look upon as fitter for exiles driven from their native country after ignominiously forfeiting her favours and protection, than for the posterity of Britons, who have at all times been forward to demonstrate all due reverence to the mother kingdom, and are so instrumental in promoting her glory and felicity; and that British patriots will never consent to the exercise of anti-constitutional power; which even in this remote corner may be dangerous in its example to the interior parts of the British empire, and will certainly be detrimental to its commerce.

III. *Passage of the Stamp Act.*

Extract from the King's Speech, on opening the Session, January 10, 1765.

THE experience which I have had of your former conduct, makes me rely on your wisdom and firmness, in promoting that obedience to the laws, and respect to the legislative authority of this Kingdom, which is essentially necessary for the safety of the whole; and in establishing such regulations as may best connect and strengthen every part of my dominions, for their mutual benefit and support.

The affection which I bear to my people, excites my earnest wishes, that every session of parliament may be distinguished by some plans for the public advantage, and for their relief from those difficulties which an expensive war has brought upon them. My concurrence and encouragement shall never be wanting, where their welfare is concerned;

and I trust that for the attainment of that great object, you will proceed with temper, unanimity and despatch.

Extract from the Lords' Address of Thanks.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your Majesty our humble acknowledgments, for the gracious approbation which your Majesty is pleased to declare of our former conduct; and to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will firmly persist in exerting our zealous endeavours to promote due obedience to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of this Kingdom; and to establish such regulations as shall appear to be most conducive to the mutual benefit and support of all your Majesty's dominions.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our unfeigned thanks to your Majesty, for your paternal care and tender concern for the difficulties which have been brought on your subjects by a long and burdensome war, and for your royal wishes that your parliament may take every occasion for their relief. Animated with these sentiments, we assure your Majesty that we will proceed with that temper, unanimity, and despatch which your Majesty is pleased to recommend to us in the pursuit of those great and important objects to which your Majesty has directed our attention.

Extract from the Commons' Address of Thanks.

Your Majesty may be assured that we will, with cheerfulness and despatch, raise such supplies as shall be found necessary for the current service of the year. And being thoroughly sensible of your Majesty's paternal concern for the relief and welfare of your people, in recommending to us the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt, on which the future safety of Great Britain must depend, we will apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and assiduity to carry into execution every proper measure which may contribute to these great and salutary purposes, and which the state of your Majesty's dominions, and the circumstances of the times, shall require.

We acknowledge with the liveliest gratitude, the gracious expressions of your Majesty's tender affection, and of your constant care, for the mutual benefit and support of all your Majesty's subjects. And we assure your Majesty, that, animated with these sentiments, we will endeavour to deserve the confidence which your Majesty is pleased to repose in us, by pursuing every plan which shall appear to us to be calculated for the public advantage; and will proceed therein with that temper and firmness, which will best conciliate and insure due submission to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of of Great Britain.*

Proceedings of both Houses on the Stamp Act.

The next money bill was that which was on the 7th of February, ordered to be brought in upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means that day agreed to for imposing no less than fifty-three different sorts of Stamp and other duties upon our Colonies and Plantations in America; which was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the same gentlemen as before mentioned† except the Alderman, who had been Chairman of the Committee, but had died on the preceding day, and therefore the report of these resolutions was made by Mr. Hunter, who was the Chairman when they were agreed to in the Committee. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 13th, presented a bill to the House, a bill for granting certain Stamp duties, and other duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for applying the same towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing such Colonies and Plantations. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 15th; when, immediately after this order was read, there were offered to be presented to the House a petition of Edward Montague, Agent for the Province of Virginia praying to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration; and that their House of Burgesses might be continued in the possession of the rights and privileges they had so long and uninterruptedly enjoyed; and that they might be heard by their counsel against the bill that might be intended to charge Stamp or any other duties on the Colony of Virginia.

Also a petition of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in North America, praying that the petitioners might be indulged in the exercise of the power of laying all internal

* Sir Robert Walpole is said to have had much clearer and juster notions concerning the means of making the British Colonies pay the mother country for their defence, and even contribute to her opulence, (than the Ministers in 1764–5.) A scheme for taxing them having been mentioned to him during the war with Spain, which broke out in the year 1739, he smiled and said, "I will leave that for some of my successors, who may have more courage than I have, and be less a friend to Commerce than I am. It has been a maxim with me, during my administration, to encourage the trade of the American Colonies in the utmost latitude, (nay it has been necessary to pass over some irregularities in their trade with Europe,) for by encouraging them to an extensive growing foreign commerce, if they gain *L.* 500,000, I am convinced that within two years afterwards full *L.* 250,000 of their gains will be in his Majesty's exchequer, by the labour and product of this Kingdom; as immense quantities of every kind of our manufactures go thither; and as they increase in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted. This is taxing them more agreeably both to their own constitution and to ours." *Ann. Regis.*

† Mr. Alderman Marshe Dickerson, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Harris, of Christ Church, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Whately.

taxes on the said Colony; and that the resolution of that House, in the then last Session of Parliament, might not be carried into execution, by a bill for imposing a Stamp duty on the Colonies.

And also a petition of Wm. Middleton, Esq; Daniel Hughes, Esq; Joseph Nutt, Esq; in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants and owners of property in his Majesty's Province of South Carolina, in America, praying that the House would not approve of any bill that might be offered, charging Stamp Duties in the Province of South Carolina.

Upon each of these respective petitions a motion was made, that the petition be brought up; but upon the question's being respectively put, it was upon a division carried in the negative by 245 to 49; and then the bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the 18th, when the Committee went through the bill with amendments, and the House ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and several of the amendments being agreed to, the further consideration of the report was adjourned till the 21st; when the residue of the amendments being read a second time, one of them was disagreed to, and the rest were, with an amendment to one of them agreed to; and then several clauses were added, and several amendments made by the House; after which the bill with the amendment was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 27th the bill which was now entitled, "a bill for granting and applying certain "Stamp Duties and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, "towards further paying the expenses of "defending, protecting, and securing the "same; and for amending such parts of the "several acts of Parliament, relating to the "trade and revenues of the said Colonies and "Plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and "forfeitures therein mentioned," was read a third time, and a clause was added by way of ryder: and several amendments were made by the House to the Bill; after which it was resolved that the Bill do pass; and Mr. Paterson was ordered to carry the Bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence; which their Lordships granted without any amendment: and on the 22d of March, it received the royal assent by commission.

This Act, besides describing all the sorts of writings, and other things thereby made liable to a Stamp Duty, contains all the clauses almost that are inserted in any of our Stamp Duty laws, for regulating and enforcing the payment of our Stamp Duties; and towards the end of it, there are clauses for making the penalties and forfeitures incurred by this act, or by the American duty act, of the 4th of George III. or any other act relating to the trade or revenues of the said Colonies or Plantations, recoverable before any court of law or admiralty, in the Colony where the offence was committed, at the election of the informer or prosecutor; an abstract of this act would therefore be not only tedious but useless, as every man concerned in trade or business must have a copy of the act in his possession, that he may have recourse to it upon every occasion, in order to prevent his being guilty of a breach of it, and thereby subjecting himself to a penalty, and as a great number of new offences, new penalties and new offices, and officers, are by this act created we cannot wonder at its being extremely disgustful to our fellow subjects in America. *History of Parliament.*

Extract from the King's Speech, at the close of the Session, May 25, 1765.

I have seen with the most perfect approbation, that you have employed this season of tranquillity in promoting those objects which which I have recommended to your attention; and in framing such regulations as may best enforce the just authority of the legislature, and at the same time secure and extend the commerce, and unite the interests, of every part of my dominions.

The cheerfulness and prudence which you have shown, in providing for the necessary expenses of the present year, deserve my particular acknowledgments.

The many Bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its several branches, and the early care which you have taken to discharge a part of the national debt, are the most effectual methods to establish the public credit upon the surest foundations, and to alleviate by degrees the burdens of my people.

Summary of Argument against the Stamp Act, from the Annual Register.

It must be owned, to the honour of parliament, that, however smoothly the vote concerning the propriety of laying a stamp duty on the colonies might have passed the lower house in the preceding session, the final laying it on the present was attended with no small debates, both as to the British legislature's right to tax the colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of exercising that right, if any, for the present purpose; though the petitions questioning the jurisdiction of parliament were not suffered to be read in the house, and the agents for the colonies refused to concur in another petition, which might have established a precedent, for their being heard in behalf of their respective colonies against the tax. Possibly, these gentlemen imagined that the petitioning for a suspension of the vote as a favour, might be deemed an acknowledgement, that their principals had no right to oppose the execution of it when passed into a law; or a surrender of that right, allowing they ever had any.

It was urged in favour of the colonies, that those who first planted them were not only driven out of the mother country by persecution, but had left it at their own risk and expense; that being thus forsaken, or rather worse treated, by her, all ties, except those common to mankind, were dissolved between them: they absolved from all duty of obedience to her, as she dispensed herself

from all duty of protection to them; that if they accepted of any royal charters on the occasion, it was done through mere necessity; and that, as this necessity was not of their own making, these charters could not be binding upon them; that even allowing these charters to be binding, they were only bound thereby to that allegiance, which the supreme head of the realm might claim indiscriminately from all its subjects.

That it was extremely absurd, that they should be still thought to owe any submission to the legislative power of Great Britain which had not authority enough to shield them against the violences of the executive; and more absurd still that the people of Great Britain should pretend to exercise over them rights, which that very people affirm they might justly oppose, if claimed over themselves by others.

That it cannot be imagined, that, when the same people of Great Britian contended with the crown, it could be with a view of gaining these rights, which the crown might have usurped over others, and not merely recovering those, which the same crown arbitrarily claimed over themselves; that, therefore, allowing their original charters to be binding, as they had been deprived of them in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, such as the people of Great Britain would not now by any means suffer, they should be considered as still entitled to the full benefit of them; that their being bound by these charters to make no laws, but such as, allowing for the difference of circumstances, should not clash with those of England, no more subjected them to the parliament of England, than their having been laid under the same restraint with regard to the laws of Scotland or any other country, would have subjected them to the parliament of Scotland, or the supreme authority of any other country; that, by these charters, they had a right to tax themselves for their own support and defence.

That it was their birth-right, even as the descendents of Englishmen, not to be taxed by any but their own representatives; that, so far from being actually represented in the parliament of Great Britain, they were not even virtually represented there, as the meanest inhabitants of Great Britain are, in consequence of their intimate connection with those who are actually represented; that, if laws made by the British parliament to bind all except its own members, or even all except such members and those actually represented by them, would be deemed, as most certainly they would, to the highest degree oppressive and unconstitutional, and resisted accordingly, by the rest of the inhabitants, though virtually represented; how much more oppressive and unconstitutional, must not such laws appear to those, who could not be said to be either actually or virtually represented?

That the people of Ireland were much more virtually represented in the parliament of Great Britain, than it was even pretended the people of the colonies could be, in consequence of the great number of Englishmen possessed of estates and places of trust and profit in Ireland, and their immediate descendants settled in that country, and of the great number of Irish noblemen and gentlemen in both houses of the British Parliament, and the greater number still constantly residing in Great Britain; and that, notwithstanding, the British parliament never claimed any right to tax the people of Ireland, in virtue of their being thus virtually represented amongst them.

That, whatever assistance the people of Great Britain might have given to the people of the colonies, it must have been given either from motives of humanity, and fraternal affection, or with a view of being one day repaid for it, and not as the price of their liberty and independence; at least the colonies could never be presumed to have accepted it in that light; that, if given from motives of humanity and fraternal affection, as the people of the colonies had never given the mother country any room to complain of their want of gratitude, so they never should; if given with a view of being one day repaid for it, they were willing to come to a fair account, which, allowing for the assistance they themselves had often given the mother country, for what they must have lost, and the mother country must have got, by preventing their selling to others at higher prices than they could sell to her, and their buying from others at lower prices than they could buy from her, would, they apprehended, not turn out to her advantage so much as she imagined.

That their having heretofore submitted to laws made by the British parliament, for their internal government, could no more be brought as a precedent against them, than against the English themselves for their tameness under the dictates of an Henry, or the rod of a star chamber; the tyranny of many being as grievous to human nature as that of a few, and the tyranny of a few as grievous as that of a single person.

That, if liberty was the due of those who had sense enough to know the value of it, and courage enough to expose themselves to every danger and fatigue to acquire it, they were better entitled to it than even their brethren of Great Britain, since, besides facing, in the wilds of America, much more dreadful enemies, than the friends of liberty they left behind them could expect to meet in the fields of Great Britain, they had renounced not only their native soil, the love of which is so congenial with the human mind, and all those tender charities inseparable from it, but exposed themselves to all the risks and hardships unavoidable in a long voyage; and, after escaping the danger of being swallowed up by the waves, to the still more cruel danger of perishing ashore by a slow famine.

That, if in the first years of their existence one of them was guilty of some intemperate sallies, and all exposed to enemies which required the interposition and assistance of an English parliament, they were now most of them arrived at such a degree of maturity in point of policy and strength, as in a great measure took away the necessity of such interposition and assistance for the future.

At least that interposition and assistance would not be the less effectual for the colonies being represented in the British parliament, which was all the indulgence those colonies contended for.

That, allowing the British parliament's right to make laws for the colonies, and even tax them without their concurrence, there lay many objections against all the duties lately imposed on the colonies, and more still and weightier against that of the stamps now proposed to be laid upon them; that whereas those stamp-duties were laid gradually on the people of Great Britain, they were to be saddled all at once, with all their increased weight, on those of the colonies; that, if those duties were thought so grievous in England, on account of the great variety of occasions in which they were payable, and the great number of heavy penalties to which the best meaning persons were liable for not paying them, or not strictly conforming to all the numerous penal clauses in them, they must be to the last degree oppressive in the colonies, where the people in general could not be supposed so conversant in matters of this kind, and numbers did not understand even the language of these intricate laws, so much out of the course of what common sense alone might suggest to them as their duty, and common honesty engage them to practise, the almost only rule of action, and motive to it, compatible with that encouragement, which it is proper to give every new settler in every country, especially foreigners, in such a country as America.

Such were the principal arguments now urged in Great Britain, most of them within doors, against the justice of laying any tax at all, and the inconveniency of laying the stamp-tax in particular, upon the British colonies in America.

As to the fact of a strenuous opposition to the Stamp Act. I sat as a stranger in your gallery when the Act was under consideration. Far from any thing inflammatory, I never heard a more languid debate in this House. No more than two or three gentlemen, as I remember, spoke against the act, and that with great reserve and remarkable temper. There was but one division in the whole progress of this bill; and the minority did not reach to more than 39 or 40. In the House of Lords I do not recollect that there was any debate or division at all. I am sure there was no protest. In fact, the affair passed with so very, very little noise, that in town they scarcely knew the nature of what you were doing. The opposition to the bill in England never could have done this mischief, because there scarcely ever was less of opposition to a Bill of consequence.—*Burke's Speech on American Taxation.*

Extract of a Letter from J. Mauduit, Esq Agent in England, for the Province of Massachusetts, to the Secretary. London. Feb. 9, 1765.

"I have now to acquaint the great and general Court, that a stamp duty was proposed in the House of Commons, on the 6th instant. It was opened, by showing, that as the Colonies have a right to protection, so the Parliament has a right to tax them in aid thereof. Their several charters were referred to, and declared to be all under the control of Parliament. To this right of Parliament, every member who approved the measure, declared his assent; so that the only question was, whether a stamp duty should now be laid; and this was carried on a division of fourteen. Petitions from Virginia and New York were offered by their agents to be presented, but no member would take them; and Mr. Jackson who had ours in his pocket, agreeably to what he and I settled, plainly saw it was, at that time fittest to remain there."

In a Letter from Mr. Mauduit, to the Committee of the House of Representatives, dated London, February 19, 1765; he says—

"Mr. Grenville opened the fitness of laying this (the Stamp) tax on the Colonies, and the incontestable right of Parliament to do it, without noticing the New-York address, or the Assembly's letter to me; both which papers were tacked together, and intended to be laid before the House, as a proof of an undutiful temper. Only one member, in the warmth of his speech, glanced at it; but in this he had no second. After about seven hours' debate, there was no other question, (nor indeed could be,) but whether a stamp duty should now be laid. The House divided upon it, and it was carried four to one."

Boston, April 4, 1765. We have seen the Resolves of the House of Commons respecting a Stamp Duty in the Colonies, fifty-five in number, a terrible string of them.

It is said that the following observation was made by a Member, on the Hardships of the above-mentioned Resolves, viz. "That where the Colonies stand on such high pretensions of Independence on the Supreme Legislative Authority of Great Britain, there is no moderating any thing."

We hear that at the Debate in the House of Commons, when the Resolves passed, not a Man spoke who did not declare his Opinion that America ought to be taxed; nor would any one introduce a Petition which would impeach the Parliament's Right, even the most interested, and those who are of the Opposition, all refused to present such a Petition.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Charleston, S. C. dated February 8, 1765.

After several meetings and consultations of the Agents for the colonies, as to the mode and measure of opposition to be given to the Stamp Bill, all of them having instructions to suggest the rights and privileges of the Colonies, and to dispute (as it were) the power of Parliament, it became necessary for those agents, who were not in Parliament to learn if Petitions disputing that power, would be received in the House. In the mean time if possible to ward off the intended blow, as most of the colonies had signified

their inclination to assist the mother country upon proper requisitions from hence, though at present labouring under a heavy debt, it was agreed that it might have a good effect to have that inclination made known to the administration: For that purpose, Mr. Garth, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Mr. Ingersoll, were desired by the rest of the agents to attend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who assured them of his readiness and desire to pursue such measures only as might give universal satisfaction; but that he was bound in honour to Parliament, to call for the Resolution of last year, and to propose to the House the carrying into execution a Stamp Duty in all America; adding, if the House should think on any other method of procuring assistance from America, more eligible, he should not object to it.

Accordingly on the 6th inst. he proposed to the Committee of Ways and Means, the measure the House by the resolution of last year, thought might be proper and necessary, that of charging Stamp Duties in America. The arguments urged, tended to prove, that the colonies were all virtually represented in Parliament, in the same manner as those of the subjects in Great Britain, who did not vote for representatives; sundry acts of Parliament were recited, that had from time to time been enacted, imposing duties on the American subjects; that there could not be a distinction between the powers of legislation and taxation; accounts were produced of the several sums raised by each colony on the continent, and in the West Indies, towards defraying their respective civil establishments, in the whole amounting to £75,000 per annum, or thereabouts there were likewise stated accounts of the several debts the Colonies stood charged with at present, amounting in the whole to about £900,000 Sterling, all of which would be paid off before the year 1769; that, therefore, it was but reasonable the colonies should contribute at least to take off that part of the burthen from the mother country which concerns the protection and defence of themselves: The power of Parliament was asserted, and so universally agreed to, that no petition disputing it will be received. The advocates for the Colonies therefore chose to take the sense of the House upon a question for adjourning; Mr. Alderman Beckford moved it, seconded by Sir William Meredith, they divided the committee about midnight, but it was carried against them by two hundred and forty-five to forty-nine.

[☞ See letter of Mr. Charles, Agent of the Colony of New York, dated February 9, 1765, page 31.]

Extract of a Letter from a member of Parliament, to a friend in America, dated London, June 7, 1765.

As to the Stamp Act, I opposed it, as I declared it my intention to do all internal taxes; not because the People of America were unrepresented in Parliament, and therefore not constitutionally taxable; I well know that much the greater part of the Inhabitants of Great Britain have no votes in the Election of Members, and that a great part even of the land in this country, gives no share in the choice of the Legislature, yet all are taxable, and must be so necessarily; for the whole of our Statute Law would fall to the ground, if the consent of all bound by the Laws contained in it was necessary to the making it a Law.

But I have argued, that the Parliament may choose whether they will tax America or not; that they have a Right constitutionally to tax Ireland, yet do not exercise that Right; that I should think our Liberties endangered by their doing so; that I have the same objections, and some stronger, against their taxing America; that it is not necessary; that there are other ways of raising all the Money there, requisite for public service; that such ways have not yet failed, but the Colonies have in general showed the utmost alacrity to contribute to the common cause; that if two or three have not done their duty, it is hard all should suffer for the fault of two or three; that I think therefore there are the strongest reasons why, admitting that the Parliament is the universal unlimited Legislature of the British Dominions, as it undoubtedly is, it should yet voluntarily set bounds to the exercise of its power; and that if the majority of Parliament think they ought not to set these bounds, then they should give a share of the Election of the Legislature to the American Colonies; that they have done so formerly to much less considerable parts of the British Dominions; that without doing so, I shall think the Liberties of America in danger, and the Liberties of Great Britain too; that the former cannot be injured without danger to the latter; I do not say the liberty of America will be lost, merely in the having no share in the election of members, but I mean it will want the means it now has, and that every other part of the British Dominions has, to defend itself against the Oppressions of the Officers of the Crown, in case Assemblies should be rendered useless, or little necessary, which, however, I thank God, they are not yet.

From the Virginia Gazette, of Sept. 20, 1765.

Calculations of the Costs of sundry sorts of Blanks arising from the Stamp Duty only, *besides the cost of paper and the printing.*

For a ream (20 quires,) of—	*Sterling.*
Bail Bonds, two on a sheet -	96*l.*
four on a sheet - -	192*l.*
All original papers in courts of probate or town Council, two on a sheet	48*l.*
four on a sheet -	96*l.*
Blank Bonds for sums not exceeding 10*l.* two on a sheet - -	24*l.*
for sums from 10*l.* to 20*l.* -	48*l.*
for sums from 20*l.* to 30*l.* -	72*l.*
Paper to record judgments on, a whole sheet to a judgment -	96*l.*
if two on a sheet - -	192*l.*
Policies of Assurance, two on a sheet	240*l.*
Powers of Attorney, two on a sheet	108*l.*
Indentures, two on a sheet -	120*l.*

Besides a great number of papers more that will be very costly.

IV. Virginia Resolutions on Taxation; and Massachusetts Circular, recommending a Congress of the Colonies.

Virginia Resolutions, May 29, 1765.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Commons in England, have of late drawn into question, how far the General Assembly of this colony hath power to enact laws for laying taxes and imposing duties, payable by the people of this, his Majesty's most ancient colony; for settling and ascertaining the same to all future times, the House of Burgesses of this present General Assembly have come to the several following resolutions:

Resolved, That the first adventurers and settlers of this, his Majesty's colony and dominion, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects, since inhabiting in this, his Majesty's said colony, all the privileges, franchises, and immunities, that have at any time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the people of Great Britain.

Resolved, That by two royal charters granted by King James the first, the colonists aforesaid, are declared entitled to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities, of denizens and natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

Resolved, That the taxation of the people by themselves, or by persons chosen by themselves to represent them, who can only know what taxes the people are able to bear, and the easiest mode of raising them, and are equally affected by such taxes themselves, is the distinguishing characteristic of British freedom, and without which the ancient constitution cannot subsist.

Resolved, That his Majesty's liege people of this most ancient colony, have uninterruptedly enjoyed the right of being thus governed by their own assembly in the article of their taxes and internal police, and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other way given up, but hath been constantly recognized by the king and people of Great Britain.

Resolved, therefore, That the general assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony; and that every attempt to vest such power in any person or persons whatsoever, other than the general assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom.

The foregoing Resolutions being laid before the Board of Trade, they on the 27th of August represented to the King in council,

"That the resolutions, as they contain an absolute disavowal of the right of the Parliament of Great Britain to impose taxes upon her colonies, and a daring attack upon the constitution of this country, appear to us to require an immediate and serious attention; and whatever further measures your Majesty may, with the advice of your council, judge proper to be taken either for expressing your royal disapprobation of these proceedings, or for preventing the fatal consequences which they naturally tend to produce, we think it our duty to submit to your Majesty's consideration, whether, in the mean time, it may not be expedient to dispatch immediate instructions to your Majesty's servants in your Majesty's colony of Virginia, who may be concerned in enforcing the execution of the law for levying the duty upon stamps, that they do each in their several departments, in support of the authority of Parliament, vigorously exert themselves, and, with becoming resolution upon every occasion, exact a due obedience to all the laws of the land."

MASSACHUSETTS CIRCULAR.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, June 6, 1768.

The House taking into consideration the many difficulties to which the Colonies are and must be reduced by the operation of some acts of Parliament; after some time spent,

On a motion made and seconded. Ordered that Mr. Speaker, Brigadier Ruggles, Col. Partridge, Col. Worthington, General Winslow, Mr. Otis, Mr. Cushing, Col. Saltonstall, and Capt. Sheafe, be a committee to consider what measures had best be taken, and make report.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider what dutiful, loyal, and humble address may be proper to make to our Gracious Sovereign and his Parliament, in relation to the several acts passed for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, have attended that service, and are humbly of opinion:—

That it is highly expedient there should be a meeting as soon as may be, of the committees from the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses in the several Colonies on this Continent, to consult together on the present circumstances of the Colonies, and the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced by the operation of the late acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, and to consider of a general and humble address to his Majesty and the Parliament to implore relief.

And the committee are further of opinion that a meeting of such committees should be held at New-York, on the first Tuesday of October next, and that a committee of three persons be chosen by the House, on the part of this Province, to attend the same.

And that letters be forthwith prepared and transmitted to the respective Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives or Burgesses in the Colonies aforesaid, advising them of the resolution of this House thereon, and inviting such Houses of Representatives or Burgesses to join this with their committees in the meeting, and for the purposes aforesaid.

And that a proper letter be prepared and

forwarded to the Agent of the Province on these matters in the mean time.

Read and accepted, and ordered, that Mr. Speaker, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Lee, be a committee to prepare a draft of letters to be sent to the respective Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives in the Colonies, and make Report.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following draft:

Province of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, June 8, 1765.

Sir, The house of representatives of this province, in the present session of the general court, have unanimously agreed to propose a meeting, as soon as may be, of committees, from the houses of representatives or burgesses of the several British colonies on this continent, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies; and to consider of a general, and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition, to his Majesty and the Parliament, and to implore relief. The house of representatives of this province have also voted to propose, That such meeting be at the city of New-York, in the province of New-York, on the first Tuesday in October next; and have appointed a committee of three of their members to attend that service, with such as the other houses of representatives, or burgesses, in the several colonies, may think fit to appoint to meet them. And the committee of the house of representatives of this province, are directed to repair to said New-York, on said first Tuesday in October next, accordingly.

If, therefore, your honourable house should agree to this proposal, it would be acceptable, that as early notice of it as possible, might be transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives of this province.

SAMUEL WHITE, *Speaker.*

To the Speaker, &c.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, touching the Proceedings and Resolutions of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, with respect to the Act for levying a Duty upon Stamps in America, and to other Acts of Parliament of Great Britain.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

THE house of representatives of your Majesty's province of Massachusett's Bay having, last year, printed and published, in the journals of their proceedings, a letter from a committee of that house to their agent here; in which letter the acts and resolutions of the parliament of Great Britain were treated with the most indecent disrespect, and principles tending to a denial of the right of parliament to levy taxes upon your Majesty's subjects in the colonies, were openly avowed; our predecessors in office thought it their duty to transmit this transaction o your Majesty's consideration, to the end that such directions might be given, as the nature and importance of the matter should appear to require.

Since this, and since the passing the act of parliament for levying a stamp duty in America, the grounds of which act gave rise to the reflections contained in the above-mentioned letter, the same spirit that dictated the sentiments it expresses, has appeared throughout the whole proceedings of the said house of representatives.

Upon the election of counsellors, who, by the constitution of this colony, are annually chosen by the house of representatives, the strongest endeavours were used to preclude your Majesty's secretary of state, who has always been a member of the council from his seat at that board; and this, as your Majesty's governor represents, merely on account of his having received an appointment (unsolicited) to be a distributor of the stamps: and the motion made in that house, to discontinue the annual salary allowed for the support of your Majesty's governor, upon which proceeding we have this day made a separate representation to your Majesty, seems to have arisen from the same motives.

These, however, being only attempts of individuals in the community, would not either have required or deserved your Majesty's attention, in the light in which we view them; but it further appears, from the journals of the house of representatives in their last session, that "this assembly, having thought fit to make the propriety and expediency of the stamp-act, and of other acts of parliament, a subject of open question and discussion," came to several resolutions and proceedings thereupon, which they kept secret till the last day of their session, when they published them in their printed journals—[Then follow the resolutions—Then the board of trade proceeds thus:] The object of the resolutions and proceedings of the house of representatives of Massachusetts Bay, is to recommend to, and induce, the rest of your Majesty's colonies in America, to join in a general congress of committees from the several assemblies, independent of the other branches of the legislature, and without any previous application to your Majesty, to consider and deliberate upon the acts of the parliament of this kingdom. As this appears to us to be the first instance of a general congress, appointed by the assemblies of the colonies without the authority of the crown; a measure which we conceive of dangerous tendency in itself, and more especially so, when taken for the purposes expressed in the above-mentioned resolution, and connected with the spirit that has appeared throughout the whole conduct of this particular assembly, we therefore think it our indispensible duty to submit this matter to your Majesty's consideration, for such directions as your Majesty, with the advice of your council, may think proper and expedient to give thereupon.

All which is most humbly submitted, &c.

Whitehall, October 1, 1765.

V. Some of the Proceedings in the Colonies, relative to the Acts of Parliament, and the Rights of Colonies.

Providence, R. I. 13 *Aug.* 1765.

Instructions given by the Town of Providence, R. I. on the 13*th of August*, 1765, *to their Deputies in the General Assembly.*

AS a full and free enjoyment of British Liberty, and of our particular rights as colonists, long since precisely known and ascertained, by uninterrupted practice and usage, from the first settlement of this country down to this time, is of unspeakable value, and strenuously to be contended for by the dutiful subjects of the best frame of government in the world, any attempts to deprive them thereof must be very alarming, and ought to be opposed, although in a decent manner, yet with the utmost firmness.

We conceive that some late resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, for taxing us without our own consent, have a tendency to divest us of our most valuable privileges as Englishmen; and that the measures adopted by the Ministry and the Parliament, in this behalf, if carried into execution, will be a manifest infraction of our inherent rights, as members of the British Government, and unspeakably injurious in the present distressed and involved state of the Colony.

The Ministry, in justification of this encroachment upon the incontestable rights of his Majesty's liege subjects in these parts of the world, have pretended that these Colonies are represented in Parliament by the British Members: the contrary is so evident, that the bare denial of the position is sufficient to refute it.

The refusal of Parliament to hear the humble petitions of the Colonies against the Stamp Act, the enlargement of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, and the Burthening Trade, we look upon as a great grievance, and directly against our rights as subjects.

With the utmost concern and dread we consider the extension of the powers of the Court of Admiralty; and must freely declare to the whole world, that we look upon our natural rights to be diminished in the same proportion as the powers of that court are extended; and in this particular we are unhappily distinguished from our fellow subjects in Britain.

We then think it needful in this critical conjuncture, to give unto you, who are our deputies, some instructions to be by you observed in your representation of us in the General Assembly.

In the first place we recommend it to you, in the most express manner to use your utmost endeavours, that commissioners be appointed by the assembly, to meet the commissioners from the other Colonies on the Continent, at New-York, on the first day of October next, agreeable to the proposal and request of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, signified to this Colony, in order to unite in a petition to the King, for relief from the Stamp Act, and other grievances.

In the choice of these commissioners, we are assured from our knowledge of your virtue, that you will pay more attention to merit, skill in public business, and a zeal for the welfare of the Colonies, than to any other consideration.

We likewise request you to do all in your power, consistent with our relations to Great Britain, towards postponing the introduction of the Stamp Act, into this Colony, until the Colonies may have an opportunity to be heard in defence of such just rights, as they will be deprived of by an execution of it: And to this end, that you endeavour to procure our essential rights and privileges to be asserted in General Assembly, by votes or resolves, to the following effect, viz.

1. That the first adventurers, settlers, of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, brought with them, and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects since inhabited in this his Majesty's Colony, all the privileges and immunities, that have at any time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the people of Great Britain.

2. That by a charter granted by King Charles II in the 15th year of his reign, it is declared and granted unto the governor and company of this Colony, and their successors, that all and every the subjects of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, which were then planted within the said Colony, or which should thereafter go to inhabit within the said Colony, and all and every of their children, which had been born there, or which should afterwards be born there, or on the sea going thither, or returning from thence, should have and enjoy all the liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of the dominons of his said Majesty, his heirs or successors, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England.

3. That his Majesty's liege people of this Colony, have enjoyed the right of being governed by their own Assembly, in the article of taxes and internal police; and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and people of Britain.

4. That therefore his Majesty, or his substitutes; together with the General Assembly of this Colony, have in their representative capacity, the only exclusive right to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of this Colony: and that every attempt to vest such power in any person or persons whatever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, is unconstitutional, and hath a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty.

5. That his Majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the laws and ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

And inasmuch as it hath lately been drawn into question, how far the people of this his Majesty's dominion of Rhode Island have the right of being tried by juries, we earnestly recommend it to you to procure an act to be passed, if it may be done, declaring that the courts of common law only, and not any court of admiralty, have, and ought to have, jurisdiction in all causes growing and arising in this Colony, on account of levying or collecting any internal taxes, or of any matters relating thereto: and that such process and way of trial shall hereafter be had and used in such matters, as have been usual and accustomed time out of mind. And further that no decree or court of admiralty, respecting these matters shall be executed in this Colony.

We think that an address of thanks ought to be voted, by the General Assembly, to those gentlemen who distinguished themselves at the last session of Parliament, in the defence of liberty and the colonies; in particular to Gen. Conway, and Col. Isaac Barre.

As to the other matters not of such general concernment as the foregoing, we leave their management to your prudence and judgment in which we put the greatest confidence.

JAMES ANGEL, *Town Clerk.*

Little Compton, Aug. 27, 1765.

At a Town Meeting of the Town of Little Compton, in the Colony of Rhode Island, on the 27*th day of August*, 1765.

It is unanimously Voted and Resolved, that the following Instructions be given to the gentlemen who represent this Town in the General Assembly:—

AS the present Crisis of affairs in America, is truly alarming, our Liberty, as free born Englishmen being greatly encroached upon by the Parliament of Great Britain, in burdening us with internal taxes without our knowledge or consent, or without so much as allowing us the least shadow of Representation in that August Assembly, or ever suffering our Petitions for redress of Grievances to be read before them:—The extension of the power of the Admiralty courts in America, by which that darling and dear-bought privilege of being tried by juries, in cases affecting our property, is in a great measure abridged:—We cannot reflect upon these unconstitutional measures, without dreading their consequences, or without asserting our Liberty as free-born Englishmen, in the most public manner we can.

We therefore earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen, who are the Deputies to represent us in General Assembly, to use your utmost endeavours, that, in a particular manner, the following essential things, at this critical conjuncture may take place.

That whereas the neighbouring governments have thought proper to appoint Commissioners to meet at New-York, on the first day of October next, in order to unite in a petition to the King, for relief from the Stamp-Act, and other Grievances; you are requested by us to use your utmost endeavours, that such Commissioners from this Colony be appointed to join them as you can confide in, as friends to British Liberty and especially to the Liberties and Privileges which this Colony has received by Charter.

You are requested likewise to use the utmost of your endeavours, that our essential rights and liberties be asserted in General Assembly by Votes or Resolves, particularly—

1. That the Inhabitants of this Colony have as clear and full a Right to all the Liberties and Privileges of Englishmen, as if they had been born and abiding in the Realm of England, and consequently

2. That levying Internal Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, by the Parliament of Great Britain, without the consent of the Legislature of the Colony, or an actual Representation of the Colony in the supreme legislature of the Nation, is in the highest degree unconstitutional: and

3. That all causes, growing and arising in this Colony, on account of levying internal taxes, cannot constitutionally, or consistent with the Liberties of the Colonies, be tried by any other court, excepting the courts of common law.

And we put the greatest confidence in you, that in all other matters of less general concernment, you will act conformably to the happy Constitution of your country: That you will be steady assertors of American Liberty, particularly of that of your own Colony: And to sum up the whole, that you will act like Englishmen.

JEPHTHAH PEARCE, *Town Clerk.*

Newport, R. I. September 3, 1765.

The Freemen of the town of Newport, at a Meeting held on the 3d inst. *unanimouly voted*. That the following Instructions should be given to the gentlemen who represent them in the General Assembly, viz:

To the Deputies of the town of Newport.

Gentlemen.

THE Confidence we have in your integrity and ability, hath indueed us repeatedly to make choice of you to represent us in the General Assembly; and it is with pleasure we reflect that your conduct hath justly merited our approbation.

The trust reposed in you, at all times requires your attention to the public interest: But at this critical conjuncture, when the liberties of his Majesty's Subjects in America are in the greatest danger of being subverted, the utmost wisdom, and the most unshaken fortitude are necessary to extricate us from our perplexed and embarrassed situation:

With hearts filled with loyalty and affection to his Majesty, and inviolably attached to the Great Britain, the inhabitants of this Colony cheerfully complied with every requisition made by the Crown during the late long and bloody war; and exerted themselves in it with a spirit far exceeding their ability. They were happy in receiving the approbation of his Majesty and the Parliament; and with great reason flattered themselves, that the same favours and indulgence, which had been always shown them by their mother country, would have been continued to them: That their ruined commerce would revive: That,

being freed from the heavy expenses of the War, they should find means in time to discharge the enormous debt accumulated by it: and that, together with the blessings of peace, they should enjoy inviolate the inestimable liberties and privileges which they received from their ancestors, and wished to transmit to their latest posterity.

Instead of these parental favours, by some of the late acts of the British Parliament, the channels of our commerce are obstructed—our property subjected to the arbitrary decisions of the courts of admiralty—and an internal tax levied upon us without our consent.

Trials by juries, and the being taxed by none but their own representatives, are the inherent rights of the inhabitants of this Colony: They have been confirmed by a *Royal Charter:* They were never contested, but have always been recognised by the *King* and *Parliament* of Great Britain.

Who then can see those glorious bulwarks of liberty, *Trials by Juries, and the Right of Taxation*, shocked to their foundation, and not feel for his country? Who is there, that can feel, and suppress his concern?

The inhabitants of the other Colonies affected with their present distresses, and animated with the noble spirit of liberty, have proposed a meeting of Commissioners from all the Colonies, to be held at New-York, to consult upon, and join in, such measures as shall be thought necessary for the removal of these grievances.

Inspired with the same sentiments, we expect that you will give your utmost attention to those important objects, the Courts of Admiralty, and the Act for levying Stamp Duties: that while you express the greatest affection and loyalty to our *Sovereign*, and all proper regard to that August Assembly, the British *Parliament*, you assert our Rights with a becoming Firmness.

That you will use your utmost endeavours, that the General Assembly of this Colony appoint Commissioners to meet those who are or shall be appointed by the other Colonies, upon this most interesting occasion; and, in general, to join and co-operate with them in every reasonable and probable measure for the preservation of our Liberties.

It is for *Liberty*—That *Liberty*, for which our Fathers bled!—That *Liberty*, which is dearer to a generous mind than life itself, that we now contend!—The cause is vast and important; and if, the efforts of his Majesty's loyal subjects in North America be but equal to its importance, we have the highest reason to think that notwithstanding the disregard shown to the separate remonstrances of the Colonies, their united endeavours will be crowned with success.

WM. CODDINGTON, *Town Clerk.*

Rhode-Island Resolutions, Sept. 16, 1765.

THIS Assembly taking into their most serious Consideration, an act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, at their last Sessions for levying Stamp duties, and other internal duties in North America, do *Resolve*,

1. That the first Adventurers, Settlers of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects, since inhabiting in this his Majesty's Colony, all the privileges and immunities that have at any time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the people of Great Britain.

2. That by a Charter granted by King Charles the Second, in the 15th year of his reign, the Colony aforesaid is declared entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

3. That his Majesty's liege people of this Colony have enjoyed the right of being governed by their own Assembly in the article of Taxes and Internal police; and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other way, yielded up, but have been constantly recognised by the King and people of Britain.

4. That, therefore, the General Assembly of this Colony have, in their representative capacity, the only exclusive right to lay taxes, and imposts upon the inhabitants of this Colony: And that every attempt to vest such power in any Person or Persons whatever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, is unconstitutional and hath a manifest tendency to destroy the Liberties of the people of this Colony.

5. That his Majesty's liege people the inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

6. That all the Officers in this Colony, appointed by the authority thereof, be, and they are hereby directed to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, in the same manner as usual: And that this Assembly will indemnify and save harmless all the said officers, on account of their conduct agreeable to this Resolution.

Pensylvania Resolutions.

In Assembly September 21, 1765.

THE house taking into consideration, that an act of parliament has lately passed in England, for imposing certain Stamp-duties and other duties on his Majesty's subjects in America, whereby they conceive some of their most essential and valuable rights, as British subjects, to be deeply affected, think it a duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, to come to the following resolutions.

1. That the assembly of this province have from time to time, *whenever* requisitions have been made by his Majesty, for carrying on military operations for the defence of America, *most cheerfully and liberally* contributed their full proportion of men and money for those services.

2. That whenever his Majesty's service shall for the future require the aids of the inhabitants of this province, and they shall be called upon for that purpose in a *constitutional way*, it will be their indispensable duty

most cheerfully and liberally to grant to his Majesty their proportion of men and money, for the defence, security and other public services of the British American Colonies.

3. That the inhabitants of this province are entitled to all the liberties, rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects in Great-Britain or elsewhere, and that the constitution of government in this province is founded on the natural rights of mankind, and the noble principles of English liberty, and therefore is or ought to be perfectly free.

4. That it is the inherent birth-right, and indubitable privilege of every British subject, to be taxed only by his own consent, or that of his legal representatives, in conjunction with his Majesty or his substitutes.

5. That the only legal representatives of the inhabitants of this province, are the persons they annually elect to serve as members of Assembly.

6. That the taxation of the people of this province by any other persons whatsoever, than such their representatives in assembly, is *unconstitutional*, and subversive of their most valuable rights.

7. That the laying taxes upon the inhabitants of this province *in any other manner*, being manifestly subversive of public liberty, must of necessary consequence be utterly destructive of public happiness.

8. That the vesting an authority in the courts of admiralty, to decide in suits relating to the stamp-duties and other matters foreign to their proper jurisdiction, is highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majesty's American subjects, contrary to Magna Charta, the great charter and fountain of English liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling and *acknowledged rights*, that of *trials by juries*.

9. That it is the opinion of this house, that the restraints imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of this province, at a time when the people labour under an enormous load of debt, must of necessity be attended with the most fatal consequences, not only to this province, but to the trade of our mother country.

10. That this house think it their duty, thus firmly to assert, with modesty and decency, their inherent rights, that their posterity may learn and know, that it was not with their consent and acquiescence, that *any taxes should be levied on them by any persons but their own representatives*, and are desirous that these their resolves should remain on their minutes, as a testimony of the zeal and ardent desire of the present house of assembly, to preserve their *inestimable rights*, which as Englishmen they have possessed *ever since this province was settled*, and to transmit them to their latest posterity.

Maryland Resolutions, September 28, 1765.
By the Lower House of Assembly,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the first adventurers and settlers of this province of Maryland brought with them, and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects since inhabiting in this province, all the liberties, privileges, franchises, and immunities, that at any time have been held, enjoyed and possessed, by the people of Great Britain.

2. That it was granted by Magna Charta, and other the good laws and statutes of England, and confirmed by the petition and Bill of Rights, that the subject should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not set by common consent of parliament.

3. That by a royal charter, granted by his Majesty, King Charles I. in the eighth year of his reign, and in the year of our Lord, 1632, to Cæcilus, then Lord Baltimore, it was, for the encouragement of people to transport themselves and families into this province, amongst other things covenanted and granted by his said Majesty, for himself, his heirs and successors, as followeth:

"And we will also, and of our more special grace, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do strictly enjoin, constitute, ordain, and command, That the said Province shall be of our allegiance, and that all and singular the subjects and liege people of us, our heirs, and successors, transported, or to be transported, into the said Province, and the children of them and of such as shall descend from them, there already born, or hereafter to be born, be, and shall be denizens and liege of us, our heirs, and successors, of our kingdom of England and Ireland, and be in all things held, reputed, and esteemed, as the liege faithful people of us, our heirs and successors, born within our kingdom of England, and likewise any lands, tenements, revenues, services and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, and other our dominions, may inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy and possess, and them may occupy and enjoy, give, sell, alien, and bequeath, as likewise all liberties, franchises and privileges, of this our kingdom of England, freely, quietly, and peaceably have and possess, occupy and enjoy as our liege people, born, or to be born, within our said kingdom of England, without lett, molestation, vexation, trouble or grievance, of us, our heirs, and successors; any statute, act, ordinance, or provision, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

"And further our pleasure is, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, We do covenant and grant to and with the said now lord Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall at no time hereafter, set or make, or cause to be set, any imposition, custom, or other taxation, rate or contribution whatsoever, in or upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforesaid Province, for their lands, tenements, goods or chattels, within the said Province, or in or upon any goods or merchandises, within the said Province, or to be laden or unladen within any the ports or harbours of the said Province: And our pleasure is, and for us, our heirs, and successors, we charge and command, that this our declaration, shall be henceforwards, from time to time, received and allowed in all our courts, and before all the judges of us, our heirs and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payment and acquittance: Commanding all and singular our officers

and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, and enjoining them, upon pain of our high displeasure, that they do not presume, at any time, to attempt any thing to the contrary of the premises, or that they do, in any sort withstand the same; but they be at all times aiding and assisting, as is fitting, unto the said now lord Baltimore, and his heirs, and to the inhabitants and merchants of Maryland, aforesaid, their servants, ministers, factors, and assigns, in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this our charter"

4. That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, that the said charter is declaratory of the constitutional rights and privileges of the freemen of this province.

5. That trials by juries is the grand bulwark of liberty, the undoubted birth-right of every Englishman, and consequently of every British subject in America: And that the erecting other jurisdictions for the trial of matters of fact, is unconstitutional, and renders the subject insecure in his liberty and property.

6. That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, That it cannot with any truth or propriety be said, That the freemen of this province of Maryland are represented in the British parliament.

7. That his Majesty's liege people of this ancient province, have always enjoyed the right of being governed by laws, to which they themselves have consented in the article of taxes, and internal polity; and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up; but hath been constantly recognised by the king and people of Great Britain.

8. That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, that the representatives of the freemen of this province, in their legislative capacity, together with the other part of the legislature, hath the sole right to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of this province, or their property and effects: And that the laying, imposing, levying or collecting, any tax on or from the inhabitants of Maryland, under colour of any other authority, is unconstitutional, and a direct violation of the rights of the freemen of this province.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., 21 Oct. 1776.

At a Legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, this 21st day of October, 1765, James Warren, *Esq. chosen Moderator—Unanimously agreed on the following Instructions, viz:*

To THOMAS FOSTER, Esq.

AS we have the highest esteem of the British Constitution, which we think founded on the true principles of Liberty, and to deserve, on many accounts, the preference to any other now on Earth, we can but reflect with pleasure on our own happiness, in being sharers in that Liberty, those rights, and that security, which results from them to every subject, in the wide extended dominions of our most gracious Sovereign, who has not forfeited his right to them by disloyalty to the King, want of attachment and a reasonable submission to the British Government, and love to his fellow subjects there; these are so foreign to the true character of the People of this country, that calumny itself has never been able to fix it upon them. We have evinced our loyalty to our King, our affection to the British Government and our Mother Country, on all occasions, by an uncommon readiness to assist in any measures with our Blood and Treasure, to extend their conquests and to enlarge those dominions, from which they reap so many and great advantages. At the same time that we reflect on our happiness in having a natural and constitutional right to all the privileges of our fellow subjects in Great Britain, we behold with pain and horror, any attempts to deprive us of them, and cannot but look on such attempts as instances of the greatest unkindness and injustice.

This is the subject of our present complaint, which not without reason echo from every mouth in every corner of this distressed and injured country. Our youth, the flower of this country, are many of them slain, our treasure exhausted in the service of our Mother country, our trade, and all the numerous branches of business dependent on it, reduced, and almost ruined, by severe acts of Parliament, and now we are threatened by a late act of Parliament with being loaded with internal taxes, without our own consent, or the voice of a single Representative in Parliament, and with being deprived of that darling privilege of an Englishman, trial by his peers, the consequence of the unconstitutional extension of the power of Courts of Admiralty in America; these two are the main pillars of the British Constitution, and the glory of every Freeman there, so that the depriving us of them, create such a distinction between us and them our fellow subjects, as cannot be accounted for from any principles of justice and impartiality; and we certainly have never given occasion for.

We shall say nothing on this occasion of our inability to pay the many and great taxes laid upon us by the Stamp Act; of the many new crimes opened by it, which cannot but be committed by many People, however desirous they may be to avoid them; of the prodigious penalties annexed to them; or of the great hardship in subjecting the Trial of them to the judgment of such a Court, and such a manner of conviction, or of the many disadvantages which must arise from these measures to Great Britain herself. These are obvious facts, and have already been handled in such a masterly and convincing manner, by some of the friends of both this and the Mother Country, and of the British Constitution, (for they cannot be separated,) as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on them.

You, Sir, represent a people who are not only descended from the first settlers of this country, but inhabit the very spot they first possessed. Here was first laid the foundation of the British Empire, in this part of America, which from a very small beginning, has increased and spread in a manner very surprising, and almost incredible; especially when we consider that all this has been ef-

fected without the aid or assistance of any power on earth, that we have *Defended, Protected,* and *Secured,* ourselves against the invasions and cruelty of savages, and the subtilty and inhumanity of our inveterate and natural enemies the French; and all this, without the approbation of any tax by Stamps, or Stamp Acts laid upon our fellow subjects in any part of the King's Dominions, for defraying the expenses thereof.

This place, Sir, was at first the Asylum of Liberty, and we hope will ever be preserved sacred to it; though it was then no more than a forlorn wilderness, inhabited only by savage men and beasts. To this place our Fathers, (whose memories be reverend,) possessed of the principles of Liberty in their purity, disdaining slavery, fled to enjoy those privileges which they had an undoubted right to, but were deprived of by the hands of violence and oppression in their native country.

We, Sir, their posterity, the Freeholders and other inhabitants of this Town, legally assembled for that purpose, possessed of the same sentiments and retaining the same ardour for Liberty, think it our indispensable duty on this occasion, to express to you, these our sentiments of the Stamp Act, and its fatal consequences to this country, and to enjoin upon you, as you regard not only the welfare, but the very being of this people, that you (consistent with our allegiance to the King, and relation to the Government of Great Britain,) disregarding all proposals for that purpose, exert all your power and influence to oppose the execution of the Stamp Act, at least until we hear the success of our Petitions for relief.

We, likewise, to avoid disgracing the memories of our Ancestors, as well as the reproaches of our own consciences, and the curses of posterity, recommend it to you to obtain, if possible, in the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, a full and explicit assertion of our Rights, and to have the same entered on their public Records, that all generations yet to come may be convinced that we have not only a just sense of our Rights and Liberties, but that we never (with submission to Divine Providence) will be slaves to any power on earth; and as we have at all times an abhorrence of tumults and disorders, we think ourselves happy, in being at present under no apprehensions of any, and in having good and wholesome laws sufficient to preserve the peace of the Province in all future times, unless provoked by some imprudent measures: So we think it by no means advisable for you to interest yourself in the Protection of Stamp Papers or Stamp Officers.

The only thing we have further to recommend to you at this time, is, to observe on all occasions a suitable frugality and economy in the public expenses; and that you consent to no unnecessary or unusual grant at this time of distress, when the people are groaning under the burthens of heavy taxes: And that you use your endeavours to inquire into, and bear testimony against any past, and to prevent any future unconstitutional draughts on the Public Treasury.

Massachusetts Resolutions, 29 Oct. 1765.

In the House of Representatives.

According to the order of the day, there being a very full House, the following draft, which had been laid upon the Table, was particularly considered, and thereupon voted:—

WHEREAS the just rights of his Majesty's subjects of this province, derived to them from the British Constitution, as well as the to the charter, have been lately drawn into question: In order to ascertain the same, this house do unanimously come into the following resolves.

1. That there are certain essential rights of the British constitution of government, which are founded in the Law of God and Nature, and are the common rights of mankind;—therefore,

2. That the inhabitants of this province are unalienably entitled to those essential rights in common with all men: and that no law of society can, consistent with the law of God and Nature, divest them of those rights.

3. That no man can justly take the property of another without his consent: and that upon this original principle the right of representation in the same body, which exercises the power of making laws for levying taxes which is one of the main pillars of the British Constitution, is evidently founded.

4. That this inherent right, together with all other essential rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities of the people of Great Britain, have been fully confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and by former and late acts of Parliament.

5. That his Majesty's subjects in America are, in reason and common sense, intitled to the same extent of liberty, with his Majesty's subjects in Britain.

6. That by the declaration of the royal charter of this province, the inhabitants are entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects of Great Britain, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatever.

7. That the inhabitants of this Province appear to be entitled to all the rights aforementioned, by an act of Parliament, 13th of Geo. II.

8. That those rights do belong to the inhabitants of this Province, upon principles of common justice; their ancestors having settled this country at their sole expence; and their posterity having constantly approved themselves most loyal and faithful subjects of Great Britain.

9. That every individual in the Colonies is as advantageous to Great Britain, as if he were in Great Britain, and held to pay his full proportion of taxes there; and as the inhabitants of this Province pay their full proportion of taxes, for the support of his Majesty's government here, it is unreasonable for them to be called upon to pay any part of the charges of the government there.

10. That the inhabitants of this Province are not, and never have been, represented in the Parliament of Great Britain: and that such a representation there, as the subjects in Britain do actually and rightfully en-

joy, it impracticable for the subjects in America:—and further, that, in the opinion of this house, the several subordinate powers of legislation in America, were constituted upon the apprehensions of this impracticability.

11. That the only method, whereby the Constitutional rights of the subjects of this Province can be secure, consistent with a subordination to the supreme power of Great Britain, is by the continued exercise of such powers of government as are granted in the royal charter, and a firm adherence to the privileges of the same.

12. As a just conclusion from some of the foregoing resolves, That all acts made by any power whatever, other than the General Assembly of this Province, imposing taxes on the inhabitants, are infringements of our inherent and unalienable rights, as men and British subjects, and render void the most valuable declarations of our charter.

13. That the extension of the powers of the Court of Admiralty within this Province, is a most violent infraction of the right of trials by juries.—A right, which this house, upon the principles of their British ancestors, hold most dear and sacred; it being the only security of the lives liberties and properties of his Majesty's subjects here.

14. That this House owe the strictest allegiance to his most Sacred Majesty, King George the Third; that they have the greatest veneration for the Parliament; and that they will, after the example of all their predecessors, from the settlement of this country, exert themselves to their utmost, in supporting his Majesty's authority in the province,—in promoting the true happiness of his subjects; and in enlarging the extent of his dominion.

Ordered, That all the foregoing resolves be kept in the records of this House; that a just sense of liberty, and the firm sentiments of loyalty, may be transmitted to posterity.

Connecticut Resolutions, October, 1765.

THE House of Representatives of his Majesty's Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England*, in General Court Assembled, taking into their serious consideration, that an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, has been lately passed, for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, find ourselves distressed with the most alarming apprehensions, when we observe that Grand Legislature to entertain sentiments so different from ours, respecting what we ever reckoned amongst our most important and essential rights as Englishmen.

The Constitution of the British Government we esteem the happiest in the world; founded on maxims of consummate wisdom, and in the best manner calculated to secure the prerogatives of the Crown, while it maintains the just rights and liberties of the subject.—By virtue of which Constitution, and the Royal Grant and Charter of his Majesty King Charles the Second, the inhabitants of this Colony have enjoyed great and inestimable Liberties and privileges of a civil and religious nature, for more than a century past; and more especially under the government of the illustrious house of Hanover.—That Royal House have ever held sacred and inviolable those rights and privileges of their loyal subjects in this Colony, derived to them as aforesaid; in return for which the Princes of that exalted line have ever had, from this People, their ardent desires of all happiness to their persons, and glory to their Empire.

Inspired with the warmest sentiments of affectionate loyalty and duty, the Colonists ever have been ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to the service of their King and Country; and believing that his Majesty's interest in this Colony, cannot be more firmly established, and perfectly secured, nor the happiness of the British nation more effectually promoted by us, than in our full possession and continued enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the British Constitution, which we have not forfeited, but ought to hold as Englishmen; and which are, if possible, rendered more sacred and indefeasible by the royal Grant and Charter aforesaid, which we conceive to stand upon the same basis with the Grand Charters and fountains of English Liberty: And as the aforesaid act tends, as we conceive, to deprive us of the most interesting, important, and essential of those rights, which we hold most dear, and cannot, on any possible consideration, be induced willingly to part with; we are therefore filled with the most sensible grief and concern, and think it a duty we owe to his Majesty, to the nation, to ourselves, and to posterity, to express and declare the sense we have respecting the rights and privileges which we may justly claim, and humbly hope to enjoy under his Majesty's gracious protection and Government; and do, therefore, declare and make it known in the following Declarations and Resolves:—

1. In the first place, we do most expressly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majesty, King George the Third, to be lawful and rightful King of Great Britain, and all other the dominions and countries thereto belonging; and that it is the indispensable duty of the people of this Colony, (as being part of his Majesty's dominions,) always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty; and him to defend to the utmost of their power, against all attempts against his person, crown and dignity.

2. That this Colony, or the greatest part thereof, was purchased and obtained for great and valuable considerations, and some other part thereof gained by conquest, with much difficulty, and at the only endeavours, expenses, and charges of our forefathers; and that thereby considerable addition was made to his Majesty's dominions and interests. And that in consideration of such purchase, &c. as aforesaid, his Majesty, King Charles II, in the 14th year of his reign, did for himself, his heirs and successors, ordain, declare and grant unto the Governor and Company of this Colony, and their successors, that all and every of the subjects of him, his heirs or successors, which should go to inhabit within the said Colony, and every of their children which should be born there, or on the sea, in going

thither, or returning from thence, should have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of the dominions of the said King, his heirs or successors, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England.

3. That the free natural subjects of Great Britain, born within the realm of England, have a property in their own estates, and are to be taxed only by their own consent, given in person, or by their representatives; and are not to be disseized of their liberties or free customs, sentenced or condemned, but by lawful judgment of their peers. And that the said rights and immunities were granted to and conferred on the inhabitants of this Colony by the Royal Grant and Charter aforesaid; and therefore are their rights, to all intents and constructions and purposes whatever.

4. That the consent of the inhabitants of this Colony was not given to the said act of Parliament personally, or by representation, actual or virtual, in any sense or degree that at all comports with the true intendment, spirit, or equitable construction of the British Constitution.

5. That his Majesty's liege subjects of this Colony have enjoyed the right and privilege of being governed by their General Assembly, in the article of taxing and Internal Policee, agreeable to the powers and privileges granted and contained in the Royal Charter aforesaid, for more than a century past; and that the same have never been forfeited, or any way yielded up, but have been constantly recognized by the King and Parliament of Great Britain.

6. That in the opinion of this House, an act for raising money by duties or taxes, differs from other acts of legislation, in that it always considered as a free gift of the People, made by their legal and elected representatives.—And that we cannot conceive that the people of Great Britain, or their representatives, have the right to dispose of our property.

7. That the only legal representatives of the inhabitants of this Colony, are the persons they elect to serve as members of the General Assembly thereof.

8. That the vesting an authority in the Courts of Admiralty, (as in the said act is provided,) to judge and deter mine in suits relating to duties and forfeitures contained in said act, and other matters foreign to their accustomed and established jurisdiction, is, in the opinion of this House, highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majesty's American subjects, contrary to the great charter of English Liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling rights—that of trial by juries; which is justly esteemed one chief excellence of the British Constitution, and principal bulwark of English liberty.

9. That it is the opinion of this House that the said act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. as aforesaid, is unprecedented and unconstitutional.

10. That whenever his Majesty's service shall require the aid of the inhabitants of this Colony, the same fixed principles of loyalty, as well as self preservation, (which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with his Majesty's requisitions,) will, together with the deep sense we have of its being our indispensable duty, (in the opinion of this House,) ever hold us under the strongest obligations which can be given or desired, most cheerfully grant his Majesty (from time to time) our further proportion of men and money, for the defence, security, and other services of the British American dominions.

11 That we look upon the well-being and greatest security of this Colony to depend (under God) on our connexion with Great Britain, which we ardently wish may continue to the latest posterity. And that it is the humble opinion of this House, that the Constitution of this Colony, being understood and practised upon, as it has been ever since it existed, is the surest band of union, confidence, and mutual prosperity, of our Mother Country and us; and the best foundation on which to build the good of the whole, whether considered in a civil, military, or mercantile light. And of the truth of this opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on speculation only, but has been verified in fact; and by long experience found to produce (according to our extent and other circumstances) as many loyal, virtuous, industrious, and well-governed subjects, as any part of his Majesty's dominions; and as truly zealous, and as warmly engaged to promote the best good, and real glory, of the Grand Whole, which constitutes the British Empire.

New Jersey Resolutions, November 30, 1765

WHEREAS, the late act of Parliament, called the Stamp Act, is found to be utterly subversive of privileges inherent in, and originally secured by grants and confirmations from the Crown of Great Britain to the settlers of this Colony: In duty, therefore, to ourselves, our constituents, and posterity, this House think it absolutely necessary to leave the following Resolves on our minutes:—

1. That his Majesty's subjects inhabiting this province are, from the strongest motives of duty, fidelity, and gratitude, inviolably attached to his royal person and government, and have ever shown, and we doubt not ever will, their utmost readiness and alacrity in, according to the constitutional requisitions of the Crown, as they have been from time to time made to this Colony.

2. That his Majesty's liege subjects in this Colony, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3. That it is inseparably essential to the Freedom of a free people, and the undoubted rights of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4. That the people of this Colony are not, and from their remote situation cannot be, represented in the Parliament of Great Britain. And if the principle of taxing the

Colonies without their consent should be adopted, the people here would be subjected to the taxation of two legislatures, a grievance unprecedented, and not to be thought of without the greatest anxiety.

5. That the only representatives of the people of this Colony are persons chosen by themselves, and that no taxes ever have been, or can be imposed on them, agreeable to the Constitution of this Province, granted and confirmed by his Majesty's most gracious predecessors, but by their own legislature.

6. That all supplies being free gifts, for the People of Great Britain to grant to his Majesty the property of the People of this Colony, without their consent, and being represented would be unreasonable, and render useless legislation in this Colony, in the most essential point.

7. That the profits of trade arising from this Colony, centering in Great Britain, eventually contributes to the supplies granted there to the Crown.

8. That the giving unlimited powers to any subject or subjects, to impose what taxes they please in the Colonies, under the mode of regulating the prices of Stamped vellum, parchment and paper, appears to us unconstitutional, contrary to the rights of the subject, and apparently dangerous in its consequences.

9. That any incumbrance which in effect, restrains the liberty of the press in America, is an infringement upon the subject's liberty.

10. That the extension of the powers of the court of admiralty within this province, beyond its ancient limits, is a violent innovation of the right of trials by jury; a right which this House, upon the principles of their British ancestors, hold most dear and invaluable.

11. That as the tranquillity of this Colony hath been interrupted, through fear of the dreadful consequences of the Stamp Act, that therefore the officers of the government, who go on in their offices for the good and peace of the Province, in the accustomed manner, while things are in their present unsettled situation, will, in the opinion of this House, be entitled to the countenance of the Legislature. And it is recommended to our constituents, to use what endeavours lie in their power, to preserve the peace, quiet, harmony, and good order of the government; that no heats, disorders, or animosities, may in the least obstruct the united endeavours that are now strongly engaged, for the repealing the act above mentioned, and other acts affecting the trade of the Colonies.

South Carolina Resolutions, November 29, 1765.

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 29th day of November 1765.

THIS House, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his Majesty's person and government; inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the Protestant Succession; and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes on the People of this Province; esteem it their indispensable duty to their constituents, to themselves, and to posterity, to come to the following Resolutions, respecting their most essential rights and liberties, and the grievances under which they labour, by reason of several late acts of Parliament:—

1. That his Majesty's subjects in this province, owe the same allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, that is due from his subjects born there.

2. That his Majesty's liege subjects in this Province, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3. That the inhabitants of this Province appear also to be confirmed in all the rights aforementioned, and not only by their charter, but by an act of Parliament of the 13th George II.

4. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a People, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

5. That the People of this Province are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be, represented in the House of Commons of Great Britain. And further, that, in the opinion of this house, the several powers of legislation in America, were constituted, in some measure, upon the apprehension of this impracticability.

6. That the only representatives of the People of this Province are, persons chosen there in by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be, constitutionally imposed on them, but by the legislature of this Province.

7. That all supplies to the Crown, being free gifts of the People, it is unreasonable, and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British Constitution, for the People of Great Britain to grant to his Majesty the property of the People of this Province.

8. That trial by jury, is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in this Province.

9. That the late act of Parliament, intituled "An act for granting and applying certain Stamp duties, and other duties, on the British Colonies and Plantations in America," &c. by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of this Province; and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty beyond its ancient limits; have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the People of this Province.

10. That the duties imposed by several late acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province will be extremely burthensome, and grievous, and from the scarcity of gold and silver, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

11. That as the profits of the trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all the supplies granted there to the Crown: And, besides, as every individual in this Province is as advantageous at least to Great Britain, as if he were in Great Britain; and as they pay their full proportion of taxes for the support of his Majesty's government here, (which taxes are equal, or more, in proportion to our estates, from those paid by our fellow

subjects in Great Britain upon theirs,) it is unreasonable for them to be called upon, to pay any further part of the charges of the government there.

12. That the Assemblies of this province have, from time to time, whenever requisitions have been made by his Majesty, for carrying on Military operations, either for the defence of themselves, or that of America in general, most cheerfully and liberally contributed their full proportion of men and money, for these services.

13. That though the representatives of the People of this Province had equal assurances and reason, with those of the other Provinces, to expect a proportional reimbursement, of those immense charges they had been at for his Majesty's service, in the late war, out of the several Parliamentary grants for the use of America; yet they have obtained only their proportion of the first of those grants; and the small sum of two hundred and eighty-five pounds sterling received since.

14. That, notwithstanding, whenever his Majesty's service shall, for the future, require the aids of the inhabitants of this Province, and they shall be called upon in a constitutional way, it shall be their indispensable duty, most cheerfully and liberally, to grant to his Majesty their proportion, according to their ability, of men and money, for the defence, security, and other public services, of the British American Colonies.

15. That the restrictions on the trade of the People of this Province, together with the late duties and taxes, imposed on them by acts of Parliament, must necessarily greatly lessen the consumption of British Manufactures amongst them.

16. That the increase, prosperity, and happiness of the People of this province, depend on the full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties; and on an affectionate intercourse with Great Britain.

17. That the readiness of the Colonies to comply with his Majesty's requisitions, as well as their inability to bear any additional taxes, beyond what is laid on them by their respective legislatures, is apparent, from the several grants of Parliament, to reimburse them part of the heavy expenses they were at, in the late war in America.

18. That it is the right of the British subjects of this Province, to petition the King, or either House of Parliament.

Ordered, That these Votes and Resolutions be printed and made public, that a just sense of liberty, and the firm sentiments of the loyalty of the representatives of the People of this Province may be known to their constituents, and transmitted to posterity.

By order of the House,
PETER MANIGAULT, *Speaker.*
THOMAS FARR, Jun. *Clerk.*

New York Resolutions, December 18, 1765.

General Assembly of New York, 18*th December*, 1765.

THE general assembly of the colony of New-York, taking into their most serious consideration several acts of parliament lately passed, granting stamp and other duties to his majesty, and restricting the trade of this colony; apprehending an abolition of that constitution under which they have so long and happily enjoyed the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and being clearly of opinion, that it is the interest of Great Britain, a dependence on which they esteem their felicity, to confirm them in the enjoyment of those rights; think it their indispensable duty to make a declaration of their faith and allegiance to his majesty king George the Third, of their submission to the supreme legislative, power; and at the same time to shew, that the rights claimed by them are in no manner inconsistent with either: for which purpose they are come to the following resolutions, that is to say:

1. That the people of this colony owe the same faith and allegiance to his majesty king George the Third, that are due to him from his subjects in Great Britain.

2. That they owe obedience to all acts of parliament, not inconsistent with the essential rights and liberties of Englishmen, and are intituled to the same rights and liberties, which his majesty's English subjects, both within and without the realm, have ever enjoyed.

3. That his majesty's subjects in England are secured in the superior advantages they enjoy, principally by the privilege of an exemption from taxes not of their own grant, and their right to trials by their peers.—The first secures the people collectively from unreasonable impositions; and, without the second, individuals are at the arbitrary disposition of the executive powers.

4. That the colonists did not forfeit these essential rights by their emigration; because this was by the permission and encouragement of the crown; and that they rather merit favour, that a deprivation of those rights, by giving an almost boundless extent to the British empire, expanding its trade, increasing its wealth, and augmenting that power which renders it so formidable to all Europe.

5. That the acts of trade giving a right of jurisdiction to the admiralty courts, in prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures, manifestly infringes the right of trials by jury; and that the late act for granting stamp duties, not only exposes the American subjects to an intolerable inconvenience and expense, by compelling them to a defence at a great distance from home; but, by imposing a tax, utterly deprives them of the essential right of being the sole disposers of their own property.

6. That all aids to the crown, in Great Britain, are gifts of the people by their representatives in parliament, as appears from the preamble of every money-bill, in which the Commons are said to give and grant to his majesty.

7. That it involves the greatest inconsistency, with the known principles of the English constitution, to suppose, that the honourable house of Commons of Great Britain, can, without divesting the inhabitants of this colony of their most essential rights, grant to the

crown their, or any part of their, estates for any purpose whatsoever.

8. That from the first settlement of the colonies, it has been the sense of the government at home, that such grants could not be constitutionally made; and therefore applications for the support of government, and other public exigencies, have always been made to the representatives of the people of this colony; and frequently during the late war by immediate orders from the crown, upon which they exerted themselves with so much liberality, that the parliament thought proper to contribute to their reimbursement.*

9. That if the people of this colony should be deprived of the sole right of taxing themselves, or presenting such sums as the public exigencies require, they would be laid under the greatest disadvantages, as the united interest of the electors, or elected, which constitute the security of his majesty's subjects in Great Britain, will operate strongly against them.

10. That the impracticability of indueing the colonies to grant aids in an equal manner, proportioned to their several abilities, does by no means induce a necessity of divesting the colonies of their *essential rights*.

11. That it is the duty of every friend to Great Britain and this colony, to cultivate a hearty union between them.

12. That if the honourable house of Commons insist on their power of taxing this colony, and by that means deprive its inhabitants of what they have always looked upon as an undoubted right, though this power should be exerted in the mildest manner, it will teach them to consider the people of Great Britain as vested with absolute power to dispose of all their property, and tend to weaken that affection for the mother-country, which this colony ever had, and is extremely desirous of retaining.

13. That in order to keep the colonies in due subjection to, and dependence upon Great Britain, is not necessary to deprive them of the right they have long enjoyed of taxing themselves; since the same right has been enjoyed by the clergy within the realm, and by all the subjects of Great Britain without the realm, until the late innovation.

14. That the duties lately imposed by act of parliament on the trade of this colony are very grievous and burthensome, and, in the apprehension of this house, impossible to be paid; have already greatly diminished the advantageous traffick heretofore carried on with the foreign islands in the West Indies; and in consequence, must render us unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain.

NON-IMPORTATION ACTS.

New York Non-Importation Resolutions, 31 *October*, 1765.

At a general meeting of the Merchants of New York, trading to Great Britain, they came to the following resolutions:

1. That in all the orders they send out to Great Britain, for goods and merchandise of any nature, kind, or quality whatsoever, they will direct their correspondents not to ship them, unless the Stamp Act be repealed.

2. It is further unanimously agreed, That all orders already sent shall be countermanded by the first conveyance, unless upon the condition mentioned in the foregoing resolution. [The orders countermanded in consequence of this Resolution, are said to amount to 700,000 pounds sterling.]†

3. It is further unanimously agreed, That no merchant will vend any goods or merchandise, sent upon Commission from Great Britain, that shall be shipped from thence after the first day of January next, unless upon the condition mentioned in the first resolution.

4. It is further unanimously agreed, That the foregoing resolutions shall be binding, un-

* The following is a true copy of the Message which his Majesty sent down to the House of Commons every year, from 1759, till the conclusion of the war:

GEORGE REX, 26 *Die Aprilis*, 1759.

"His Majesty being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in "North America have exerted themselves in defence of his Majesty's just rights and posses- "sions, recommends it to this House to take the same into consideration, and to enable his "Majesty to give them a proper compensation, for the expenses incurred by the respective "provinces, in the levying, clothing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as "the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall appear to merit.

G. R.

Upon which the House Resolved, April 30, "That a sum not exceeding two hundred "thousand pounds be granted to his Majesty upon account, to enable his Majesty to give "a proper compensation, to the respective Provinces in North America, for the expenses "incurred by them, in the levying, clothing and pay of the troops raised by the same, ac- "cording as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective Provinces shall be "thought by his Majesty to merit."

Similar resolutions followed yearly, every Message. And though this compensation did not exceed one fourth part of what they expended, they were satisfied with these most honourable of all testimonies, that they had not been backward in contributing their share towards the general defence of the empire. *Dr. Franklin's "True State, &c."*

† *New York, Nov.* 25, 1765.—Not one of the vessels that arrived here last week from London or Bristol, were more than half loaded; and by several letters brought by them, we learn that the workmen at the different factories in England are more than half discharged, begin to be very troublesome, and say, that unless the restraints are taken off the trade of America, they will be inevitably ruined; and that petitions were

all the same are abrogated at a general meeting, hereafter to be held for that purpose.
[Signed by upwards of two hundred.]

In consequence of the foregoing resolutions, the Retailers of Goods in the City of New York, subscribed a paper to the following purport:

We, the underwritten, Retailers of Goods, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves, not to buy any goods wares, or merchandises, of any person or persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of January next, unless the Stamp Act shall be repealed.

As witness our hands, &c. Oct. 31, 1765.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1765.

Agreements and resolutions entered into, by the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1765.

The merchants and traders of the City of Philadelphia, taking into their consideration the melancholy state of the North American commerce in general, and the distressed situation of the Province of Pennsylvania in particular, do unanimously agree,

That the many difficulties they now labour under as a trading people, are owing to the restrictions, prohibitions, and ill advised regulations, made in the several acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, lately passed, to regulate the Colonies: which have limited the exportation of some part of our country produce, increased the cost and expense of many articles of our importation, and cut off from us all means of supplying ourselves with specie enough even to pay the duties imposed on us, much less to serve as a medium of our trade.

That this Province is heavily in debt to Great Britain for the manufactures, and other importations, from thence, which the produce of our lands has been found unequal to pay for, when a free exportation of it to the best markets was allowed of, and such trades open as supplied us with cash, and other articles of immediate remittance to Great Britain.

That the late unconstitutional law, the Stamp Act, if carried into execution in this Province, will further tend to prevent our making those remittances to Great Britain, for payment of old debts, or purchase of more goods, which the faith subsisting between the individuals trading with each other requires and therefore in justice to ourselves, to the traders of Great Britain, who usually give us credit, and to the consumers of British manufactures in this Province, the subscribers hereto, have voluntarily and unanimously

preparing in many different counties, to be laid before Parliament as soon as it meets; what follows being the copy of one drawn up by the Merchants of Manchester for that purpose.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Memorial of the several Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester; Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT very great and extensive Manufactures have been established in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester; that the home consumption thereof is very small, in comparison of the export trade which is carried on betwixt Great Britain and the West India Islands, and the Continent of North America.

That your Memorialists believe the demand of our Colonies does not exceed one moiety of the goods usually exported from Great Britain to them, but their surest and best market consists in the supply of foreigners, who have been accustomed to resort to Jamaica, and the other Plantations, in order to exchange their bullion for English Manufactures.

It is with the utmost concern that your Memorialists find themselves obliged to represent to your lordships, that the trade of the said town and neighbourhood of Manchester, hath lately suffered a great and sudden diminution, and in return for their Manufactures exported last year, very scanty remittances have been made, most of the goods lying still on hand in North America and the Islands; and the extreme want of current cash having disabled their correspondents, though of the greatest property, and highest credit, to make their payments for the few goods that have been disposed of.

In consequence of repeated advices from those correspondents, your Memorialists are reduced to the unhappy necessity of contracting their trade, and have been already obliged to discharge great numbers of their working people.

Your Memorialists beg leave to suggest their belief and opinion, that the stagnation of trade is owing to the orders and commissions that they are informed are given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships now stationed in the West Indies. [*See p. 16. Note.*]

In behalf therefore of themselves, and many thousands of poor people, whom they have the melancholy apprehension of seeing reduced to the utmost penury, and distress, they beg leave to lay before your lordships their present unhappy situation, humbly imploring such relief as to your lordships' wisdom and goodness may seem proper.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1765.—The Merchants and Traders of this City have prepared and signed a Memorial, addressed to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, requesting their interest with the Parliament, for the repeal of that most unconstitutional law, (the Stamp Act,) and for removing the restrictions laid on the trade of the Colonies; in which is very clearly and strongly represented the great loss it must be to the people of England, as well as to the Colonists, in case the grievances complained of are not speedily redressed.

come into the following resolutions and agreements, in hopes that their example will stimulat the good people of this Province to be frugal in their use and consumption of all manufactures, excepting those of America, and lawful goods coming directly from Ireland, manufactured there, whilst the necessities of our country are such as to require it; and in hopes that their brethren, the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, will find their own interest so intimately connected with ours, that they will be spurred on to befriend us from that motive, if no other should take place.

I. It is unanimously resolved and agreed, that in all orders any of the subscribers to this paper may send to Great Britain for Goods, they shall and will direct their correspondents not to ship them until the Stamp Act is repealed.

2. That all those among the subscribers that have already sent orders to Great Britain for goods, shall and will immediately countermand the same, until the stamp act is repealed: except such merchants as are owners of vessels already gone, or now cleared out for Great Britain, who are at liberty to bring back in them, on their own account, coals, casks of earthenware, grind-stones, pipes, iron pots, empty bottles, and such other bulky articles as owners usually fill up their ships with, but no dry goods of any kind; except such kinds of dye-stuffs and utensils necessary for carrying on manufactures, that may be ordered by any person.

3. That none of the subscribers hereto shal or will vend any goods or merchandizes whatever that shall be shipped them on commission from Great Britain, after the first of January next, unless the Stamp Act be repealed

4. That these resolves and agreements shall be binding on all and each of us the subscribers, who do hereby, each and every person for himself, upon his word of honor agree, that he will strictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every article, from this time until the first day of May next, when a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, to consider whether a further continuance of this obligation be then necessary.

5. It is agreed, that if goods of any kind do arrive from Great Britain, at such time, or under such circumstances, as to render any signer of these agreements suspected of having broken his promise, the Committee now appointed shall enquire into the premises, and if such suspected person refuses, or cannot give them satisfaction, the subscribers hereto will unanimously take all prudent measures to discountenance and prevent the sale of such goods, until they are released from this agreement by mutual and general consent.

Lastly, As it may be necessary that a Committee of the Subscribers be appointed to wait on the traders of this City, to get this present agreement generally subscribed, the following gentlemen are appointed for that purpose, viz: *Thomas Willing* and *Samuel Mifflin*, Esq'rs. *Thomas Montgomery, Samuel Howell, Samuel Wharton, John Rhea, William Fisher, Joshua Fisher, Peter Chevalier, Benjamin Fuller*, and *Abel James*.

[Signed by above four hundred traders.]

Agreement of the Retailers of the City of Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1765

We, the Retailers of the City of Philadelphia, at a general meeting, taking into consideration the melancholy state of the North American Commerce in general, and the distressed situation of the Province of Pennsylvania in particular, occasioned by the late unconstitutional law, (the Stamp Act,) if carried into execution, do hereby voluntarily and unanimously promise and oblige all and each of us; upon our word of honour, not to buy any goods, wares, or merchandises, of any Vendue-Master, or other person or persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great Britain, after the first day of January next, unless that unconstitutional law, (the Stamp Act,) shall be repealed; excepting such goods and merchandises as shall be approved and allowed of by the Committee of Merchants nominated and appointed for that purpose; and all lawful goods coming directly from Ireland, manufactured there.

The above to be binding on us till the first day of May next, at which time we purpose another general meeting to consider whether the further continuance of this obligation be necessary. As witness our hands, &c.

The following gentlemen are appointed to wait on the Retailers of this City, to get the above Agreement generally subscribed to, viz. *John Ord, Francis Wade Joseph Deane, David Dashler, George Bartram, Andrew Dox, George Schlosser, James Hunter, Thomas Paschall, Thomas West* and *Valentine Charles*.

"SONS OF LIBERTY."

Certain reciprocal and mutual agreements, concessions, and associations made, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the Sons of Liberty of the Colony of New York, *of the one part and the Sons of Liberty of the Colony of* Connecticut *on the other part, this 25th day of December, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lord, George III, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, in the year of our Lord, 1765.*

THE aforesaid parties taking into their most serious consideration the melancholy and unsettled state of *Great Britain* and her *North American Colonies*, proceeding, as they are fully persuaded, from a design in her most insidious and inveterate enemies, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects of North America from his person and government—Therefore to prevent as much as in us lies, the dissolution of so inestimable an union, they do, in the presence of *Almighty God*, declare, that they bear the most unshaken faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third—that they are most affectionately and zealously attached to his royal person and family,

and are fully determined, to the utmost of their power, to maintain and support his crown and dignity, and the succession as by law established; and with the greatest cheerfulness they submit to his government according to the known and just principles of the British Constitution, which they conceive to be founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice and equity, and that every attempt to violate or wrest it, or any part of it, from them, under whatever pretence, colour, or authority, is an heinous sin against God, and the most daring contempt of the people, from whom (under God) all just government springs.

From a sacred regard to all which, and a just sense of the impending evils that might befal them in consequence of such a dreadful dissolution, they do hereby voluntarily, and of their own free will, as well for the support of his Majesty's just prerogative and the British Constitution, as their own mutual security and preservation, agree and concede to associate, advise, protect and defend each other in the peaceable, full, and just enjoyment of their inherent and accustomed rights as British subjects of their respective Colonies, not in the least desiring any alteration or innovation in the grand bulwark of their liberties and the wisdom of ages, but only to preserve it inviolate from the corrupt hands of its implacable enemies.

And whereas a certain pamphlet has appeared in America, in the form of an act of Parliament, called and known by the name of the *Stamp Act*, but has never been legally published or introduced, neither can it, as it would immediately deprive them of the most invaluable part of the British Constitution, viz, *the trial by juries, and the most just mode of taxation in the world, that is, of taxing themselves*; rights that every British subject becomes heir to as soon as born. For the preservation of which, and every part of the British Constitution, they do reciprocally resolve and determine to march with the utmost dispatch, at their own proper costs and expence, on the first proper notice (which must be signified to them by at least six of the Sons of Liberty) with their whole force, if required, and it can be spared, to the relief of those that shall, are, or may be in danger from the *Stamp Act*, or its promoters and abettors, or any thing relative to it, on account of any thing that may have been done in opposition to its obtaining—and they do mutually and most fervently recommend it to each other to be vigilant in watching all those who, from the nature of their offices, vocations or dispositions, may be the most likely to introduce the use of stamped papers, to the total subversion of the British Constitution and American liberty; and the same, when discovered, immediately to advise each other of, let them be of what rank or condition soever, and they do agree that they will mutually, and to the utmost of their power, by all just ways and means, endeavour to bring all such betrayers of their country to the most condign punishment—and further, they do mutually resolve to defend the liberty of the press in their respective Colonies from all unlawful violations and impediments whatever, on account of the said act, as the only means (under divine Providence) of preserving their lives, liberties and fortunes, and the same in regard to the judges, clerks, attornies, &c. that shall proceed without any regard to the *Stamp Act*, from all pains, fines, mulcts, penalties, or any molestation whatever—and finally, that they will, to the utmost of their power, endeavour to bring about, accomplish and perfect the like association with all the Colonies on the continent, for the like salutary purposes, and no other.

At a Meeting of a considerable number of inhabitants of the town and county of Norfolk, and others, Sons of Liberty, *at the Court House of said County, in the Colony of Virginia, on Monday, the 31st of March*, 1766.

HAVING taken into consideration the evil tendency of that oppressive and unconstitutional act, commonly called the Stamp Act, and being desirous that our sentiments should be known to posterity, and recollecting that we are a part of that Colony who first, in General Assembly, openly expressed their detestation to the said act, which is so pregnant with ruin, and productive of the most pernicious consequences; and unwilling to rivet the shackles of slavery and oppression on ourselves and millions yet unborn, have unanimously come to the following Resolutions:

1. That we acknowledge his present Majesty, King George III, to be our rightful and lawful King, and that we will at all times, to the utmost of our power and ability support and defend his most sacred person, crown, and dignity; and will be always ready, when constitutionally called upon, to assist his Majesty with our lives and fortunes, and defend all his just rights and prerogatives.

2. That we will by all lawful ways and means, which Divine Providence hath put into our hands, defend ourselves in the full enjoyment of, and preserve inviolate to posterity, those inestimable privileges of all free-born British subjects, of being taxed by none but representatives of their own choosing, and of being tried only by a jury of their own peers; for if we quietly submit to the execution of the said Stamp Act, all our claims to civil liberty will be lost, and we and our posterity become absolute slaves.

3. That we will, on any future occasion, sacrifice our lives and fortunes, in concurrence with the other Sons of Liberty in the American Provinces, to defend and preserve those invaluable blessings transmitted us by our ancestors.

4. That whoever is concerned, directly

or indirectly, in using, or causing to be used, in any way or manner whatever, within this Colony, unless authorized by the General Assembly thereof, those detestable papers called the Stamps, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, an enemy to his country, and by the Sons of Liberty treated accordingly.

5. That a Committee be appointed to present the thanks of the Sons of Liberty to Col. Richard Bland, for his Treatise, entitled "An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonists."

6 That a Committee be appointed, who shall make public the above Resolutions, and correspond, as they shall see occasion, with the associated Sons and Friends of Liberty, in the other British Colonies in America.

[*Similar Associations of the Sons of Liberty were formed in almost all the Colonies.*]

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

Providence, R. I. March 12, 1766.—On the 4th inst. Eighteen Daughters of Liberty, young ladies of good reputation, met at the House of Doctor Ephraim Bowen, in this town, in consequence of an invitation of that gentleman, who hath discovered a laudable zeal for introducing home manufactures. There they exhibited a fine example of industry, by spinning from sunrise until dark, and displaying a spirit for saving their sinking country rarely to be found among persons of more age and experience. The Doctor provided an elegantly plain dinner, and other refreshments for the fair company; but they expended but very little time, and cheerfully agreed to omit Tea, to render their conduct consistent.

Besides this instance of their patriotism, before they separated, they unanimously Resolved that the Stamp Act was unconstitutional—That they would purchase no more British Manufactures unless it be repealed—And that they would not even admit the addresses of any gentleman, should they have opportunity, without they were determined to oppose its execution, to the last extremity, if occasion required.

VI. Proceedings of the First American Congress, held at New York, in October, 1765.

In consequence of the Circular of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, (See page 48.) the following gentlemen met at New-York, in the Province of New-York, on Monday the seventh day of October, 1765.

From the Province of Massachusetts Bay, James Otis, Oliver Partridge, Timothy Ruggles, Esqrs.

From the colony of Rhode-Island, and Providence plantations, Metcalfe Bowler, Henry Ward, Esqrs.

From the colony of Connecticut, Eliphalet Dyer, David Rowland, Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esqrs.

From the colony of New-York, Robert R. Livingston, John Cruger, Philip Livingston, William Bayard, Leonard Lispenard, Esqrs.

From the colony of New-Jersey, Robert Ogden, Hendrick Fisher, Joseph Borden, Esqrs.

From the Province of Pennsylvania, John Dickinson, John Morton, George Bryan, Esqrs.

From the government of the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Caesar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, Esqrs.

From the Province of Maryland, William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, Thomas Ringgold, Esqrs.

From the Province of South-Carolina, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Esqrs.

Then the said committees proceeded to choose a Chairman by ballot; and *Timothy Ruggles*, Esq. on sorting and counting the votes, appeared to have a majority—and thereupon was placed in the Chair.

Resolved, nem. con. That Mr. *John Cotton*, be Clerk to this Congress during the continuance thereof.

The Congress then took into consideration the appointments of the Committees from New-York, New-Jersey, and the government of the lower counties on the Delaware—and

Resolved, nem. con. That the same are sufficient to qualify the gentlemen therein named, to sit in this Congress.

Resolved, also, That the committee of each colony, shall have one voice only, in determining any questions that shall arise in the Congress.

The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock

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Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1765, *A. M.* The Congress met according to adjournment.

Upon motion, voted that Mr. Justice Livingston, Mr. M'Kean, and Mr. Rutledge be a committee to inspect the proceedings and minutes and correct the same.

Then the Congress took into consideration the Rights and Privileges of the British American Colonies, with the several inconveniences and hardships to which they are and must be subjected by the operation of the several late acts of Parliament, particularly the act called the Stamp Act; and after some time spent therein, the same was postponed for further consideration.

Then the Congress adjourned until to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

[The Congress adjourned from day to day, from the 8th to the 19th having each day, the same subjects under consideration.]

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1765, *A. M.* The Congress met according to adjourment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday; and upon mature deliberation,* agreed to the following *Declaration of the rights and grievances of the stamp duties, and other duties, in the British Colonies in America*, which were ordered to be inserted.

THE members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his Majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the Protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time will permit, the circumstances of the said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labour, by reason of several late acts of parliament.

1. That his Majesty's subjects in these colonies, owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that August body the parliament of Great-Britain.

2. That his Majesty's liege subjects in these colonies, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects, within the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

3. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4. That the people of these colonies are not and, from their local circumstances, cannot be, represented in the House of Commons in Great-Britain.

5. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

6. That all supplies to the crown being free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution, for the people of Great-Britain to grant to his Majesty the property of the colonists.

7. That trial by jury, is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

8. That the late act of parliament, entitled, *An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c.* by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said acts, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

9. That the duties imposed by several late acts of parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous; and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

10. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately center in Great-Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

11. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of these colonies will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great-Britain.

12. That the increase, prosperity and happiness of these colonies depend on the full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse with Great-Britain mutually affectionate and advantageous.

13. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies to petition the King, or either house of parliament.

Lastly, That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies, to the best of sovereigns, to the mother country, and to themselves, to endeavour by a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty, and humble applications to both houses of parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of parliament, whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of American commerce.

Upon motion, voted, That *Robert R. Livingston, William Samuel Johnson*, and *William Murdock*, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare an address to his Majesty, and lay the same before the congress on Monday next.

Voted also, That *John Rutledge, Edward*

* *Extract of a letter from Cæsar Rodney, to his brother Thomas Rodney, dated New-York, Oct.* 20, 1765. "When I wrote you last, I expected that Congress would have ended in eight or ten days from that time; but, contrary to expectation, we have not yet finished. You and many others are surprised, perhaps, to think we should sit so long, when the business of our meeting seemed only to be the petitioning the King, and remonstrating to both Houses of Parliament: but, when you consider that we are petitioning and addressing that august body, the great legislature of the empire, for redress of grievances—that in order to point out those grievances, it was likewise necessary to set forth the liberty we have and ought to enjoy (as freeborn Englishmen) according to the British constitution. This we are about to do by way of Declaration, in the nature of resolves, as a foundation to the Petition and Address; and was one of the most difficult tasks I ever yet saw undertaken, as we had carefully to avoid any infringement of the prerogative of the crown and the power of Parliament—and yet in duty bound fully to assert the rights and privileges of the Colonists. However, after arguing and debating two weeks, on liberty, privileges, prerogative, &c. in an assembly of great abilities, we happily finished them and now have the Petition and Addresses before us, and expect to finish in three or four days."

Tilghman, and *Philip Livingston*, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare a memorial and petition to the lords in parliament, and lay the same before the Congress on Monday next.

Voted also. That *Thomas Lynch*, *James Otis*, and *Thomas M'Kean*, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare a petition to the house of commons of Great-Britain, and lay the same before the Congress on Monday next.

Then the congress adjourned to Monday next at twelve o'clock.

Monday Oct. 21, 1765, *A. M.* The congress met according to adjournment.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in an *Address to his Majesty*, did report that they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the Congress.

The said Address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress, and ordered to be ingrossed.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a *Memorial and Petition to the lords in parliament*, did report, That they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the congress.

The said Address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress, and ordered to be ingrossed.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a *Petition to the house of commons of Great-Britain*, did report, That they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the congress.

The said Address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress, and ordered to be ingrossed.

Then the congress adjourned to to-morrow morning, nine o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1765, *A. M.* The congress met according to adjournment.

The Address to his Majesty being ingrossed was read and compared, and is as follows, viz.

To the Kings most excellent Majesty.

The Petition of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island, and Providence plantations,

, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, province of Maryland,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the inhabitants of these colonies, unanimously devoted with the warmest sentiments of duty and affection to your Majesty's sacred person and government, invariably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, and deeply sensible of your royal attention to their prosperity and happiness, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, by representing to your Majesty, that these colonies were originally planted by subjects of the British crown, who, animated with the spirit of liberty, encouraged by your Majesty's royal predecessors, and confiding in the public faith, for the enjoyment of all the rights and liberties essential to freedom, emigrated from their native country to this continent, and by their successful perseverance in the midst of innumerable dangers and difficulties, together with a profusion of their blood and treasure, have happily added these vast and valuable dominions to the empire of Great-Britain. That for the enjoyment of these rights and liberties, several governments were early formed in the said colonies, with full power of legislation, agreeable to the principles of the English constitution.

That under those governments, these liberties thus vested in their ancestors, and transmitted to their posterity, have been exercised and enjoyed, and by the inestimable blessings thereof (under the favour of Almighty God) the inhospitable deserts of America have been converted into flourishing countries; science, humanity and the knowledge of divine truths diffused through remote regions of ignorance infidelity and barbarism; the number of British subjects wonderfully increased, and the wealth and power of Great-Britain proportionably augmented.

That by means of these settlements, and the unparalleled success of your Majesty's arms, a foundation is now laid for rendering the British empire the most extensive and powerful of any recorded in history. Our connexion with this empire, we esteem our greatest happiness and security, and humbly conceive it may now be so established by your royal wisdom, as to endure to the latest period of time; this, with most humble submission to your Majesty, we apprehend will be most effectually accomplished, by fixing the pillars there of on liberty and justice, and securing the inherent rights and liberties of your subjects here, upon the principles of the English constitution. To this constitution these two principles are essential, the right of your faithful subjects, freely to grant to your Majesty, such aids as are required for the support of your government over them and other public exigencies, and trials by their peers: by the one they are secured from unreasonable impositions; and by the other from arbitrary decisions of the executive power.

The continuation of these liberties to the inhabitants of America, we ardently implore, as absolutely necessary, to unite the several parts of your wide extended dominions, in that harmony so essential to the preservation and happiness of the whole. Protected in these liberties, the emoluments Great Britain receives from us, however great at present, are inconsiderable, compared with those she has the fairest prospect of acquiring. By this protection, she will forever secure to herself the advantage of conveying to all Europe, the merchandizes which America furnishes, and of supplying through the same channel, whatsoever is wanted from thence. Here opens a boundless source of wealth and naval strength. Yet these immense advantages, by the abridgement of those invaluable rights and liberties, by which our growth has been, nourished, are in danger of being forever lost, and our subordinate legislatures in effect rendered useless by the late acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on these

colonies, and extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty here, beyond its ancient limits; statutes, by which your majesty's commons in Britain undertake absolutely to dispose of the property of their fellow subjects in America without their consent, and for the enforcing whereof, they are subjected to the determination of a single judge, in a court unrestrained by the wise rules of the common law, the birthright of Englishmen, and the safeguard of their persons and properties.

The invaluable rights of taxing ourselves and trial by our peers, of which we implore your majesty's protection, are not, we most humbly conceive, unconstitutional, but confirmed by the great charter of English liberties. On the first of these rights the honourable the house of commons found their practice of originating money bills; a right enjoyed by the kingdom of Ireland, by the clergy of England, until relinquished by themselves; a right, in fine, which all other your majesty's English subjects, both within and without the realm, have hitherto enjoyed.

With hearts, therefore, impressed with the most indelible characters of gratitude to your majesty, and to the memory of the kings of your illustrious house, whose reigns have been signally distinguished by their auspicious influence on the prosperity of the British dominions, and convinced by the most affectionate proofs of your majesty's paternal love to all your people, however distant, and your unceasing and benevolent desires to promote their happiness, we most humbly beseech your majesty that you will be graciously pleased to take into your royal consideration the distresses of your faithful subjects on this continent, and to lay the same before your majesty's parliament, and to afford them such relief, as in your royal wisdom their unhappy circumstances shall be judged to require. And your petitioners will pray, &c.

[Signed]

James Otis, *Oliver Partridge*, Committee from the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay.

Metcalfe Bowler, *Henry Ward*, Committee from the General Assembly of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Hendrick Fisher, *Joseph Borden*, Committee from the Province of New-Jersey.

George Bryan, *John Morton*, Committee from the Province of Pennsylvania.

Thomas M'Kean, *Cæsar Rodney*, Committee from the government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware

William Murdock, *Edward Tilghman*, *Thomas Ringgold*, Committee from the House of Representatives of the Province of Maryland.*

The memorial to the lords in parliament being engrossed, was read and compared, and is as follows, viz:

To the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal of Great Britain, in parliament assembled,

The memorial of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations,

, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, province of Maryland,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT his majesty's liege subjects in his American colonies though they acknowledge a due subordination to that august body, the British parliament, are entitled, in the opinion of your memorialists, to all the inherent rights and liberties of the natives of Great Britain and have, ever since the settlement of the colonies, exercised those rights and liberties, as far as their local circumstances would permit.

That your Memorialists humbly conceive one of the most essential rights of these colonists, which they have ever till lately uninterruptedly enjoyed, to be trial by jury.

That your memorialists also humbly conceive another of these essential rights, to be the exemption from all taxes, but such as are imposed on the people by the several legislatures in these colonies, which rights they have also, till of late enjoyed. But your memorialists humbly beg leave to represent to your lordships, that the act for granting certain stamp duties in the British colonies in Ameri-

* *Boston*, *April* 14, 1765. The Commissioners from Connecticut, *Eliphalet Dyer*, *David Rowland*, and *William Samuel Johnson*, Esqrs; From New-York, *Robert R. Livingston*, *John Cruger*, *Philip Livingston*, *William Bayard*, and *Leonard Lispenard*, Esqrs; From South Carolina, *Thomas Lynch*, *Christopher Gadsden*, and *John Rutledge*, Esqrs; were not empowered to sign at the Congress, and therefore reported to their respective Assemblies, who have since, each nearly by an unanimous vote, approved of the Proceedings, and seasonably transmitted their Petitions in the same words, under the hands of their several Speakers. Some of the other Provinces, particularly New-Hampshire, have done the same. *Robert Ogden*, Esq. from New-Jersey, and the honourable *Timothy Ruggles*, Esq. from Massachusetts, for reasons best known to themselves if they had any, refused to sign, and abruptly left the Congress before the business was completed. *John Dickinson*, Esq. from Pennsylvania, was necessarily called home a few days before the congress finished, but there was no doubt in the minds of any, but he was a sincere friend to his country. His Province have the highest opinion of him, as all who knew him, must. [*Jacob Kollock*, appointed one of the Delegates from Delaware, did not attend.] To avoid all disputes about precedency, and to promote harmony, it was agreed in voting, and in the Proceedings, to begin at one end of the Continent, and go through; only as Massachusetts first proposed the Measure, the compliment was paid to them by the gentlemen of the other Colonies, of placing them first; but it was merely a compliment: and it is to be hoped, that on all future occasions, as on this, the Colonies will consider themselves as on the same footing, without the least claim of pre-eminence, one over the other.

ces, &c. ills his Majesty's American subjects with the deepest concern, as it tends to deprive them of the two fundamenta and invaluable rights and liberties abovementioned; and that several other late acts of parliament, which extend the jurisdiction and power of courts of admiralty in the plantations beyond their limits in Great Britain, thereby make an unnecessary and unhappy distinction, as to the modes of trial between us and our fellow subjects there, by whom we have never been excelled in duty and loyalty to our sovereign.

That from the natural connection between Great Britain and America, the perpetual continuance of which your memorialists most ardently desire, they conceive that nothing can conduce more to the interest of both, than the colonists' free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an affectionate intercourse between Great Britain and them. But your memorialists (not waving their claim to these rights, of which, with the most becoming veneration and deference to the wisdom and justice of your lordships, they apprehend, they can not reasonably be deprived) humbly represent, That from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, the duties imposed by the aforesaid act, and several other late acts of parliament, are extremely grievous and burthensome; and the payment of the said duties will very soon, for want of specie, become absolutely impracticable; and that the restrictions on trade by the said acts, will not only distress the colonies, but must be extremely detrimental to the trade and true interest of Great Britain.

Your memorialists, therefore, impressed with a just sense of the unfortunate circumstances of the colonies, and the impending destructive consequences which must necessarily ensue from the execution of those acts, animated with the warmest sentiments of filial affection for their mother country, most earnestly and humbly entreat that your lordships will be pleased to hear their counsel in support of this memorial, and take the premises into your most serious consideration, and that your lordships will also be then upon pleased to pursue, such measures for restoring the just rights and liberties of the colonies, and preserving them forever inviolate, for redressing their present, and preventing future grievances, thereby promoting the united interest of Great Britain and America, as to your lordships, in your great wisdom, shall seem most conducive and effectual to that important end. And your memorialists as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

[*Signed as before.*]

Then the congress adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, October 23d, 1765, A. M.—The congress met according to adjournment.

The petition to the house of commons, being engrossed, was read and compared, and is as follows, viz:

To the honourable the knights, citizens and burgesses of Great Britain, in parliament assembled,

The petition of his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the colonies of the Massachusets Bay, Rhode Island Providence Plantations,

, , New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, province of Maryland,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the several late acts of parliament, imposing divers duties and taxes on the colonies, and laying the trade and commerce thereof, under very burthensome restrictions, but, above all, the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties &c. in America, have filled them with the deepest concern and surprize, and they humbly conceive the execution of them will be attended with consequences very injurious to the commercial interest of Great Britain and her colonies, and must terminate in the eventual ruin of the latter.

Your petitioners, therefore, most ardently implore the attention of the honourable house to the united and dutiful representation of their circumstances, and to their earnest supplications for relief from those regulations, that have already involved this continent in anxiety, confusion and distress.

We most sincerely recognize our allegiance to the crown, and acknowledge all due subordination to the parliament of Great Britain, and shall always retain the most grateful sense of their assistance and protection; it is from and under the English constitution we derive all our civil and religious rights and liberties; we glory in being subjects of the best of kings, and having been born under the most perfect form of government. But it is with the most ineffable and humiliating sorrow that we find ourselves of late, deprived of the right of granting our own property for his majesty's service, to which our lives and fortunes are entirely devoted, and to which, on his royal requisitions, we have ever been ready to contribute to the utmost of our abilities.

We have also the misfortune to find, that all the penalties and forfeitures mentioned in the stamp act, and in divers late acts of trade extending to the plantations, are at the election of the informer, recoverable in any court of admiralty in America. This, as the newly erected court of admiralty has a general jurisdiction over all British America, renders his majesty's subjects in these colonies, liable to be carried at an immense expense from one end of the continent to the other.

It gives us also great pain to see a manifest distinction made therein between the subjects of our mother country and those in the colonies, in that the like penalties and forfeitures recoverable there only in his majesty's courts of record, are made cognizable here by a court of admiralty. By these means we seem to be, in effect, unhappily deprived of two privileges essential to freedom and which all Englishmen have ever considered as their best birth-rights, that of being free from all taxes but such as they have consented to in person, or by their representatives, and of trial by their peers.

Your petitioners further shew, that the remote situation, and other circumstances of

the colonies, render it impracticable that they should be represented, but in their respective subordinate legislatures; and they humbly conceive, that the parliament, adhering strictly to the principles of the constitution, have never hitherto taxed any but those who were actually therein represented; for this reason, we humbly apprehend, they never have taxed Ireland, or any other of the subjects without the realm.

But were it ever so clear, that the colonies might in law be reasonably deemed to be represented in the honourable house of commons, yet we conceive, that very good reasons, from inconvenience, from the principles of true policy, and from the spirit of the British constitution, may be adduced to shew, that it would be for the real interest of Great-Britain as well as the colonies, that the late regulations should be rescind d, and the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the colonies, and extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty here, beyond their ancient limits, should be repealed.

We shall not attempt a minute detail of all the reasons which the wisdom of the honourable house may suggest, on this occasion, but would humbly submit the following particulars to their consideration:

That money is already become very scarce in these colonies, and is still decreasing by the necessary exportation of specie from the continent for the discharge of our debts to British merchants—

That an immensely heavy debt is yet due from the colonies for British manufactures, and that they are still heavily burthened with taxes to discharge the arrearages due for aids granted by them in the late war—

That the balance of trade will ever be much against the colonies, and in favour of Great Britain, whilst we consume her manufactures, in the demand for which must ever increase in proportion to the number of inhabitants settled here, with the means of purchasing them. We therefore humbly conceive it to be the interest of Great-Britain, to increase, rather than diminish, those means, as the profits of all the trade of the colonies ultimately center there to pay for her manufactures, as we are not allowed to purchase elsewhere; and by the consumption of which, at the advanced prices the British taxes oblige the makers and venders to set on them, we eventually contribute very largely to the revenue of the crown—

That from the nature of American business, the multiplicity of suits and papers used in matters of small value, in a country where freeholds are so minutely divided, and property so frequently transferred, a stamp duty must ever be very burthensome and unequal—

That it is extremely improbable that the honourable house of commons should, at all times, be thoroughly acquainted with our condition, and all facts requisite to a just and equal taxation of the colonies.

It is also humbly submitted, Whether there be not a material distinction in reason and sound policy, at least, between the necessary exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction in general acts, for the amendment of the common law, and the regulation of trade and commerce through the whole empire, and the exercise of that jurisdiction, by imposing taxes on the colonies.

That the several subordinate provincial legislatures have been moulded into forms, as nearly resembling that of their mother-country, as by his Majesty's royal predecessors was thought convenient; and their legislatures seem to have been wisely and graciously established, that the subjects in the colonies might, under the due administration thereof, enjoy the happy fruits of the British government, which in their present circumstances they cannot be so fully and clearly availed of, any other way under these forms of government we and our ancestors have been born or settled, and have had our lives, liberties and properties protected. The people here as every where else, retain a great fondness for their old customs and usages, and we trust that his Majesty's service, and the interest of the nation, so far from being obstructed, have been vastly promoted by the provincial legislatures.

That we esteem our connections with, and dependence on Great-Britain, as one of our greatest blessings, and apprehend the latter will appear to be sufficiently secure, when it is considered that the inhabitants in the colonies have the most unbounded affection for his Majesty's person, family and government, as well as for the mother-country, and that their subordination to the parliament is universally acknowledged.

We, therefore, most humbly entreat, That the honourable house would be pleased to hear our counsel in support of this petition, and take our distressed and deplorable case into their serious consideration, and that the acts and clauses of acts, so grievously restraining our trade and commerce, imposing duties and taxes on our property, and extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, may be repealed; or that the honourable house would otherwise relieve your petitioners, as in your great wisdom and goodness shall seem meet.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. [*Signed as before.*]

Then the congress adjourned till to-morrow morning, ten o'clock.

Thursday, October 24, 1765. The congress met according to adjournment.

The congress took into consideration the manner in which their several petitions should be preferred and solicited in Great-Britain, and came to the following determination, viz.

It is recommended by the congress, to the several colonies, to appoint special agents to soliciting relief from their great grievances, and unite their utmost interest and endeavours for that purpose.

Voted unanimously, That the clerk of this congress sign the minutes of their proceedings, and deliver a copy for the use of each colony an province.

By order of the congress,
JOHN COTTON, *Clerk.*

Adjourned to to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Friday, October 25, 1765. The congress met according to adjournment.

Time not permitting the clerk to make copies at large, of the proceedings of the congress, for all the colonies, they think it proper, should be furnished ther with:

Resolved, That the gentleman from Massachusetts-bay be requested to send a copy thereof to the colony of New-Hampshire; the gentlemen of Maryland to Virginia; and the gentlemen of South Carolina to Georgia and North Carolina.

The congress then adjourned.

Signed per order,
J. COTTON, *Clerk*.

A copy of the proceedings of the province of New-Hampshire, as transmitted to the congress.

Province of } *In the house of representatives, June* 29*th*, 1765.
New-Hampshire, }

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the honourable Speaker of the honourable house of representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-bay, to the Speaker of this assembly, proposing a meeting of committees; from the several assemblies of the British colonies on the continent, at New York, to consider of a general, united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of our circumstances, and for imploring his Majesty and the parliament for relief: which being read,

Resolved, That notwithstanding we are sensible such representation ought to be made and approve of the proposed method for obtaining thereof, yet the present situation of our governmental affairs will not permit us to appoint a committee to attend such meeting, but shall be ready to join in any address to his Majesty and the parliament we may be honoured with the knowledge of, probable to answer the proposed end.

A. CLARKSON, *Clerk*,

A copy of a letter received from Georgia, during the sitting of the congress:

Savannah, in Georgia, September 6*th*, 1765.

Sir—Your letter dated in June last, acquainting me that the house of representatives of your province, had unanimously agreed to propose a meeting at the city of New-York, of committees, from the houses of representatives of the several British colonies on this continent, on the first Tuesday in October next, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the acts of parliament for laying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to consider of an humble representation of their condition to his Majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief, came to hand at an unlucky season, it being in the recess of the general assembly of this province; nevertheless, immediately upon the receipt of your letter, I dispatched expresses to the several representatives of this province, acquainting them with the purport thereof, and requesting them to meet at this place without delay.

And accordingly they met here on Monday last, to the number of sixteen, being a large majority of the representatives of this province, the whole consisting of twenty-five persons; but his excellency our governor being applied to, did not think it expedient to call them together on the occasion, which is the reason of their not sending a committee, as proposed by your house, for you may be assured, Sir, that no representatives on this continent can more sincerely concur in the measures proposed, than do the representatives of this province now met together, neither can any people, as individuals, more warmly espouse the common cause of the colonies, than do the people of this province.

The gentlemen now present, request it as a favour you'll be pleased to send me a copy of such representation as may be agreed upon by the several committees at New-York, and to acquaint me how, and in what manner, the same is to be laid before the king and parliament, whether by any person particularly authorised for that purpose, or by the colony agents? The general assembly of this province stands prorogued to the 22d day of October next; which is the time it generally meets for the dispatch of the ordinary business of the province; and I doubt not the representatives of this province will then, in their legislative capacity, take under consideration the grievances so justly complained of, and transmit their sense of the same to Great-Britain, in such way as may seem best calculated to obtain redress, and soon convince the sister colonies of their invio[illegible] attachment to the common cause.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

ALEXANDER WILLY.

To Samuel White, Esqr. speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts-Bay.

The two foregoing letters are true copies from the original.

Attest. JOHN COTTON, *Clerk*.

Copy of a Letter from the committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Maryland, to Charles Garth, Esq. Agent for the Colony of South-Carolina, in London, dated New York, October 26, 1765.

SIR,

WE had the honour to be appointed by the house of representatives of the province of Maryland, a committee, to meet committees of the members of assembly of the other colonies on this continent, at New York, the first of this instant, to join in a general, and united, dutiful, loyal, and humble representation of the condition of these colonies, to his Majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief from the grievous burthens lately laid upon our trade, and the taxes and duties lately imposed on us, especially by the Stamp act.

Accordingly members from nine colonies met, to wit, from the Massachusetts bay, Connecticut Rhode Island and Providence plantations, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, but as you'll find the address, &c. signed only by members from six of those colonies, it may be proper to acquaint you with the reasons why they did

not all sign, though they all concurred with the proceedings.

The lieutenant governor of New York prorogued their assembly from time to time, so that their house had not an opportunity of appointing members with full powers to join, and sign the address, &c. Yet the assembly of New York having, at their last meeting, appointed five of their members as a committee, not only to correspond with their agent at home, but also during the recess of the house, to write to and correspond with the several assemblies, or committees of assemblies on this continent, on the subject matter of the several late acts of parliament, so grievous and dangerous to their colonies, it was thought proper to admit this committee to join in the conferences, and they agreed to what was done, and promised to use their endeavours with their assembly to concur also whenever they should be permitted to meet.

The South Carolina assembly, not rightly viewing the proposal (which originally came from the assembly of the government of the Massachusetts bay) as it was intended that the several committees, when met, should frame and sign an address to his Majesty, and memorial and petition to the parliament, to be immediately dispatched by the congress, instructed their members, (Messrs. Lynch, Rutledge and Gadsden) to return their proceedings to them for approbation The Connecticut assembly made the same restrictions in their instructions. The assembly also of New Hampshire wrote, that they had resolved, That notwithstanding they were sensible such a representation ought to be made, and approved of the proposed method for obtaining thereof, yet the present situation of their governmental affairs would not permit them to appoint a committeee to attend such meeting, but should be ready to join in any address to his Majesty and the parliament they might be honoured with the knowledge of, probable to answer the proposed end: and the Speaker of the Assembly of Georgia wrote, that a majority of their members had applied to the governor to call their assembly, and he did not think it expedient, which was the reason they did not send a committee as proposed, but requested us to transmit a copy of our proceedings to them (which will be done) and that their assembly would meet about this time, and he did not doubt but they should act so as to convince the sister colonies of their inviolable attachment to the common cause: we also understood the North-Carolina, and we know the Virginia assembly was prorogued, whereby they could not have the opportunity of joining us; so that we doubt not but the colonies who have not signed, will very speedily transmit similar addresses, &c. if their assemblies should not be hindered from meeting: and to this purpose, we hope you'll soon hear from the assembly of South-Carolina.

By the gentlemen of that colony we were favoured with a sight of your late letters and informed of your careful and spirited conduct with regard to the interests of that colony, and that, together with your declaration which we find in those letters, that you enjoy an independent seat in the British parliament, induced us (as we have no established agent at present, for this province, nor have yet been able to obtain a law to tax ourselves for that purpose) to trouble you with our request, that you will present the inclosed address to his Majesty, and memorial and petition to the houses of parliament, and exert your utmost interest and abilities in behalf of this poor distressed country, and of this province in particular.

We hope, as there is a change in the ministry, and as the gentlemen in the house of commons may, at their next meeting, take a more enlarged view of the true interest of Great-Britain and her colonies, they will find it to be in supporting the rights and encouraging the trade of the latter, and that the happiness of the mother-country and her colonies must be inseparable, and that we shall obtain relief.

The several committees agreed to recommend it to their respective colonies, to appoint special agents on this occasion, and to instruct them to unite their utmost interest and endeavours for that purpose. One address, &c. was transmitted by the gentlemen of the Massachusetts government, immediately to their agent (Mr. Jackson we understood) and we expect the other colonies will have duplicates sent to their agents, and we hope will all unite in expence and instructions, to have able counsel before both the lords and commons, as our petitions pray.

We were intrusted with the disposition of some money upon this occasion, and inclose you a bill of exchange on Messrs. Capel and Osgood Hanbury, for one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, as a compensation for your trouble and expence in this affair. We doubt not our assembly will approve of what we do in this matter; and as they are to meet the last of this month, we shall lay our proceedings before them, and it is probable they will write you more fully, and furnish you with such further instructions and arguments as may appear to them to be proper to be given and urged on this occasion, in behalf of the colonies. We are, your most obedient servants.

WILLIAM MURDOCK,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
THOMAS RINGGOLD.

Mr. *Ruggles*, of Massachusetts was one of the two members of the Congress who *refused* to sign the petitions. This caused the following proceedings in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts:

Feb. 6, 1766. The House, according to the order of the day, entered into the conduct and services of the Committee in the late Congress at New York. And after debate, the question was put, whether the reasons offered by Brigadier Ruggles for his not signing the petitions prepared by the late Congress at New York, be satisfactory to this House? *It passed in the negative.*

Then the question was put, whether the reasons offered by Brigadier Ruggles for leaving the late Congress at New York, before they had completed their Business, be

satisfactory to this House. *It passed in the negative.*

Resolved unanimously, That the account given by James Otis and Oliver Partridge, Esqrs. of their conduct at the late Congress at New York, is satisfactory to the House.

Feb. 12, 1766. The House again entered into the consideration of the conduct of Brigadier Ruggles, at the Congress at New York, and after a long debate, the question was put, Whether the House will proceed any further with respect to the conduct of Brigadier Ruggles at the Congress at New York. *It passed in the affirmative.*

Thereupon Resolved, That Brigadier Ruggles, with respect to his conduct at the Congress at New York, has been guilty of neglect of duty, and that he be reprimanded therefor by the Speaker.

Feb. 13, 1766. Brigadier Ruggles appearing in the House, Mr. Speaker said to him as follows, viz:

"*Brigadier Ruggles*, The House last evening voted that with respect to your conduct at the late Congress at New York, you were guilty of neglect of duty, and thereupon ordered that you shall receive a Reprimand from the Speaker of this house, therefor.

'Sir, in discharge of my duty as Speaker of this House, and in pursuance of their order, I do reprimand you accordingly. Sir, it gives me very sensible pain, that a gentleman who has her tofore been in such high estimation in this House should fall under their public censure. I hope, sir, that by your future conduct you will not only regain the good opinion this House have heretofore entertained of you; but also the good opinions of all those whose displeasure you may have fallen under on this occasion."

—

Brigadier Ruggles' Reasons for his Dissent from the Resolutions of the Congress at New York, as given into the House, February 19, 1766.

THE Honorable House having, on my motion, been graciously pleased to indulge me with adjoining the Reasons in justification of my conduct to a publication of the Proceedings of said Congress, ordered by the House to be inserted at the end of the Journals of the present sessions, first laying them before the House—I beg leave to offer the following.

And as to the charge of not signing the addresses—

First. My instructions from this honorable House, conceived in the following words viz. "It is the expectation of the House that a most loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty and his Parliament, will be prepared by the Congress, praying as well for the removal of the grievances the colonies labor under at present, as for the preventing others for the future; which petitions, if drawn up, as far as you shall be able to judge, agreeable to the mind of this House you are empowered to sign and forward."

The petition agreed upon by Congress to be presented to his Majesty not being conceived in terms clearly enough expressive of that duty and loyalty which are due to the best of sovereigns, and consequently not agreeable to my above instructions from this House, left as a mere matter of judgment and discretion if I had signed it, I must have acted indirect opposition to those instructions, and thereby have exposed myself not only to the censures of this House, but to the reproaches of my own conscience, a tribunal more awful to me than this (however great) by which I have been condemned.

Secondly. That it is more regular, constitutional, and conformable to the constant practice of the colonies, to have their Petitions and Remonstrances to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, signed by the Speakers of their Houses.

Thirdly. That the signing of the said Addresses by the Committees of the several Colonies, which attended the Congress, and who were empowered to sign the same, could by no construction come up to a general Address from the Colonies, as the Committees from the Colonies of South Carolina, Connecticut, and New York, were not empowered, and therefore could not sign; and the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia did not send Committees to the Congress, and some had no regular appointment; so that in this respect it was but a very partial signing; and therefore it was more agreeable to the instructions of this House to their committee, after having, conformable, not only to the spirit, but the very words of their instructions, "to unite in sentiment, and agree upon such representations as may tend to preserve our rights and privileges," to return the same to the House for their approbation, especially as we knew the House was then sitting, and as I then apprehended, and in fact would have been the case, little or no time would have been lost.

Fourthly. A matter of so great importance to the Colonies, and of so delicate a nature as the open and avowed claim of an exclusive right of taxation, (however true,) to be asserted in addresses to the King and Parliament, was a measure I could not bring myself to adopt, as my appointment to this service, upon motion made, I could not obtain an explanation on that point, nor did I think it was then the sense of the House, I therefore thought it my duty, and most respectable to the House, to report the draughts agreed upon for their acceptance.

Fifthly. In my apprehension those Addresses would have had greater weight, and would have been more favorably received by the King and Parliament, had they been authenticated by the suffrages of the various Houses of Representatives and Burgesses throughout the Continent, and signed by their respective Speakers.

As to the charge of leaving the Congress before the business was completed, and the Petition to his Majesty was laid before me, such difficulties arose in my mind, as that in its present form I could not bring myself to sign; and the reasons for reporting the draughts to the several Assemblies operat-

ing strongly on my mind, I made some exceptions to the gentlemen of the Congress on the address to his Majesty, and offered some general reasons for the expediency of reporting the draught to our respective Assemblies, in which I was seconded by divers members, and which occasioned a long and warm debate; upon which it was determined by a vote, that the Address to his Majesty, which was at that time in a fair draught, together with those to the Lords and Commons, should be laid on the table the next morning, in the form they had before passed the Congress, and been entered upon the Journal, to be signed by such of the members as thought proper. I then acquainted the Congress that I purposed to go out of town early next morning. And after the Congress was adjourned till the next morning, I took my leave of the members, which was on Thursday evening, the 24th of October, when I concluded all the business of the Congress was entirely finished except the hon signing, which, for the reasons given, I had refused.

Mr. Speaker, This Honorable House have adjudged my Reasons insufficient to support my conduct, and I feel the weight of their indignation. I have, sir, more than once trembled under a sense of my own insufficiency to support the dignity of the high trust with which my Country, unasked, has honoured me, and to answer their just expectations in the discharge of them. Their candour has heretofore estimated my services rather by the integrity of my heart than the clearness of my head; this uprightness they have not only been pleased to accept, but bountifully to reward. When this House honored me with this appointment, in undertaking it, I promised myself the same indulgence, I have exercised the same freedom of judgment I have attended the duty with the same love to my country and its liberties I have acted with the same singleness and uprightness of intention, and with the same ardent desire to serve the public weal which I have ever made the rule of my conduct. But alas! I meet with a very different reward.

VII. Repeal of the Stamp Act.

The King's Speech on opening the 5th Session of the 12th Parliament of Great Britain, Dec. 17, 1765.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The present general state of tranquillity in Europe, gave me hopes that it would not have been necessary to convene my Parliament sooner than is usual in times of peace.

But as matters of great importance have lately occurred in some of my colonies in America, which will demand the most serious attention of Parliament; and as further informations are daily expected from different parts of that country, of which I shall order the fullest accounts to be prepared for your consideration; I have thought fit to call you now together, in order that opportunity may thereby be given to issue the necessary writs on the many vacancies that have happened in the House of Commons since the last session,* so that the parliament may be full to proceed immediately after the usual recess, in the consideration of such weighty matters as will then come before you.

Extract from the Lords' Address of Thanks.

"We should be wanting in our duty, not to assure your Majesty, that when your Majesty shall have been pleased to communicate to your Parliament those informations and advices which have been or shall be received from America, we will proceed to the consideration of those weighty matters with an attention equal to the importance of the subject, and with a resolution to do every thing which the exigency of the case may require."

[The following paragraph, proposed as an amendment to follow the above, was rejected after a long debate:]

"To express to his Majesty our deep concern and indignation at the dangerous tumults and insurrections which have been raised and fomented in his Majesty's dominions of North America, in opposition to the execution of the laws, and in open defiance of the parliamentary right of Great Britain; and that we embrace with pleasure the earliest opportunity in our power to assure his Majesty, that, fully sensible of the indispensible necessity of vindicating and establishing the just power of the legislature of Great Britain, we will cheerfully concur in every measure which may strengthen the hands of Government, and enforce the legal obedience of the Colonies, and their constitutional dependence on the sovereign authority of this kingdom."

Extract from the Commons' Address of Thanks.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Majesty, the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the Throne, and to assure your Majesty that we will not fail, when this House shall be supplied with its members, to apply ourselves with the utmost diligence and attention to those important occurrences in America, which your Majesty recommends to our consideration, and to exert our most zealous endeavors for the honor of your Majesty's government, and the true interest of your people in all parts of your extended empire."

[A paragraph to the following effect, was proposed to be added to the above as an amendment, but was withdrawn by leave of the House:]

"To express our just resentment and indignation at the outrages, tumults, and insurrections which have been excited and carried

*Soon after the first prorogation of the last session of Parliament, an almost thorough change had happened in our administration, which of course occasioned a great many va-

on in North America, and at the resistance these kingdoms, will firmly and effectually given by open and rebellious force, to the ex- support his Majesty in all such measures as ecution of the laws in that part of his Majes- shall be necessary for preserving and secur- ty's dominions; to assure his Majesty that his ing the legal dependance of the Colonies on faithful commons, animated with the warm- this their mother country; for enforcing est duty and attachment to his royal person their due obedience to the laws; for main- and government, and to the constitution of taining the dignity of the crown, and exert-

eant seats in the House of Commons, as the seat of every member of that House, who ac- cepts of any post or place in the Government, becomes thereby vacant, and cannot be sup- plied but by a new writ, which though still issued in the King's name, cannot now be issued without an order from that House in Parliament assembled. For this reason the next ses- sion was by proclamation summoned to meet on the 17th of December, for the despatch of busin-ss, though they could have but four or five days for that purpose, before the usual time of adjourning for the Christmas holidays; and accordingly his Majesty gave them the reasons for his summoning them to meet before Christmas, in his speech from the throne.—*Hist. Parliament.*

List of the British Ministry under which the acts affecting the American Colonies were passed; and of the new Ministry under which the Stamp Act was repealed.

Offices and places.	*Duke of Bedford's Ministry, April 1763.*	*Lord Rockingham's Ministry, July 1765.*
Lord Chancellor	Lord Northington	Lord Northingt n.
Lord President	Duke of Bedford	Lord Winchelsea.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Marlborough	Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Chamberlain	Lord Gower	Duke of Portland.
Vice Chamberlain	Hon. W. Finch	Lord Villiers.
Groom of the Stole	Lord Huntingdon	Lord Huntingdon.
Lord Steward	Lord Talbot	Lord Talbot.
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Powis	Lord Edgecomb.
Comptroller	Lord C. Spencer	T. Pelham.
Cofferer	Lord Thomond	Lord Scarborough.
Treasurer of the Chamber	Sir Gilbert Elliot	Sir Gilbert Elliot.
Master of Horse	Duke of Rutland	Duke of Rutland.
Captain of Yeomen Guard	Lord Falmouth	Lord Falmouth.
Captain of Band of Pensioners	Lord Litchfield	Lord Litchfield.
First Lord of the Treasury	George Grenville	Lord Rockingham.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	George Grenville	W. Dowdeswell.
Lords of the Treasury	Lord North Sir J. Turner T. O. Hunter J. Harris	Lord J. Cavendish. Thomas Townsend. George Onslow.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Egmont	Lord Egmont.
Lords of the Admiralty	Dr. George Hay Lord Carysfort Lord Howe Hans Stanley Lord Digby Thomas Pitt	Sir C. Saunders Hon. A. Reppel. [ham. C. Townsend, of Honing- Sir. W. Meredith. John Buller. Thomas Pitt.
Secretaries of State	Lord Sandwich Lord Halifax	General Conway. Duke of Grafton.
Chancellor of Duchy	Lord Strange	Lord Strange.
Chief Justices Eyre	Duke of Leeds Lord Breadalbane	Duke of Leeds. Lord Monson.
Postmasters	Lord Trevor Lord Hyde	Lord Besborough. Lord Grantham.
Master of Ordnance	Lord Granby	Lord Granby.
Secretary of War	Welbore Ellis	Lord Barrington.
Pay Master	Lord Holland	C. Townsend.
Treasurer of the Navy	Lord Barrington	Lord Howe.
First Lord of Trade	Lord Hillsborough	Lord Dartmouth.
Lords of Trade	Soame Jenyns Edward Elliot Edward Bacon Jeremiah Dyson Banaber Gascoigne George Rice Lord Orwell	Soame Jenyns. Edward Elliot. John Roberts. Jeremiah Dyson. W. Fitzherbert. George Rice. Lord Palmerston
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Northumberland	Lord Hertford.
Vice Treasurers	James Oswald Robert Nugent Richard Rigby	James Oswald. Lord George Sackville. Welbore Ellis.

ing the indubitable and fundamental rights of the legislature of Great Britain."*

The King's Speech after the Christmas Recess, Jan. 14, 1766.†

My Lords and Gentlemen:

When I met you last, I acquainted you that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the most serious attention of Parliament.

That no information which could serve to direct your deliberations in so interesting a concern might be wanting; I have ordered all the papers that give any light into the origin, the progress, or the tendency, of the disturbances which have of late prevailed in some of the northern colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No time has been lost, on the first advice of these disturbances, to issue orders to the governors of my provinces and to the commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of government in the suppression of riots and tumults, and in the effectual support of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occasion, I submit to your wisdom; not doubting but your zeal for the honor of my Crown, your attention to the just rights and authority of the British legislature, and your affection and concern for the welfare and prosperity of all my people, will guide you to such sound and prudent resolutions as may tend at once to preserve those constitutional rights over the Colonies, and to restore to them that harmony and tranquillity which have lately been interrupted by riots and disorders of a most dangerous nature.

If any alterations should be wanting in the commercial economy of the plantations, which may tend to enlarge and secure the mutual and beneficial intercourse of my kindoms and colonies, they will deserve your most serious consideration. In effectuating purposes so worthy of your wisdom and public spirit, you may depend upon my most hearty concurrence and support. The present happy tranquillity now subsisting in Europe, will enable you to pursue such objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have ordered the proper estimates for the current service of the year to be laid before you. Such supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost fidelity, and shall be dispensed with the strictest economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I earnestly recommend to you to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires, and I doubt not your own inclination will lead you to, those salutary dispositions. I have nothing at heart but the assertion of legal authority, the preservation of the liberties of all my subjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and prosperity of all parts of my dominions.

Extract from Lords Address of Thanks.

"We cannot avoid expressing our satisfaction in your Majesty's parental care and vigilance, in losing no time to issue the necessary

*Dec. 27, 1765. You have, to be sure, had from the office an account of what the parliament did, or rather did not do, the day of their meeting. I mean the affair of our American Colonies relatively to the late imposed Stamp Duty, which our Colonies absolutely refuse to pay. The administration are for some indulgence and forbearance to those froward children of the mother country: the opposition are for taking vigorous, as they call them, but I call them violent measures: not less than *les dragonades;* and to have the tax collected by the troops we have there. For my part, I never saw a froward child mended by whipping; and I would not have the mother country become a step-mother. Our trade to America brings in, *communibus annis*, two millions a year, and the stamp duty is but estimated at 100,000*l* a year, which I would by no means bring into the stock of the exchequer at the loss or even risk of a million a year to the national stock.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

†The Parliament did not assemble till the 17th of December, and separated for the Christmas recess, without transacting any business, except issuing writs to fill up vacancies. In this interval a meeting was held at the house of the Marquis of Rockingham, for the purpose of arranging measures against the opening of the session, and particularly with respect to the late transactions in America. Among the persons present were the Marquis of *Rockingham* and Lord *Egmont*, Gen. *Conway*, Mr. *Dowdeswell*, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *Yorke*. The most effective and dignified advice was, to declare by an Act of Parliament, the legislative power of Great Britain over America, and inflict penalties of high treason on those who should impeach that authority, either by speaking or writing. The supremacy of the parent country being thus ascertained, it was recommended to bring in a bill, to explain, alter, and amend the Stamp Act, in such a manner as would render the operation easy, and its provisions unexceptionable. The principal alterations were, that duties should be paid in currency, instead of sterling money; offences against the act tried in Courts of Record, instead of the Court of Vice Admiralty; and the merchants relieved, by taking off, or greatly reducing, the stamps on cocquets and clearances. But this firm and manly advice did not prevail; the opinions previously delivered by some members of administration were incompatible with such measures; and although Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, produced letters from New York, imputing that the money collected from the duty on molasses, had been detained in the colony by the threats and orders of the mob—yet no vigorous measure was resolved on. In fact, nothing was decided, except the terms in which the King's speech should be comprised, and the Ministry formed no regular or consistent plan of operation and mutual support.—*Adolphus.*

orders for exerting the several powers of government in the suppression of riots and tumults, and the support of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majesty's salutary intentions, we will exert our utmost endeavours to assert and support your Majesty's dignity and honour, and the legislative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; and will take into consideration the most proper methods to provide for the restoration of the tranquillity of those colonies, which has been disturbed by such violent and dangerous commotions."

Extract from the Commons' Address of Thanks.

"It is with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful commons, which your Majesty shows in the early communication your Majesty has been pleased to order of the necessary informations relative to the disturbances in America. Your reliance on the wisdom and duty of your Parliament in a matter of so great importance, and the attention shown by your Majesty, in reserving to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majesty's royal authority, the rights of your Parliament and the happiness of your subjects, are at once objects of our highest admiration and gratitude.

"It is our duty as it shall be our care, to imitate that temper and equanimity which appears in your Majesty's conduct, by mixing with our zeal for the honour of your Majesty's government, and with our just regard for the dignity and authority of Parliament; the utmost attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and the tenderest concern for the united interest of all your Majesty's people."

Proceedings of Parliament on the Repeal.

As from both his Majesty's Speeches as well as from the addresses of both houses upon both occasions, it appears that the act of the preceding Session for imposing a Stamp Duty upon our American colonies, with the contests and disturbances thereby occasioned was to be the chief affair brought before this Session, I shall begin with an account of the proceedings upon that important affair, and conclude that subject, before I proceed to any thing else.

As his Majesty in both his Speeches from the throne, had been so grasious as to tell his Parliament, that he would order all the advices and papers relative to the matters of importance that had happened in his colonies in America to be laid before them, accordingly on the 14th of January, as soon as the house of commons had appointed a Committee to draw up the Address to his Majesty which they had then resolved on, Mr. Secretary *Conway* stood up, and, by his Majesty's command presented to the house copies or extracts of a great many letters from or to his Majesty's governors in America, and from or to his ministers here. And also a great many other papers relative to the Stamp Duty act which had been passed the preceding Session, all which letters and papers were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house, and it was resolved, that the house would, on the 28th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house for that purpose; and that the house might on that day be as full as possible it was ordered that the house should on that day be called over, as also that Mr. Speaker should write circular letters to the sheriffs and stewards of the several counties in Great Britain, requiring the attendance of the members of that house, upon the said 28th of January.

On the 17th of January, there was presented to the house and read the following petition of the merchants of London trading to North America.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Merchants of London, trading in North America, humbly sheweth:

THAT your Petitioners have long been concerned in carrying on the trade between this country and the British colonies on the continent of North America.

That they have annually exported very large quantities of British manufactures, consisting of Woollen Goods of all kinds, Cottons, Linens Hard-Ware, Shoes, Household Furniture, and almost without exception, every species of goods manufactured in these kingdoms, besides other articles imported from abroad, chiefly purchased with our Manufactures, and with the produce of our Colonies; by all which many thousand Manufacturers, Seamen, and Labourers, have been employed, to the very great and increasing benefit of this nation.

That, in return of these exports, your Petitioners have received from the Colonies, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Oil, Whale Fins, Furs, and lately Pot-Ash, with other commodities, besides remittances by Bills of Exchange and Bullion, obtained by the Colonists in payment for articles of their produce not required for the British Market, and therefore exported to other places.

That from the nature of this trade, consisting of British Manufactures exported, and of the import of raw materials from America, many of them used in our Manufactures, and all of them tending to lessen our dependence on neighbouring States, it must be deemed of the highest importance in the Commercial System of this nation.

That this commerce so beneficial to the State, and so necessary for the support of multitudes, now lies under such difficulties and discouragement that nothing less than its utter ruin is apprehended, without immediate interposition of Parliament.

That in consequence of the trade between the Colonies and the mother country, as established, and as permitted for many years, and of the experience which your Petitioners have had of the readiness of the Americans to make their just remittances, to the utmost of their real ability, they have been induced to make and venture such large exportations of British Manufactures, as to leave the Colo-

nies indebted to the Merchants of Great Britain in the sum of several millions sterling.

That at this time, the Colonists when pressed for payment, appeal to past experience in proof of their willingness, but declare it is not in their power at present to make good their engagements; alleging that the Taxes and Restrictions laid upon them, and the extension of the Jurisdiction of Vice-Admiralty Courts, established by some late acts of Parliament, particularly by an act passed in the 14th year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America;" and by an act passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled. "An act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America;" with several regulations and restraints, which if founded on acts of Parliament for defined purposes, are represented to have been extended in such a manner as to disturb legal commerce, and harrass the fair trader, has so far interrupted the usual and former most fruitful branches of their commerce, restrained the sale of their Produce, thrown the state of the several provinces into confusion, and brought on so great a number of actual bankruptcies, that the former opportunities and means of remittances and payments are utterly lost and taken from them.

That your Petitioners are by these unhappy events reduced to the necessity of applying to this honourable house, in order to secure themselves and their families from impending ruin—to prevent a multitude of Manufacturers from becoming a burden to the community, or emigrating their bread in other countries, to the irretrievable loss of the kingdom—to preserve the strength of this nation entire—its commerce flourishing—the Revenue increasing—our navigation, the bulwark of the kingdom, in a state of growth and extension, and the Colonies, from inclination, duty and interest, firmly attached to the Mother Country.*

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray the consideration of the premises, intreating such relief as to the wisdom of this honourable house shall seem expedient.

And your Petitioners shall forever pray, &c.

**New-York, October* 17, 1765. We hear that the design of establishing in this City a Market to commence on Wednesday, 23d inst. for all kinds of Home Manufactures meets with universal approbation: as many were at a loss to know how to come at what they wanted in these articles. And it is expected it will be equally convenient to those who have such goods on hand, and that quick sale and ready money, will induce them and many others, to increase their diligence, and bring their goods to Market.

New-York, October 24, 1765. Yesterday was opened the Market under the Exchange, for Home Manufactures. The design was not sufficiently known in the country, and, from the shortness of the notice, there were neither the plenty nor variety expected; though such a number of buyers appeared of all ranks, that it was not doubted but they would have bought for large sums. There was plenty of shoes of different makes which had a quick sale, and Hose's make was totally discredited by all the judicious. Brown bleached Linen and Diaper, Cambric, Thread Stockings, and Caps, and Woolen Yarn Stockings, were quickly sold—And great demand was made for more of those articles, and also for Woollen Cloths and Stuffs of all sorts, New-England Checks, Gloves and Mittens. And it is hoped that next market day, being Wednesday, the 6th of November, the country makers will supply the great demand.

Nov. 7, 1765. Yesterday was held the Market for Home Manufactures, below the Exchange, when a great variety of articles were exposed to sale; but the demand was so great, tha every thing was immediately bought up, as all ranks of people take a laudable pride in meaning what is made among ourselves. The Market will again be held on the same day fortnight, and from these beginnings, we hope soon to convince the most incredulous, that we are not so destitute of either Ingenuity, Materials, or Public Spirit as has been alleged.

Extract of a letter to New York, dated, *London, Dec.* 14, 1765. "We are very sorry to receive no new orders from you, and to understand that it proceeds from the general distress and unhappy interruption your trade labors under at present, which gives equal alarm here, and we believe will be the first matter taken into consideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general satisfaction, and that trade will return to its accustomed channel; which we heartily wish to see for mutual benefit."

London, Dec. 14, 1765. We hear that the merchants upon change, on Wednesday last, received upwards of an hundred letters from New York, countermanding their orders for goods.

It is computed that merchants here have not less than 150,000*l* due to them from the inhabitants of New York, and that the latter have signified that it cannot be expected that they can make any remittances in their present unsettled situation.

Thursday, a number of merchants waited on the Secretaries of State, in order to lay before them a vast number of letters received by them, forbidding the sending any goods to America.

Yesterday a deputation from the merchants of this city, trading to North America, waited on the Ministry, to request their countenance and support, in the intended application to Parliament, for remedy of the distresses under which that branch of British commerce now labors.

London, Dec. 16, 1765. The counter orders for goods commissioned from the British settlements in America, on account of the Stamp Duty, are said to amount to the value of upwards of 700,000*l* sterling.

This petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the several papers presented to the House, on the 14th, by Mr. Secretary *Conway*, by his Majesty's command; and I have given of it at full length, because it was extremely well drawn up, because most of the facts mentioned in it are notoriously true, and because from these facts it appears how necessary it is for this nation to protect and encourage our colonies and plantations in America; for the petitioners might have added, and I wonder they did not add, in this petition, after the words, [increasing benefit of this nation,] as follows: "and to the raising of the rents of all the land estates in this kingdom to that surprising height they are now arrived at, and at which they could not, without the American trade, be supported for any number of years."

As soon as the petition was referred as aforesaid, there were severally presented to the House and read, and severally referred to the Home Committee, the following petitions, viz:

Of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Society of Merchants, venturers of the city of *Bristol*, under their common seal;

Leeds, Dec. 31, 1765. We have this day prepared a petition to Parliament, in behalf of the American colonies, which we expect to get signed by upwards of a thousand clothiers, and we hope this session of Parliament will relieve the Americans.

Boston, Feb. 20, 1766. Private letters from England state that in the parishes of *Leeds, Wakefield. Bradford, Keighly, Halifax, Hutherfield, Rochdale*, and a few of the nearest country towns, there are about five hundred thousand men, women and children, all engaged in one branch or other of the woollen manufactory, a prevention of the export of which must prove greatly detrimental to them, should the colonies persist in the manufacture of their own cloths;—and therefore doubt not that it will be repealed.

Norfolk, Va. March 14, 1766. By our last advices from home, affairs begin to look a little better. The whole trading interest of Great Britain seems to be united in our favour. The City of Glasgow have appointed three of their members to reside in London, during the Session of Parliament, who have carried up with them an Address in favour of America.

London, Jan. 9, 1766. The Manufacturers in England begin already to feel the effects of the American Resolutions not to import any goods from England. several shipwrights, caulkers, and every other branch in the shipping, down the river, not having employment even for their apprentices. And we are told that one considerable stocking Manufacturer near the city has discharged no less than forty workmen within these few days.

London, Feb. 4. Several merchantmen in the river, outward bound, for North America, have had their ships companies, excepting officers and servants, discharged for near a month past, in order to save expenses, until it is known what shall be determined relative to the Stamp Act.

On Saturday, several parties of poor fellows, with weavers aprons on, went about the courts and other private places of this city, begging. with a petition in their hands, setting forth, that above twenty thousand of their brethren were now out of employment.

London, Feb. 8. We hear that the decrease of duty on American goods imported from our Colonies, and the duties paid on the exportation of European Merchandize to those parts, is computed at upwards of 120,000*l.*

London. Feb. 12. We hear that the exports to North America, on the articles of cordage, grindstones, and iron pots only, which used to be in great demand from the Colonies, are now decreased to the amount of a very considerable sum, the above articles being manufactured for the home consumption at Boston, Philadelphia, and most of the other provinces.

We are confidently assured, that a very considerable quantity of black cloth is returned from North America, the Colonies having no occasion for it, as they are determined not to wear any mourning; and it is asserted, by the best authority, that near 50,000*l.* of the manufactures of this kingdom, will very soon be returned from thence.

Bristol, Feb. 14, 1766. By letters yesterday and to-day from London, there is the greatest probability of the Stamp Act being repealed; nay it seems beyond doubt. This day there was to be a grand decision, and I believe the last, and I hope to-morrow to have the pleasure of hearing by an express, the confirmation of its being repealed, and every thing put in its proper channel again, and trade once more flourish: For of late there has been a total stagnation of all business; thousands of poor manufacturers at Birmingham, Sheffield, Yorkshire, &c. &c. have been turned off, and are now starving for want of employ: and what the consequences will be, unless the Stamp act be repealed, God only knows, as all the orders for goods to be sent to North America, are conditional, and not to be sent unless the act is repealed. The merchants in England have done all that men could do, towards getting the act repealed, and we hope their endeavours will be crowned with success.

Extract of a letter, dated Bristol, Feb. 15, 1766. Various are the hopes and fears of popular discontent, but much more so with our unmonied merchants. One grand point the Parliament have determined, *That they have a right to tax the Colonists with, or without their consent.* However it is not owing to your sufferings that the Stamp Act is to be repealed, but to the distress it has given to the largest trading towns in the kingdom.

London, Feb. 17, 1766. The agreement of your merchants not to send for any goods from hence, until a Repeal, was a clincher. One Manufacturer who attended Parliament declared, unless that act was soon repealed, he should dismiss eleven hundred workmen; and it was hinted that one hundred thousand manufacturers would soon be in London.

London, Feb. 18. We are informed that one manufacturer in the shoe way, in this city,

Of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of the same city;

Of the merchants of *Liverpool*, trading to and from America and the coast of Africa;

Of the merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers of the town and parish of *Halifax*;

Of the merchants and inhabitants of the borough of *Leeds*, trading to the several colonies of North America, and the manufacturers of broad woollen cloth, and sundry other assortments of woollen goods, manufactured for supplying the North American markets;

Of the merchants of *Lancaster*, trading to and from North America;

Of the merchants, manufactures, and traders of the town of *Manchester*, and neighborhood thereof;

Of the manufacturers of the town and county of *Leicester*,

And of the clothiers and manufacturers of superfine broad-cloth, in the town of Bradford in Wiltshire;—

All complaining of a great decay in the trade of the North American colonies, owing to the late obstructions and embarrassments laid thereon, and praying relief

And afterwards, before the 28th, there were presented to the House, and read and referred

since the resolution of the Americans to wear their own manufactures, has been obliged to reduce the number of his workmen, from about three hundred and fifty, to less than fifty. And that another in the Stocking trade, has been obliged to discharge as large a proportion of his workmen on the same account.

London, Feb. 22, 1766. It is said one Merchant has declared, that he has sent to the value of fifty thousand pounds sterling, in the single article of nails to America, and that by countermanding this article, he has at present three hundred men out of business.

Last night the House of Commons voted for the repeal of the Stamp Act. They did not break up until three this morning. The bells of Bow-church rang merrily on this occasion, the majority of the people being for it. Above three hundred merchants of the greatest property went to the house on this occasion. The majority for the repeal was one hundred and eight.

London, Feb. 25. Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Feb. 22. "We are here in the greatest uneasiness for fear your Parliament should repeal the Stamp Act, as you know well, nothing can tend more to the promotion of our Trade, than a disunion between Great Britain and her Colonies."

London, Feb. 27. We are told from Colchester, in Essex, that on receiving the news concerning the Stamp Act, there was the greatest rejoicing ever known at that place, and orders given for baize, (the manufacture of that town,) to the value of 11,000*l.*

London, March 1. (*Extract of a letter to Boston,*) After various difficulties, violent struggles, and wonderful changes, it is at present highly probable that a total repeal of the Stamp Act will take place, for which a majority of 108 hath appeared in the House of Commons, after the utmost efforts made by the contending parties, the greater part, if not the whole, being influenced by European rather than American reasons.

London, March 1, 1766. Letters from Birmingham say that as soon as the news relating to the Stamp Act arrived there on Saturday, the bells were directly set a ringing, other demonstrations of joy shown in different parts of the town, and some hundreds of journeymen artificers, who had been long unemployed, were immediately engaged again for the different manufactures carried on at that place.

London, March 6, 1766. Yesterday a body of two hundred Members of the House of Commons, carried up the Bill to the House of Peers, for repealing the Stamp Act. An instance of such a number going up with a single Bill, has not been known in the memory of man.

London, March 19. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a great number of North American Merchants, went in their coaches from the King's Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, to the House of Peers, to pay their duty to his Majesty, and to express their satisfaction at his signing the bill for the repeal of the American Stamp Act. There were upwards of fifty coaches in the procession. And last night the said gentlemen despatched an express for Falmouth, with several copies of the act for repealing the Stamp Act, to be forwarded immediately to New York. At the same time all the vessels in the river, concerned in the Plantation trade, hoisted their colours, and were adorned with streamers by order of the Merchants.

Yesterday messengers were despatched to Birmingham, Sheffield and Manchester, and all the great manufacturing towns in England, to inform them of the signing of the above act.

Orders are given for several merchantmen, in the river, to proceed to sea immediately on their respective voyages to North America; some of which have been entered out ever since the 1st of November last.

The repeal of the Stamp Act begins already to produce a very favourable effect on the funds.

London, March 25. It is said that two eminent houses in this city last week shipped off goods and merchandise for the West Indies and North America, to the amount of 90,000*l.* sterling.

London. March 27. Upwards of three hundred Shipwrights, Carpenters, Riggers, &c. have been taken into full employment since the repeal of the Stamp Act, many of whom had long been out of bread.

ral to the same committee, the following petitions, viz.:

Of the principal inhabitants of the town of *Frome*;

Of the merchants, factors, and manufacturers of *Birmingham*;

Of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of *Coventry*, and the principal tradesmen and manufacturers of silk, ribband and worsted goods, in and near the said city;

Of the merchants and dealers in the silk, mohair, and button manufactures, residing in the town of *Macclesfield*;

Of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of *Wolverhampton*;

Of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of *Stowbridge*:

Of the merchants and manufacturers of *Dudley*;

Of the tradesmen, manufacturers, &c. of the borough of *Minchead*;

Of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, principal inhabitants, and traders in the woollen manufactory in *Taunton*;

Of the master, wardens, and commonalty of blanket-weavers in *Witney*;

Of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, and commonalty of the town and county of *Newcastle* upon Tyne;

Of the merchants of *Glasgow*, trading to North America;

Of the bailiff and burgesses of *Chippenham*; and

Of the principal tradesmen, manufacturers, and inhabitants of the town of *Nottingham*;—

All containing much the same complaint as in the former petitions, and concluding with the same prayer.

In giving this list of petitions I have been the more particular, as it not only shows how much the people even of this kingdom are interested in this affair, but it also shows how diligent the merchants and factors of London had been in procuring petitions upon this occasion, from all parts of the kingdom.

Likewise, before the said 28th of January, there were several more letters and papers, relative to this affair laid before the House, by his Majesty's command, and a great many accounts relating to our trade in general, as well as to our American trade in particular, had been called for and presented; consequently the House, on that day, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, as it again did on the 29th and 31st of January, and on the 3d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, and 21st of February, on some of which days the committee continued sitting till after one o'clock the next morning; and we cannot wonder at their having spent so much time in that committee, if we consider what they had to do; for in this interval a great number of other letters and papers had been laid before the House, by his Majesty's command, a great number more of accounts presented, and a considerable number of gentlemen (forty-five examined, who had been ordered to attend for that purpose. [For examination of Dr. Franklin see p. 77.]

And moreover, a petition of the clothiers of *Melksham*, in Wiltshire, had been presented and referred, and beside all these petitions from the manufacturing cities and towns in this island, there had been presented and read on the 11th of February, a petition of *Stephen Fuller*, Esq. Agent of the Island of *Jamaica*, setting forth that in the year 1760 there broke out two rebellions in the said Island, which threatened not only the destruction of the inhabitants, but the loss of that valuable colony to Great Britain; and that after the said rebellions, the assembly of the said island thought proper, in order to defray the expense then increased on account thereof, to lay a tax by way of stamps, which tax was laid in the year 1760, and continued till the year 1763, when that law was suffered to expire on account, as the petitioner is informed and believes, of its being unequal and burthensome, as it certainly was in a high degree; and that the petitioners most humbly conceiving that the act for imposing certain stamp duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, will be attended with the same inconveniences, if not greater, on account that the forfeitures and penalties incurred may be sued for and recovered in any court of record, or in any court of admiralty or vice admiralty, in the island, at the election of the informer or prosecutor, prayed for such relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet.

There had, also, on the 21st of January, been presented a petition of *Edward Montagu*, Agent for the colony of *Virginia*, and a petition of *William Knox*, Agent for the province of *Georgia*, representing the inability of these provinces to pay the stamp duty; which three petitions were the only petitions presented this session in the name of any of our American colonies;* for the petitions, by their orders in the preceding session, against the stamp duty bill, whilst passing, had met with such a cold reception that I suppose most of them neglected to send orders to their agents to petition upon this oc-

*The colonies petitioned this year, not separately, as at the preceding session, but *collectively*, by means of the Congress. The petition of the Congress, (see p. 59) of which the writer of this history takes no notice, was presented to the House of Commons on the 27th of January, 1766, but, instead of being referred, as the other petitions were, was disposed of in the following manner:

"And the question being proposed that the said petition be brought up;

"The House was moved that the resolution of the House, of the 14th day of November, 1689, might be read.

"And the same was read accordingly, and is as followeth; viz:

"*Resolved*, That all Petitions presented to the House, ought to be signed by the petitioners, with their own hands, by their names or marks."

"*Ordered*, That the other Orders of the Day be now read."

casion, as they despaired of obtaining relief from Parliament, and, as will always happen whilst the people have any spirit left, thus made them think of having recourse to other methods for obtaining it.

We cannot therefore wonder, as I have said, at the committee having spent so much time in considering and examining into this important affair; however, having, at last, on the 21st of February, finished in part their inquiry, as soon as Mr. Speaker had, on that day, resumed the Chair, Mr. *Fuller* reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, and that he was also directed by the committee to make several motions, when the House would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered that the report should be received on the 24th; and then Mr. *Fuller*, by direction from the Committee, moved that they might have leave to sit again, which it was resolved they should do, on the 4th of March, then next.

On the said 24th of February, before the said report was made, there was presented to the House and read, a petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, Merchants, Tradesmen, and Manufactures of the city of *Worcester*, whose names were thereunto subscribed; setting forth that the then present stagnation of trade to the British Colonies in America, occasioned, as they apprehended, by the late Stamp Act, and other restrictions affecting their trade, was severely felt by many of the petitioners, and filled them with the most alarming apprehensions, foreseeing in a great measure their own, and the inevitable ruin of numbers of their fellow subjects, if some effectual means were not immediately applied, to recover and preserve so inestimable a branch of Commerce in these kingdoms, and therefore, &c.

This petition was of course referred to the same committee; but doubtless had an influence upon the House, when they came to consider the report from that Committee, which was that day received, and consisted of the following resolutions, viz:

That it is the opinion of this Committee—

1st. That the king's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes, of sufficient force and validity to bind the Colonies and People of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever.

2nd. That tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature have been raised and carried on in several of the North American Colonies, in open defiance of the powers and dignity of his Majesty's government, and in manifest violation of the laws and legislative authority of this kingdom.

3d. That the said tumults and insurrections have been greatly countenanced and inflamed by votes and resolutions, passed in several of the assemblies of the said provinces, highly injurious to the honour of his Majesty's government, and tending to destroy the legal and constitutional dependency of the said colonies on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain.

4th. That such persons, who, on account of the desire which they have manifested to comply with, or to assist in carrying into execution, any acts of the legislature of Great Britain, relating to the British Colonies in North America, have suffered any injury or damage, ought to have full and ample compensation made to them for the same, by the respective colonies in which such injuries or damages were sustained.

5th. That the house be moved, to resolve and declare, that all his Majesty's subjects, residing in the said Colonies, who have manifested their desire to comply with, or to assist in carrying into execution, any acts of the legislature of Great Britain, relating to the British Colonies in North America, have acted as dutiful and loyal subjects, and are therefore entitled to, and will assuredly have, the protection of the House of Commons of Great Britain.

6th. That all persons, who, by reason of the tumults and outrages in North America, have not been able to procure stamped paper, since the passing of the act for laying certain duties of Stamps in the Colonies, ought to be indemnified from all penalties and forfeitures, which they may have incurred, by writing, engrossing, or printing, on paper, vellum, or parchment, not duly stamped, as required by the said act, under proper restrictions.

7th. That the house be moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of Parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned."

The first of these resolutions being read a second time, a motion was made for its being postponed, but after a debate, the question being put, it was carried in the negative, after which the resolution was agreed to; as were the 2d, 3d and 4th, after being read a second time, without any opposition; and after the 5th was read a second time, a motion being made accordingly, the house did resolve and declare as thereby proposed; after which the 6th was read a second time and agreed to. Then the 7th and last, which had occasioned a long debate in the committee, but was therein agreed to, by 275 to 167; and now upon the report as soon as it was read a second time, a motion was made for its being recommitted, whereupon some part of the act of the 5th of Queen Anne, chap. 8. for an union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, particularly, I suppose, the 18th article of that famous treaty, was, upon motion, read, and a long debate ensued; but upon the question being put, it was carried in the negative, [yeas 134, nays 240,] consequently a motion was in course made, pursuant to said resolu-

tion, and it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the act passed in the last session, for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other, &c. [the Stamp Act;] and that Mr. *Fuller*, Mr. Secretary *Conway*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Townshend*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *George Saville*, Sir. *John Cavendish*, Mr. *Thomas Townshend*, Jun. Mr. *Onslow*, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. *Cooper*, Mr. Alderman *Beckford*, Mr. *Hussey*, Mr. *Prowse*, Sir *William Baker*, Mr. *Cooke*, Sir *William Meredith*, Colonel *Barre*, and Mr. *Burke*, do prepare and bring in the same.

A motion was then made for an instruction to the said gentlemen, that they do make effectual provision in the said bill, for preserving the just rights and authority of the British legislature, by directing all votes and resolutions of the Assemblies of any of the American Colonies, repugnant to the said rights and authority, to be erased and expunged, before the said repeal shall take place in such respective Colonies. This brought on a new debate, but upon the question being put, it was carried in the negative by 240 to 133, chiefly I suppose, on account of the next motion, then intended to be made, for it was presently moved and ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in upon the first and sixth of the aforesaid resolutions, and that Mr. *Fuller*, Mr Secretary *Conway*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord *John Cavendish*, Mr *Thomas Townsend*, Jun. Mr *Onslow*, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. *Cooper*, bring in the same.

Then it was ordered, that 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of the aforesaid resolutions, be humbly laid before his Majesty; and it was resolved to address his Majesty, humbly to desire that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the said resolutions, be transmitted to the governors of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, to be by them communicated to the Assemblies of their respective governments.

The house having now continued setting till after one o'clock in the morning, of the 25th, they adjourned till the next morning the 26th, on which day Mr. *Fuller* presented to the house according to order, a bill "for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America, upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain," which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next morning: and presently afterwards Mr. Secretary *Conway* presented to the house, according to order, a bill to repeal an act made in the last session of Parliament, entitled, *An act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other, &c.* which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time also the next morning.

But next day, before either of these bills was read a second time, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the Merchants, traders, and Manufacturers of cutlery and other hard ware, of the town of *Sheffield* complaining of a great decay in their trade to North America, and praying relief; which petition was referred to the same committee that all the former had been referred to, and without doubt had some effect upon the house with regard to the said two bills then depending before them, both which were read that day a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and both passed through the house of commons in the common course, and with such dispatch, that they were both sent to the Lords on the 4th of March.

But in the house of Lords both these bills were vigorously contested, for it must be confessed that if the words, (to make laws and statutes of, &c. be taken in the most extensive sense, they do seem to be a little inconsistent: However, the first of these two bills was opposed only by a few of their lordships; but the last by a great number, and so vigourously, that it not only occasioned two long debates, but also two spirited protests. [See p. 86] And as the words (to make laws and statutes of, &c.) may be taken in such a confined sense as to exclude those statutes made for raising the particular and incidental grants of money, made by the commons of Great-Britain, accepted of by the King, and consented to, though not advised, by the Lords, therefore those Lords who had opposed the first of these two bills did not, it seems think it necessary to have any protest entered on the journals of that house, consequently to the history of these two bills, I have only to add, that the first was on the 13th returned to the House of Commons, with only one amendment, to which their lordships desired the concurrence of that house, which was taken into consideration and agreed to as soon as the messengers had withdrawn; and Mr. *Fuller* was ordered to carry the bill to the Lords and acquaint them that the house had agreed to the amendment made by their lordships; and that on the 18th their lordships acquainted the house of commons by message, that they had agreed to the second without any amendment; and so ready was his Majesty to give satisfaction to his Colonies in America, though he was thereby required to give up all the money intended to be raised by the act, which was thus to be repealed, that he came the very same day to the House of Lords, and gave his assent to these two bills,* among others that were then ready for the royal assent.

**An act to repeal an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled,* An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned:

WHEREAS *an act was passed in the last Session of parliament, intituled,* An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties and other duties, in the *British*

From these acts the reader must perceive that there is no provision made in either of them, in pursuance of the aforesaid 6th resolution, and indeed no bill, though ordered, had as yet been presented, therefore, on the said 18th of March, after these two acts had received the royal assent, an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen who had been ordered to prepare and bring in a bill, pursuant to the said 6th resolution, that they do make provision in the said bill, for making valid in law, all the writings, engrossings and printings, wrote, engrossed, or printed, in America, upon paper, vellum, or parchment, not stamped according to law, under proper restrictions. Mr. *Fuller* presented the bill the next day to the House, being then entitled "a bill to indemnify persons who have incurred, or may incur, penalties and forfeitures, by writing, engrossing, or printing, in his Majesty's dominions in America, upon unstamped paper, vellum, or parchment, contrary to an act passed at the last session of parliament, for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; and for making good and valid all writings, engrossings, and printings, wrote, engrossed, or printed, or which shall be wrote, engrossed or printed upon unstamped paper, which by the said act would have been, or shall be null and void *upon payment of certain sums of money.*"

This was the title of the bill when it was presented to the house, and it was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 25th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 9th of April; but in the mean time an objection was raised to the bill as it then stood, that we had already by an act of that session, repealed, wholly, absolutely, and unconditionally, the Stamp Duty act of the preceding session; whereas by the bill, then depending before the house, we were to enact that the said act of the preceding session shall be repealed only in part and upon condition.

This objection had so much weight, that the order for committing the bill was from time to time put off, until the 16th of May, on which day, the house resolved itself in a committee of the whole house, on the said bill, went through the same with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 22d, when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the 30th it was, according to order, read a third time, and a motion made to resolve, that the bill do pass, which after reading the abovementioned 6th resolution of the 24th of February, was agreed to, and as all restric-

colonies and plantations in *America*, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned: *and whereas the continuance of the said act would be attended with many inconveniencies, and may be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the Commercial interests of these kingdoms;* may it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, the above-mentioned act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is and are hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

An act for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America *upon the crown and parliament of* Great Britain.

WHEREAS *several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in* America, *have of late, against law claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes upon his Majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations; and have, in pursuance of such claim, passed certain votes, resolutions, and orders, derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency of the said colonies and plantations upon the crown of* Great Britain: may it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be declared; and be it declared by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said colonies and plantations in *America*, have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of *Great Britain*; and that the King's majesty by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament assembled had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of *America*, subjects to the crown of *Great Britain*) in all cases whatsoever.

II. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings, in any of the said colonies or plantations, whereby the power and authority of the parliament of *Great Britain*, to make laws and statutes as aforesaid, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be, utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

tions and conditions for the payment of any money had been in the committee left out, it was resolved, that the title of the bill should be, "*an act for indemnifying* persons who have incurred certain penalties inflicted by an act of the last session of Parliament, for granting certain Stamp Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; and for making valid all instruments executed, or enrolled there, on unstamped paper, vellum, or parchment:" And Mr. *Fuller* was then ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which their lordships were pleased to grant, without any amendment; and on the 6th of June the bill received the royal assent.

It is unnecessary to give any abstract of this, as the substance of it will appear from the resolution and instructions on which it was founded, and the amendment made by the committee, in leaving out the restrictions directed by the instruction, was not only a right but a prudent amendment, for if the courts or judges in America had attempted to carry the restrictions or conditions contained in the first draught of the bill into execution, it would have been a great grievance upon many innocent men, and might probably have revived those disturbances which had been occasioned by the Stamp Duty Act, and intended to be extinguished by the repeal of that act; consequently, if this amendment had not been made, we should have been in danger of defeating our own design; which shows the advantage we reap from our established forms in the passing of any new law.

Thus I have given the history of the three fortunate bills which were brought in and passed in pursuance of the first resolutions of the committee appointed to consider of the several papers laid before the House by his Majesty's command, relative to the Stamp Duty Act, of the preceding session, and the disturbances thereby occasioned in America.

Examination of Dr. Franklin, before the House of Commons, Feb. 1766.

When the bill to repeal the Stamp Act was before the Committee of the House of Commons, *Dr. Benjamin Franklin* was examined at the bar of the House on the affairs of America. The following is a copy of the examination.

Q. What is your name, and place of abode?

A. Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Q. Do the Americans pay any considerable taxes among themselves?

A. Certainly many, and very heavy taxes.

Q. What are the present taxes in Pennsylvania, laid by the laws of the colony?

A. There are taxes on all estates, real and personal, a poll-tax, a tax on all offices, professions, trades and businesses, according to their profits; an excise on all wine, rum, and other spirits; and a duty of ten pounds per head on all negroes imported, with some other duties.

For what purposes are those taxes laid?—For the support of the civil and military establishments of the country, and to discharge the heavy debt contracted in the last war.

How long are those taxes to continue?—Those for discharging the debt are to continue till 1772, and longer, if the debt should not be then all discharged. The others must always continue.

Was it not expected that the debt would have been sooner discharged?—It was, when the peace was made with France and Spain—But a fresh war breaking out with the Indians, a fresh load of debt was incurred, and the taxes, of course, continued longer by a new law.

Are not all the people very able to pay those taxes?—No. The frontier counties, all along the continent, have been frequently ravaged by the enemy, and greatly impoverished, are able to pay very little tax. And therefore, in consideration of their distresses, our late tax laws do expressly favour those counties, excusing the sufferers; and I suppose the same is done in other governments.

Are not you concerned in the mangement of the post office in America?—Yes. I am deputy post-master-general of North America.

Don't you think the distribution of stamps, by post, to all the inhabitants, very practicable, if there was no opposition?—The posts only go along the sea-coasts; they do not, except in a few instances, go back into the country; and if they did, sending for stamps by post would occasion an expence of postage, amounting, in many cases, to much more than that of the stamps themselves.

Are you acquainted with Newfoundland?—I never was there.

Do you know whether there are any post-roads on that island?—I have heard that there are no roads at all; but that the communication between one settlement and another is by sea only.

Can you disperse the stamps by post in Canada?—There is only a post between Montreal and Quebec. The inhabitants live so scattered and remote from each other, in that vast country, that posts cannot be supported among them, and therefore, they cannot get stamps per post. The English colonies too, along the frontiers, are very thinly settled.

From the thinness of the back settlements, would not the Stamp Act be extremely inconvenient to the inhabitants, if executed?—To be sure it would; as many of the inhabitants could not get stamps when they had occasion for them, without taking long journeys, and spending perhaps three or four pounds, that the crown might get six-pence.

Are not the colonies, from their circumstances, very able to pay the stamp duty?—In my opinion, there is not gold and silver enough in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year.

Don't you know that the money arising from the stamps was all to be laid out in America?—I know it is appropriated by the act to the American service; but it will be spent in the conquered colonies, where the soldiers are not in the colonies that pay it.

Is there not a balance of trade due from the colonies where the troops are posted, that will bring back the money to the old colonies?—I think not. I believe very little would come back. I know of no trade likely to bring it back. I think it would come from the colonies where it was spent directly

to England; for I have always observed, that in every colony the more plenty the means of remittance to England, the more goods are sent for, and the more trade with England carried on.

What number of white inhabitants do you think there are in Pennsylvania?—I suppose there may be about 160,000.

What number of them are Quakers?—Perhaps a third.

What number of Germans?—Perhaps another third; but I cannot speak with certainty.

Have any number of the Germans been service, as soldiers, in Europe?—Yes,—many of them, both in Europe and America.

Are they as much dissatisfied with the stamp duty as the English?—Yes, and more; and with reason, as their stamps are, in many cases, to be double.

How many white men do you suppose there are in North America?—About 300,000, from sixteen to sixty years of age.

What may be the amount of one year's imports into Pennsylvania from Britain?—I have been informed that our merchants compute the imports from Britain to be above 500,000 pounds.

What may be the amount of the produce of your province exported to Britain?—It must be small, as we produce little that is wanted in Britain. I suppose it cannot exceed 40,000*l.*

How then do you pay the balance?—The balance is paid by our produce carried to the West Indies (and sold in our own islands, or to the French, Spaniards, Danes, and Dutch) —by the same carried to other colonies in North America, (as to New England, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Carolina and Georgia)—by the same, carried to different parts of Europe, (as Spain, Portugal and Italy.) In all which places we receive either money, bills of exchange, or commodities that suit for remittance to Britain; which, together with all the profits on the industry of our merchants and mariners, arising in those circuitous voyages, and the freights made by their ships, centre finally in Britain to discharge the balance and pay for British manufactures continually used in the provinces, or sold to foreigners by our traders.

Have you heard of any difficulties lately laid on the Spanish trade?—Yes, I have heard that it has been greatly obstructed by some new regulations, and by the English men-of-war and cutters stationed all along the coast in America.

Do you think it right that America should be protected by this country and pay no part of the expense?—That is not the case. The colonies raised, clothed and paid, during the last war, near twenty-five thousand men, and spent many millions.

Were you not reimbursed by Parliament?—We were only reimbursed what, in your opinion, we had advanced beyond our proportion, or beyond what might reasonably be expected from us; and it was a very small part of what we spent. Pennsylvania, in particular, disbursed about 500,000*l.* and the reimbursement, in the whole, did not exceed 60,000*l.*

You have said that you pay heavy taxes in Pennsylvania; what do they amount to in the pound?—The tax on all estates, real and personal, is eighteen pence in the pound, fully rated, and the tax on the profits of trades and professions, with other taxes, do, I suppose, make full half a crown in the pound.

Do you know any thing of the *rate of exchange* in Pennsylvania, and whether it has fallen lately?—It is commonly from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and seventy-five. I have heard that it has fallen lately from one hundred and seventy-five, to one hundred and sixty two and a half; owing, I suppose, to their lessening their orders for goods; and when their debts to this country are paid, I think the exchange will probably be at par.

Do not you think the people of America would submit to pay the stamp duty, if it was moderated?—No, never, unless compelled by force of arms.

Are not the taxes in Pennsylvania laid on unequally, in order to burthen the English trade; particularly the tax on professions and business?—It is not more burthensome, in proportion, than the tax on lands. It is intended and supposed to take an equal proportion of profits.

How is the Assembly composed? Of what kinds of people are the members; landholders or traders?—It is composed of landholders, merchants, and artificers

Are not the majority landholders?—I believe they are.

Do not they, as much as possible, shift the tax off from the land, to ease that, and lay the burthen heavier on trade?—I have never understood it so. I never heard such a thing suggested. And indeed an attempt of that kind could answer no purpose. The merchant or trader is always skilled in figures, and ready with his pen and ink. If unequal burthens are laid on his trade, he puts an additional price on his goods; and the customers, who are chiefly landholders, finally pay the greatest part, if not the whole.

What was the temper of America towards Great Britain before the year 1763?—The best in the world. They submitted willingly to the government of the crown, and paid, in all their courts, obedience to acts of parliament. Numerous as the people are in the several old provinces, they cost you nothing in forts, citadels, garrisons or armies, to keep them in subjection. They were governed by this country at the expence only of a little pen, ink, and paper. They were led by a thread. They had not only a respect, but an affection for Great Britain, for its laws, its customs and manners, and even a fondness for its fashions, that greatly increased the commerce. Natives of Britain were always treated with particular regard; to be an Old-England man was, of itself, a character of some respect, and gave a kind of rank among us.

And what is their temper now?—O, very much altered.

Did you ever hear the authority of parliament to make laws for America questioned till lately?—The authority of parliament was

allowed to be valid in all laws, except such as should lay internal taxes. It was never disputed in laying duties to regulate commerce.

In what proportion hath population increased in America?—I think the inhabitants of all the provinces together, taken at a medium, double in about 25 years. But their demand for British manufactures increase much faster, as the consumption is not merely in proportion to their numbers, but grows with the growing abilities of the same numbers to pay for them. In 1723, the whole importation from Britain to Pennsylvania, was but about 15,000*l.* sterling; it is now near half a million.

In what light did the people of America use to consider the parliament of Great Britain? They considered the parliament as the great bulwark and security of their liberties and privileges, and always spoke of it with the utmost respect and veneration. Arbitrary ministers, they thought, might possibly, at times, attempt to oppress them; but they relied on it, that the parliament, on application would always give redress. They remembered with gratitude, a strong instance of this, when a bill was brought into parliament, with a clause to make royal instructions laws in the colonies, which the House of Commons would not pass, and it was thrown out.

And have they not still the same respect for parliament?—No; it is greatly lessened.

To what causes is that owing?—To a concurrence of causes; the restraints lately laid on their trade, by which the bringing of foreign gold and silver into the colonies was prevented; the prohibition of making paper money among themselves and then demand a new and heavy tax by stamps, taking away, at the same time, trials by juries, and refusing to receive and hear their humble petitions.

Don't you think they would submit to the Stamp Act, if it was modified, the obnoxious parts taken out, and the duty reduced to some particulars, of small moment?—No; they will never submit to it.

What do you think is the reason that the people of America increase faster than in England?—Because they marry younger and more generally.

Why so?—Because any young couple that are industrious, may easily obtain land of their own, on which they can raise a family.

Are not the lower rank of people more at their ease in America than in England?—They may be so, if they are sober and diligent, as they are better paid for their labour.

What is your opinion of a future tax, imposed on the same principle with that of the Stamp Act, how would the Americans receive it?—Just as they do this. They would not pay it.

Have not you heard of the resolution of this House and of the House of Lords, asserting the right of parliament relating to America, including a power to tax the people there?—Yes, I have heard of such resolutions.

What will be the opinion of the Americans on those resolutions? They will think them unconstitutional and unjust.

Was it an opinion in America before 1763, that the parliament had no right to lay taxes and duties there?—I never heard any objection to the right of laying duties to regulate commerce; but a right to lay internal taxes was never supposed to be in parliament, as we are not represented there.

On what do you found your opinion, that the people in America made any such distinction?—I know that whenever the subject has occurred in conversation where I have been present, it has appeared to be the opinion of every one, that we could not be taxed in a parliament where we were not represented. But the payment of duties laid by act of Parliament, as regulations of commerce was never disputed.

But can you name any act of assembly, or public act of any of your governments, that made such distinction?—I do not know that there was any; I think there was never an occasion to make any such an act, till now that you have attempted to tax us; that has occasioned resolutions of assembly, declaring the distinction, in which I think every assembly on the continent, and every member in every assembly, have been unanimous.

What then could occasion conversations on that subject before that time?—There was in 1754 a proposition made (I think it came from hence) that in case of a war, which was then apprehended, the governors of the colonies should meet, and order the levying of troops, building of forts, and taking every other necessary measure for the general defence; and should draw on the treasury here for the sums expended, which were afterwards to be raised in the colonies by a general tax, to be laid on them by act of parliament. This occasioned a good deal of conversation on the subject, and the general opinion was, that the parliament neither would nor could lay any tax on us, till we were duly represented in parliament, because it was not just, nor agreeable to the nature of an English constitution.

Don't you know there was a time in New-York, when it was under consideration to make an application to parliament to lay taxes on that colony, upon a deficiency arising from the assembly's refusing or neglecting to raise the necessary supplies for the support of the civil government?—I never heard of it.

There was such an application under consideration in New-York; and do you apprehend they could suppose the right of parliament to lay a tax in America was only local, and confined to the case of a deficiency in a particular colony, by a refusal of its assembly to raise the necessary supplies?—They could not suppose such a case, as that the assembly would not raise the necessary supplies to support its own government. An assembly that would refuse it must want common sense, which cannot be supposed. I think there was never any such case at New-York, and that it must be a misrepresentation, or the fact must be misunderstood. I know there have been some attempts, by ministerial instructions from hence, to oblige the assemblies to settle permanent salaries on governors, which they wisely refused to do; but I believe no assembly of New-York, or any

other colony, ever refused duly to support government by proper allowances, from time to time, to public officers.

But in case of a governor, acting by instruction, should call on an assembly to raise the necessary supplies, and the assembly should refuse to do it, do you not think it would then be for the good of the people of the colony, as well as necessary to government, that the parliament should tax them?—I do not think it would be necessary. If an assembly could possibly be so absurd as to refuse raising the supplies requisite for the maintenance of government among them, they could not long remain in such a situation; the disorders and confusion occasioned by it must soon bring them to reason.

If it should not, ought not the right to be in Great Britain of applying a remedy?—A right only to be used in such a case, I should have no objection to, supposing it to be used merely for the good of the people of the colony.

But who is to judge of that, Britain or the colony?—Those that feel can best judge.

You say the colonies have always submitted to external taxes, and object to the right of parliament only in laying internal taxes; now can you shew that there is any kind of difference between the two taxes to the colony on which they may be laid?—I think the difference is very great. An external tax is a duty laid on commodities imported; that duty is added to the first cost, and other charges on the commodity, and when it is offered to sale, makes a part of the price. If the people do not like it at that price, they refuse it; they are not obliged to pay it. But an internal tax is forced from the people without their consent, if not laid by their own representatives. The stamp act says we shall have no commerce, make no exchange of property with each other, neither purchase nor grant, nor recover debts; we shall neither marry nor make our wills, unless we pay such and such sums, and thus it is intended to extort our money from us, or ruin us by the consequences of refusing to pay it.

But supposing the internal tax or duty to be laid on the necessaries of life imported into your colony, will not that be the same thing in its effects as an internal tax?—I do not know a single article imported into the northern colonies, but what they can either do without, or make themselves.

Don't you think cloth from England absolutely necessary to them?—No, by no means absolutely necessary; with industry and good management, they may very well supply themselves with all they want.

Will it not take a long time to establish that manufacture among them; and must they not in the mean while suffer greatly?—I think not. They have made a surprising progress already. And I am of opinion, that before their old clothes are worn out, they will have new ones of their own making.

Can they possibly find wool enough in North America?—They have taken steps to increase the wool. They entered into general combination to eat no more lamb, and very few lambs were killed last year. This course persisted in, will soon make a prodigious difference in the quantity of wool. And the establishing of great manufactories, like those in the clothing towns here, is not necessary as it is where the business is to be carried on for the purposes of trade. The people will all spin and work for themselves, in their own houses.

Can there be wool and manufacture enough in one or two years?—In three years, I think there may.

Does not the severity of the winter, in the northern colonies, occasion the wool to be of bad quality?—No, the wool is very fine and good.

In the more southern colonies, as in Virginia, don't you know hat wool is coarse, and only a kind of hair?—I don't know it. I never heard it. Yet I have been sometimes in Virginia. I cannot say I ever took particular notice of the wool there, but I believe it is good though I cannot speak positively of it; but Virginia, and the colonies south of it, have less occasion for wool; their winters are short, and not very severe, and they can very well clothe themselves with linen and cotton of their own raising for the rest of the year.

Are not the people in the more northern colonies obliged to fodder their sheep all the winter?—In some of the most northern colonies they may be obliged to do it some part of the winter.

Considering the resolutions of parliament as to the right, do you think, if the Stamp Act is repealed, that the North Americans will be satisfied?—I believe they will.

Why do you think so?—I think the resolutions of right will give them very little concern, if they are never attempted to be carried into practice. The colonies will probably consider themselves in the same situation, in that respect, with Ireland; they know you claim the same right with regard to Ireland, but you never exercise it. And they may believe you never will exercise it in the colonies, any more than in Ireland, unless on some very extraordinary occasion.

But who are to be the judges of that extraordinary occasion? Is not the parliament?—Though the parliament may judge of the occasion, the people will think it can never exercise such right, till representatives from the colonies are admitted into parliament, and that whenever the occasion arises, representatives will be ordered.

Did you never hear that Maryland, during the last war, had refused to furnish a quota towards the common defence?—Maryland has been much misrepresented in that matter. Maryland, to my knowledge, never refused to contribute, or grant aids to the crown. The assemblies every year during the war, voted considerable sums, and formed bills to raise them. The bills were, according to the constitution of that province, sent up to the council, or upper house, for concurrence, that they might be presented to the Governor, in order to be enacted into laws. Unhappy disputes between the two houses arising, from the defects of that constitution principally, rendered all the bills but one or two abortive.

The proprietary's council rejected them. It is true, Maryland did not then contribute its proportion; but it was, in my opinion, the fault of the government, not of the people.

Was it not talked of in the other provinces, as a proper measure, to apply to parliament to compel them?—I have heard such discourse; but as it was well known the people were not to blame, no such application was ever made, nor any step taken towards it.

Was it not proposed at a public meeting?—Not that I know of.

Do you remember of the abolishing the paper currency in New England, by act of assembly?—I do remember its being abolished in the Massachusetts Bay.

Was not lieutenant-governor Hutchinson principally concerned in that transaction?—I have heard so.

Was it not at that time a very unpopular law?—I believe it might, though I can say little about it, as I lived at a distance from that province.

Was not the *scarcity of gold and silver* an argument used against abolishing the paper?—I suppose it was.

What is the present opinion there of that law? Is it as unpopular as it was at first?—I think it is not.

Have not instructions from hence been sometimes sent over to governors, highly oppressive, and unpolitical?—Yes.

Have not some governors dispensed with them for that reason?—Yes. I have heard so.

Did the Americans ever dispute the controlling power of parliament to regulate the commerce?—No.

Can any thing less than a military force carry the stamp act into execution?—I do not see how a military force can be applied to that purpose.

Why may it not?—Suppose a military force sent into America, they will find nobody in arms; what are they to do? They cannot force a man to take stamps who chooses to do without them. They will not find a rebellion; they may indeed make one.

If the act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequences?—A total loss of the respect and affection the people of America bear to this country, and of all the commerce that depends on that respect and affection.

How can the commerce be affected?—You will find, that if the act is not repealed, they will take very little of your manufactures in a short time.

Is it in their power to do without them?—I think they may very well do without them.

Is it their interest not to take them?—The goods they take from Britain are either necessaries, mere conveniences, or superfluities. The first, as cloth, &c. with a little industry, they can make at home; the second they can do without, till they are able to provide them among themselves; and the last, which are much the greatest part, they will strike off immediately. They are mere articles of fashion, purchased and consumed, because the fashion in a respected country; but will now be detested and rejected. The people have already struck off, by general agreement, the use of all goods fashionable in mournings, and many thousand pounds worth are sent back as unsaleable.

Is it their interest to make cloth at home?—I think they may at present get it cheaper from Britain; I mean of the same fineness and neatness of workmanship; but when one considers other circumstances, the restraints on their trade, and the difficulty of making remittances, it is their interest to make every thing.

Suppose an act of internal regulations connected with a tax, how would they receive it?—I think it would be objected to.

Then no regulation with a tax would be submitted to?—I beir opinion is, that when aids to the crown are wanted, they are to be asked of the several assemblies, according to the old established usage, who will, as they always have done, grant them freely. And that their money ought not to be given away, without their consent, by persons at a distance, unacquainted with their circumstances and abilities. The granting aids to the crown, is the only means they have of recommending themselves to their sovereign, and they think it extremely hard and unjust, that a body of men, in which they have no representatives, should make a merit to itself of giving and granting what is not its own, but theirs, and deprive them of a right they esteem of the utmost value and importance, as it is the security of all their other rights.

But is not the post-office, which they have long received, a tax as well as a regulation?—No; the money paid for the postage of a letter is not of the nature of a tax; it is merely a *quantam meruit* for a service done; no person is compelled to pay the money, if he does not chuse to receive the service. A man may still, as before the act, send his letter by a servant, a special messenger, or a friend, if he thinks it cheaper and safer.

But do they not consider the regulations of the post-office, by the act of last year, as a tax?—By the regulations of last year the rate of postage was generally abated near thirty per cent. through all America; they certainly cannot consider such abatement as a tax.

If an excise was laid by parliament, which they might likewise avoid paying, by not consuming the articles excised, would they then not object to it?—They would certainly object to it, as an excise is unconnected with any service done, and is merely an aid which they think ought to be asked of them, and granted by them, if they are to pay it; and can be granted for them by no others whatsoever, whom they have not impowered for that purpose.

You say they do not object to the right of parliament, in laying duties on goods to be paid on their importation; now, is there any kind of difference between a duty on the importation of goods, and an excise on their consumption?—Yes, a very material one; an

excise, for the reasons I have just mentioned, they think you can have no right to lay within their country. But the sea is yours; you maintain, by your fleets, the safety of navigation in it, and keep it clear of pirates; you may have therefore a natural and equitable right to some toll or duty on merchandizes carried through that part of your dominions, towards defraying the expense you are at in ships to maintain the safety of that carriage.

Does this reasoning hold in the case of a duty laid on the produce of their lands exported? And would they not then object to such a duty?—If it tended to make the produce so much dearer abroad as to lessen the demand for it, to be sure they would object to such a duty; not to your right of laying it, but they would complain of it as a burthen, and petition you to lighten it.

Is not the duty paid on the tobacco exported a duty of that kind?—That, I think, is only on tobacco carried coastwise from one colony to another, and appropriated as a fund for supporting the college at Williamsburg, in Virginia.

Have not the assemblies in the West Indies the same natural rights with those in North America?—Undoubtedly.

And is there not a tax laid there on their sugars exported?—I am not much acquainted with the West Indies, but the duty of four and a half per cent. on sugars exported, was, I believe, granted by their own assemblies.

How much is the poll-tax in your province laid on unmarried men?—It is, I think, fifteen shillings, to be paid by every single freeman, upwards of twenty-one years old.

What is the annual amount of all the taxes in Pennsylvania?—I suppose about 20,000 pounds sterling.

Supposing the stamp act continued and enforced, do you imagine that ill-humour will induce the Americans to give as much for worse manufactures of their own, and use them preferrable to better of ours?—Yes, I think so. People will pay as freely to gratify one passion as another, their resentment as their pride.

Would the people at Boston discontinue their trade?—The merchants are a very small number compared with the body of the people, and must discontinue their trade if nobody will buy their goods.

What are the body of the people in the colonies?—They are farmers, husbandmen, or planters.

Would they suffer the produce of their lands to rot?—No; but they would not raise so much. They would manufacture more and plough less.

Would they live without the administration of justice in civil matters, and suffer all the inconvenience of such a situation for any considerable time, rather than take the stamps supposing the stamps were protected by a sufficient force, where every one might have them?—I think the supposition impracticable, that the stamps should be so protected as that every one might have them. The act requires sub-distributors to be appointed in every county town, district, and village, and they would be necessary. But the principal distributors, who were to have had a considerable profit on the whole, have not thought it worth while to continue in the office; and I think it impossible to find sub-distributors fit to be trusted, who, for the trifling profit that must come to their share, would incur the odium, and run the hazard that would attend it; and if they could be found, I think it impracticable to protect the stamps in so many distant and remote places.

But in places where they could be protected, would not the people use them, rather than remain in such a situation, unable to obtain any right, or recover by law, any debt?—It is hard to say what they would do. I can only judge what other people will think, and how they will act, by what I feel within myself. I have a great many debts due to me in America, and I had rather they should remain unrecoverable by any law, than submit to the stamp act. They will be debts of honour. It is my opinion the people will either continue in that situation, or find some way to extricate themselves, perhaps by general agreeing to proceed in the courts without the stamps.

What do you think a sufficient military force to protect the distribution of the stamps in every part of America?—A very great force, I can't say what, if the disposition of America is for a general resistance.

What is the number of men in America able to bear arms, or of disciplined militia?—There are, I suppose, at least. . . . .

[*Question objected to. He withdrew. Called in again.*]

Is the American stamp act an equal tax on the country?—I think not.

Why so?—The greatest part of the money must arise from law-suits for the recovery of debts, and be paid by the lower sort of people, who were too poor easily to pay their debts, it is therefore a heavy tax on the poor, and a tax upon them for being poor.

But will not this increase of expence be a means of lessening the number of law-suits?—I think not; for as the costs all fall upon the debtor, and are to be paid by him, they would be no discouragement to the creditor to bring his action.

Would it not have the effect of excessive usury?—Yes; as an oppression of the debtor.

How many ships are there laden annually in North America with flax-seed for Ireland?—I cannot speak to the number of ships, but I know, that in 1752 ten thousand hogsheads of flax-seed, each containing seven bushels, were exported from Philadelphia to Ireland. I suppose the quantity is greatly increased since that time, and it is understood, that the exportation from New York is equal to that from Philadelphia.

What becomes of the flax that grows with that flax-seed?—They manufacture some into coarse, and some into a middling kind of linen.

Are there any slitting-mills in America?—I think there are three, but I believe only one at present employed. I suppose they will all be set to work, if the interruption of trade continues.

Are there any fulling-mills there?—A great many.

Did you never hear, that a great quantity of stockings were contracted for, for the army, during the war, and manufactured in Philadelphia?—I have heard so.

If the stamp act should be repealed, would not the Americans think they could oblige the parliament to repeal every external tax-law now in force?—It is hard to answer questions of what people at such a distance will think.

But what do you imagine they will think were the motives of repealing the act?—I suppose they will think, that it was repealed from a conviction of its inexpediency; and they will rely upon it, that while the same inexpediency subsists, you will never attempt to make such another.

What do you mean by its inexpediency?—I mean its inexpediency on several accounts; the poverty and inability of those who were to pay the tax; the general discontent it has occasioned; and the impracticability of enforcing it.

If the Act should be repealed, and the legislature should shew its resentment to the opposers of the Stamp Act, would the colonies acquiesce in the authority of the legislature? What is your opinion they would do?—I don't doubt at all, that if the legislature repeal the Stamp Act, the colonies will acquiesce in the authority.

But if the legislature should think fit to ascertain its right to lay taxes, by an act laying a small tax, contrary to their opinion, would they submit to pay the tax?—The proceedings of the people in America have been considered too much together. The proceedings of the assemblies have been very different from those of the mobs, and should be distinguished as having no connection with each other. The assemblies have only peaceably resolved what they take to be their rights; they have not built a fort, raised a man, or provided a grain of ammunition, in order to such opposition. The ringleaders of riots they think ought to be punished; they would punish them themselves, if they could. Every sober, sensible man would wish to see rioters punished, as otherwise peaceable people have no security of person or estate. But as to an internal tax, how small soever laid by the Legislature here on the people there, while they have no representative in this legislature, I think it will never be submitted to—They will oppose it to the last—They do not consider as at all necessary for you to raise money on them by your taxes, because they are, and always have been, ready to raise money by taxes among themselves, and to grant large sums equal to their abilities, upon requisition from the crown—They have not only granted equal to their abilities, but, during all the last war, they granted far beyond their abilities, and beyond their proportion with this country, you yourselves being judges, to the amount of many hundred thousand pounds, and this they did freely and readily, only on a sort of promise from the secretary of state, that it should be recommended to parliament to make them compensation. It was accordingly recommended to parliament, in the most honourable manner, for them. America has been greatly misrepresented and abused here in papers, and pamphlets, and speeches, as ungrateful, and unreasonable and unjust, in having put this nation to immense expense for their defence and refusing to bear any part of that expense. The colonies raised, paid, and clothed, near 25,000 men during the last war, a number equal to those sent from Britain, and far beyond their proportion; they went deeply into debt in doing this, and all their taxes and estates are mortgaged, for many years to come, for discharging that debt. Government here at that time was very sensible of this. The colonies were recommended to parliament. Every year the King sent down to the House a written message to this purpose, That his Majesty, being highly sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in North America had exerted themselves, in defence of his Majesty's just rights and and possessions, recommended it to the House to take the same into consideration, and enable him to give them a proper compensation. You will find those messages on your own journals every year of the war to the very last, and you did accordingly give 200,000*l.* annually to the crown, to be distributed in such compensation to the colonies. This is the strongest of all proofs that the colonies, far from being unwilling to bear a share of the burden, did exceed their proportion; for if they had done less, or had only equalled their proportion, there would have been no room or reason for compensation. Indeed, the sums reimbursed them, were by no means adequate to the expence they incurred beyond their proportion; but they never murmured at that; they esteemed their sovereign's approbation of their zeal and fidelity, and the approbation of this house, far beyond any other kind of compensation; therefore there was no occasion for this act, to force money from a willing people; they had not refused giving money for the purposes of the act; no requisition had been made; they were always willing and ready to do what could be reasonably expected from them, and in this light they wish to be considered.

But suppose Great Britain should be engaged in a war in Europe, would North America contribute to the support of it?—I do think they would, as far as the circumstances would permit. They consider themselves as a part of the British empire, and as having one common interest with it; they may be looked on here as foreigners, but they do not consider themselves as such. They are zealous for the honour and prosperity of this nation, and while they are well used, will always be ready to support it, as far as their little power goes. In 1730 they were called upon to assist in the expedition against Carthagena, and they sent 3,000 men to join your army. It is true Carthagena is in America, but as remote from the northern colonies as if it had been in Europe. They make no distinction of wars, as to their duty of assisting in them. I know the last war is commonly spoken of here as entered into for the defence, or for the sake of the people of America. I think it is quite mis-

imposition, they do not intend to express duties to be laid on goods imported, as regulations of commerce.

What can the colonies mean then by imposition as distinct from taxes?—They may mean many things, as impressing of men, or of carriages, quartering troops on private houses, and the like; there may be great impositions that are not properly taxes.

Is not the post office rate an internal tax laid by act of parliament?—I have answered that.

Are all parts of the colonies equally able to pay taxes?—No, certainly; the frontier parts, which have been ravaged by the enemy, are greatly disabled by that means, and therefore, in such cases, are usually favoured in our tax laws.

Can we, at this distance, be competent judges of what favours are necessary?—The parliament have supposed it, by claiming a right to make tax laws for America; I think it impossible.

Would the repeal of the Stamp Act be any discouragement of your manufactures?—Will the people that have begun to manufacture decline it?—Yes, I think they will; especially if, at the same time, the trade is opened again, so that remittances can be easily made. I have known several instances that make it probable. In the war before last, tobacco being low, and making little remittance, the people of Virginia went generally into family manufactures. Afterwards, when tobacco bore a better price, they returned to the use of British manufactures. So fulling mills were very much disused in the last war in Pennsylvania, because bills were then plenty, and remittances could easily be made to Britain for English cloth and other goods.

If the Stamp Act should be repealed, would it induce the assemblies of America to acknowledge the right of parliament to tax them, and would they erase their resolutions?—No, never.

Is there no means of obliging them to erase those resolutions?—None, that I know of; they will never do it, unless compelled by force of arms.

Is there a power on earth that can force them to erase them?—No power, how great soever, can force men to change their opinions.

Do they consider the post office as a tax, or as a regulation?—Not as a tax, but as a regulation and convenience; every assembly encouraged it, and supported it in its infancy by grants of money, which they would not otherwise have done; and the people have always paid the postage.

When did you receive the instructions you mentioned?—I brought them with me, when I came to England, about 18 months since.

When did you communicate that instruction to the minister?—Soon after my arrival; while the stamping of America was under consideration, and before the bill was brought in.

Would it be most for the interest of Great Britain, to employ the hands of Virginia in tobacco, or in manufactures?—In tobacco, to be sure.

What used to be the pride of the Americans?—To indulge in the fashions and manufactures of Great Britain.

What is now their pride?—To wear their old clothes over again, till they can make new ones.—Withdrew.

Protests of the minority in the House of Lords, against the Repeal of the American Stamp Act.

March 11, 1766.—The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill, entituled, "An Act to repeal an Act made in the last session of Parliament, entituled, An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties and other duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned."

The said Bill was read a second time, and it being proposed to commit the bill, the same was objected to. After a long debate thereupon, the question was put, Whether the said bill shall be committed: It was resolved in the affirmative. Contents 73, Proxies 33; Total 106; Not Contents 61, Proxies 10, total 71; Majority 34.

Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE, as this house has, in this session, by several resolutions, most solemnly asserted and declared, First, "That the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes, of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever." Secondly, "That tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature have been raised and carried on in several of the North American Colonies, in open defiance of the power and dignity of his Majesty's Government, and in manifest violation of the laws and legislative authority of this kingdom; Thirdly, "That the said tumults and insurrections have been encouraged and inflamed by sundry votes and resolutions passed in several of the assemblies of the said provinces, derogatory to the honour of his Majesty's government, and destructive of the legal and constitutional dependency of the said colonies, on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain:" Which resolutions were founded on a full examination of the papers on our table, manifesting a denial of the legislative authority of the crown and parliament of Great Britain to impose duties and taxes on our North American colonies; and a criminal resistance there made to the execution of the commercial and other regulations of the Stamp Act, and of other acts of parliament: We are of opinion, that the total repealing of that law, especially while such resistance continues, would (as governor Bernard says is their intention)

"make the authority of Great Britain contemptible hereafter;" and that such a submission of king, lords, and commons, under such circumstances, in so strange and unheard of a contest, would, in effect, surrender their antient, unalienable rights of supreme jurisdiction, and give them exclusively to the subordinate provincial legislatures, established by prerogative; which was never intended or thought of, and is not in the power of prerogative to bestow; as they are inseparable from the three estates of the realm assembled in parliament.

2dly, Because the law which the bill now proposes to repeal, was passed in the other house with very little opposition, and in this without one dissentient voice, during the last session of parliament, which we presume, if it had been wholly and fundamentally wrong, could not possibly have happened; as the matter of it is so important, and as the intention of bringing it in had been communicated to the commons, by the first commissioner of the treasury, the year before, and a resolution, relating and preparatory to it, was agreed to in that house, without any division.

3dly, Because, if any particular parts of that law, the principle of which has been experienced and submitted to in this country, without repining, for near a century past, had been found liable to just and reasonable objections, they might have been altered by a bill to explain and amend it, without repealing the whole. And, if any such bill had been sent to us by the commons, we should have thought it our duty to have given it a most serious consideration, with a warm desire of relieving our countrymen in America from any grievance or hardship; but with proper care to enforce their submission and obedience to the law so amended, and to the whole legislative authority of Great Britain, without any reserve or distinction whatsoever.

4thly, Because it appears to us, that a most essential branch of that authority, the power of taxation, cannot be properly, equitably, or impartially exercised, if it does not extend itself to all the members of the state in proportion to their respective abilities; but suffers a part to be exempt from a due share of those burthens which the public exigencies require to be imposed upon the whole; a partiality which is directly and manifestly repugnant to the trust reposed by the people in every legislature, and destructive of that confidence on which all government is founded.

5thly, Because, the ability of our North American colonies to bear without inconveniency the proportion laid on them by the Stamp Act of last year, appears to us most unquestionable, for the following reasons. First, That the estimated produce of this tax, amounting to sixty thousand pounds per annum, if divided amongst twelve hundred thousand people (being little more than one half of the subjects of the crown in North America) would be only one shilling per head a year; which is but a third of the wages usually paid to every labourer or manufacturer there for one day's labour. Secondly, That it appears by the accounts that have been laid before this house from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, that of the debt contracted by those colonies in the last war, above 1,755,000*l.* has already been discharged, during the course of three years only, by the funds provided for that purpose in the several provinces, and the much greater part of the remaining incumbrance, which, in the whole, is about 760,000*l.* will be paid in two years more. We must likewise observe, that the bounties and advantages given to them by parliament in 1764 and 1765, and the duties thereby lost to Great Britain for their service and in order to enable them more easily to pay the tax, must necessarily amount, in a few years, to a far greater sum than the produce thereof. It is also evident that such produce being wholly appropriated to the payment of the army maintained by this kingdom in our colonies at the vast expense of almost a shilling in the pound land tax, annually remitted by us for their special defence and protection; not only no money would have been actually drawn by it out of that country, but the ease given by it to the people of Great Britain, who are laboring under a debt of seventy millions, contracted by them to support a very dangerous war, entered into for the interest and security of those colonies, would have redounded to the benefit of the colonies themselves in their own immediate safety, by contributing to deliver them from the necessary expense, which many of them have hitherto always borne in guarding their frontiers against the savage Indians.

6thly, Because, not only the right, but the expediency and necessity of the supreme legislature's exerting its authority to lay a general tax on our American colonies, whenever the wants of the public make it fitting and reasonable that all the provinces should contribute in a proportion to the defence of the whole, appear to us undeniable, from these considerations: First, That every province being separate and independent on the others, and having no common council impowered by the constitution of the colonies to act for all, or bind all, such a tax cannot regularly, or without infinite difficulty, be imposed upon them at any time, even for their immediate defence or protection, by their own provincial assemblies; but requires the intervention and superintending power of the parliament of Great Britain. Secondly, That in looking forwards to the possible contingency of a new war, a contingency perhaps not far remote, the prospect of the burthens, which the gentry and people of this kingdom must then sustain, in addition to those which now lies so heavy upon them, is so melancholy and dreadful, that we cannot but feel it a most indispensable duty to ease them as much as is possible, by a due and moderate exertion of that great right which the constitution of this realm has vested in the parliament, to provide for the safety of all, by a proportionate charge upon all, equally and indifferently laid. We likewise apprehend, that a partial exemption of our colonies from any exercise of this right by the British legislature, would be thought so invidious and

so unjust to the other subjects of the crown of Great Britain, as to alienate the hearts of these from their countrymen residing in America, to the great detriment of the latter, who have on many occasions received, and may again want, assistance, from the generous warmth of their affection.

7thly, Because the reasons assigned in the public resolutions of the provincial assemblies, in the North American colonies, for their disobeying the Stamp Act, viz. "That they are not represented in the Parliament of Great Britain," extends to all other laws, of what nature soever, which that parliament has enacted, or shall enact, to bind them in times to come, and must, (if admitted) set them absolutely free from any obedience to the power of the British legislature. We likewise observe, that in a letter to Mr. Secretary *Conway*, dated the 12th of October, 1765; the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America has declared his opinion, "That the question is not of the inexpediency of the Stamp Act, or of the inability of the colonies to pay the tax; but that it is unconstitutional and contrary to their rights, supporting the independency of the provinces, and not subject to the legislative power of Great Britain." It is moreover affirmed, in a letter to Mr. *Conway*, dated 7th November, "That the people in general are averse to taxes of any kind; and that the merchants of that place think they have a right to every freedom of trade which the subjects of Great Britain now enjoy." This opinion of theirs strikes directly at the Act of Navigation, and other subsequent laws, which from time to time have been made in the wise policy of that act; and should they ever be encouraged to procure for themselves that absolute freedom of trade, which they appear to desire, our plantations would become, not only of no benefit, but in the highest degree prejudicial to the commerce and welfare of their mother country; nor is it easy to conceive a greater encouragement, than the repealing of a law, opposed by them on such principles, and with so much contempt of the sovereignty of the British legislature.

8thly, Because, the appearance of weakness and timidity in the government and parliament of this kingdom, which a concession of this nature may too probably carry with it has a manifest tendency to draw on further insults, and by lessening the respect of all his Majesty's subjects to the dignity of the crown, and authority of his laws, throw the whole British empire into a miserable state of confusion and anarchy, with which it seems by many symptoms, to be dangerously threatened; and this is more to be feared, as the plea of our North American colonies, that, not being represented in the parliament of Great Britain, they ought not to pay taxes imposed or levied upon them by the authority thereof, may by the same reasoning be extended to all persons in this island, who do not actually vote for members of parliament; nor can we help apprehending, that the opinion of some countenance being given to such notions by the legislature itself, in consenting to this bill for the repeal of the Stamp Act, may greatly promote the contagion of a most dangerous doctrine, destructive to all government, which has spread itself over all our North American colonies, that the obedience of the subject is not due to the laws and legislature of the realm, farther than he in his private judgment shall think it conformable to the ideas he has formed of a free constitution.

9thly, Because, we think it no essential guard, or security, against this danger, that the parliament has declared in the resolutions of both houses, passed during this session, and now reduced into a bill, That such notions are ill founded; as men will always look more to deeds than words, and may therefore incline to believe, that the insurrections in our colonies, excited by these notions, have so far proved successful, as to attain the very point, at which they aimed, the immediate repeal of the Stamp Act, without any previous submission on the part of the colonies, the legislature has in fact submitted to them, and has only more grievously injured its own dignity and authority, by verbally asserting that right, which it substantially yields up to their opposition. The reasons assigned for this concession render it still more alarming, as they arise from an illegal and hostile combination of the people of America, to distress and starve our manufacturers, and to withhold from our merchants the payment of their just debts: the former of which measures has only been practised in open war between two states; and the latter, we believe, not even in that situation, either by the public or by individuals, among the civilized nations of Europe, in modern times. If this unprecedented plan of intimidation shall meet with success, it is easy to foresee, that the practice of it for other and still greater objects will frequently be renewed, and our manufacturers and merchants reduced to the like, and more permanent distress: we cannot therefore but wish, that some more eligible method, consistent with their future safety and our dignity, had been taken by parliament, to shew our tender concern and compassion for their sufferings, and to discourage any other such unwarrantable attempts; which we are fully persuaded would have been very practicable, with due care and attention, and at an expence very inferior to the importance of the object.

Lastly, Because we are convinced from the unanimous testimony of the governors, and other officers of the crown in America, that if, by a most unhappy delay and neglect to provide for the due execution of the law, and arm the government there with proper orders and powers, repeatedly called for in vain, these disturbances had not been continued and increased, they might easily have been quieted before they had attained to any dangerous height; and we cannot, without feeling the most lively sense of grief and indignation, hear arguments drawn from the progress of evils, which should and might have been stopped in their first and feeble beginnings, used for the still greater evil of sacrificing to a present relief the highest permanent interests, and the whole majesty, power, and reputa-

tion of government: This afflicts us the more deeply, because it appears from many letters, that this law, if properly supported by government, would from the peculiar circumstances attending the disobedience to it, execute itself without bloodshed. And it is said in one of the letters to Mr. Secretary *Conway*, "That the principal view is to intimidate the parliament; but that if it be thought prudent to enforce their authority, the people dare not oppose a vigorous resolution of the parliament of Great Britain." That vigorous resolution has not yet been found in the parliament; and we greatly fear, that the want of it will certainly produce one of these two fatal consequences; either that the repeal of this law will in effect annul and abrogate all other laws and statutes relating to our colonies, and particularly the acts that restrain or limit their commerce, of which they are most impatient; or, if we should hereafter attempt to enforce the execution of those laws against their will, and by virtue of an authority, which they have dared to insult with impunity and success, that endeavour will bring upon us all those evils and inconveniences, to the fear of which we now sacrifice the sovereignty of the realm; and this at a time when the strength of our colonies, as well as their desire of a total independence on the legislature and government of their mother country, may be greatly augmented, and when the circumstances and dispositions of other powers of Europe, may render the contest far more dangerous and formidable to this kingdom.

Bedford,	Scarsdale,
Coventry,	Lyttleton,
Bridg-water,	Dunk Hallifax,
Temple,	Eglingtoun,
Buckingham,	Suffolk & Berkshire,
Wentworth,	Abercorn,
Sandwich,	Vere,
Bolingbroke,	Trevor,
Marborough,	Thomas Bristol,
W. Gloucester,	Ferrers,
Ker,	Grosvenor,
Leigh,	Townshend,
Bangor,	Dudley and Ward,
Waldegrave,	Charles Carlisle,
Aylesford,	Powis,
Gower,	Hyde.
Weymouth,	

Die Lunæ, 17 Martii, 1766.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill, entituled, "an Act to repeal an act made in the last session of Parliament," entituled, "an Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenue of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned."

Then the said bill was read a third time, and it being proposed to pass the bill, the same was objected to. After some debate thereupon, the question was put, Whether the said bill shall pass: It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE we think that the Declaratory Bill we passed last week, cannot possibly obviate the growing mischiefs in America, where it may seem calculated only to deceive the people of Great Britain, by holding forth a delusive and nugatory affirmance of the legislative right of this kingdom, whilst the enacting part of it does no more than abrogate the resolutions of the house of representatives in the North American colonies, which have not in themselves the least colour of authority; and declares that, which is apparently and certainly criminal, only null and void.

2dly, Because the particular objections which have been made to the Stamp Act in North America, and which have been adopted in the course of the debates upon this bill for repealing it, are, in fact contradicted by undeniable evidence upon our table: it having been urged, first, that all the money to be collected by this tax was to be annually remitted hither, and that the North American colonies would thereby be drained of all their specie; and, secondly, that the institution of vice-admiralty courts in those colonies, for the recovery of penalties upon revenue laws without juries, is a novel practice, by means of which his Majesty's subjects, in those dominions, "would be deprived of one of their most valuable liberties, trials by juries, and in this respect distinguished from their fellow subjects in Great Britain; and would likewise be liable to the greatest inconvenience, vexation, and injustice, through the option left to any prosecutor to call them from one end of that extensive continent to the other; and through the temptation to the judge, to condemn rather than to acquit, from his being paid by poundage of the condemnation money:" whereas, with regard to the first of these objections, it appears, by the minute of the late board of treasury laid before this house, and dated on the 9th day of July last, that the fullest directions had been sent to the several officers of the revenue, "that in order to obviate the inconvenience of bringing into this kingdom the money to be raised by the Stamp duties, all the produce of the American duties arising or to arise, by virtue of any British act of parliament, should from time to time, be paid to the deputy paymaster in America to defray the subsistence of the troops and any military expenses incurred in the colonies" and, with regard to the second objection, it is manifest, from sundry acts of parliament, that a jurisdiction has been assigned to the judges of those courts, for the recovery of penalties upon the laws of revenue, and of trade, without juries, for near a century past, from the consideration (as we apprehend) that, in some of the colonies they are the only judges not elected by the people: and so far it is from being true, that the subjects in North America, by being deprived, in these cases, of trials by juries, were, in that respect, distinguished

from their fellow subjects in Great Britain; that, in this very instance of the Stamp duties the penalties, which by the American Stamp Act were made recoverable without a jury before a judge of the Vice admiralty court are, by the laws now in force for collecting the Stamp duties in Great Britain, recoverable also without a jury, before two justices of the peace, with the like powers in both cases which we earnestly wish were not still more necessary, for the collection of the public revenue in America than in Great Britain; and which we should be most desirous, if possible, to alleviate in both countries. With this view, and to take away all just occasion for discontent, we were very glad to find, by the representation from the late commissioners of the treasury to his Majesty in council, dated on the 4th of July last, that the strictest attention had been given by that board, to prevent the inconvenience and injustice above mentioned, by a plan to establish three different courts of Vice admiralty at the most convenient places, with proper districts annexed to each; and to give the judges sufficient and honourable salaries in lieu of all poundage and fees whatsoever. But we cannot observe, without the highest concern and surprise, that this representation, founded upon a clause inserted in the Stamp Act for this very purpose, and expressly calculated to relieve his Majesty's subjects in North America from many unnecessary hardships and oppressions, to which they are now liable by many other laws, still subsisting, should be totally disregarded for several months, and be suffered to remain unexecuted in every part of it, even to this day; and that no notice whatever should be taken, in any of the dispatches from the present administration to the governors of the colonies in North America, of the timely care which had been employed to obviate the objections raised on both those heads; especially as it is notorious, that the measures to be pursued, in consequence of that minute and representation, had been fully opened and approved in parliament, at the time when the Stamp Act was proposed; and as the total neglect of it has given occasion to great clamour and dissatisfaction in the colonies. We cannot help further observing that as the Stamp Act was not to take place till the 1st of November, if the parliament had been called early, their determinations either for enforcing or repealing that law, would, probably, have delivered the merchants and manufacturers here from all the difficulties and distress to which they have been, for so many months, exposed: nor would the disorders in America, where all government is prostrate, have risen to so great a height, or taken so deep a root.

3dly, Because the argument which has been used in favour of this bill of repeal, that the experiment of the Stamp Act has been tried, and has failed, is extremely ill-founded, as it manifestly appears from the whole tenor of the papers laid before us, that if this experiment had been properly tried with the same zeal for its success with which it was first proposed, it would not have failed in any of the colonies: and that this was the opinion of the greater part of the governors in North America, and of many of the most intelligent and respectable persons in those provinces, for some time after this act was passed, is evident, beyond a doubt, from the letters of the former, now upon our table, and from the latter having applied for, and accepted the office of distributors of the stamps under that act, which they certainly would not have done, and thereby have exposed their lives and fortunes to the violence and outrages which they have since undergone, if they had then thought the success of this measure in any degree precarious: nor have we heard of any impracticability attending this law in Jamaica and Barbadoes, and some other of the West India Islands, or in those of our colonies in North America, where it has been executed.

4thly, Because a precedent of the two houses of parliament lending their power, from motives of fear or impatience under a present uneasiness, to overturn in one month a plan of measures undertaken with their warmest approbation and concurrence, after the most mature deliberation of two years together for the improvement of our revenue and the relief of our people, will effectually discourage all officers of the crown in America from doing their duty, and executing the laws of this kingdom; and is enough to deter future ministers, in any circumstances of distress or danger to their country, from opposing their fortitude and zeal for the service of the public, to strong combinations of private and particular interests, to the clamour of multitudes, or to the malice of faction; which must necessarily bring on such a weakness and pusillanimity in the administration of government, as will soon end in the downfall and ruin of the state.

Lastly, Because the repeal of this law, under the present circumstances, will, we fear, not only surrender the honour and essential interests of the kingdom now and for ever, both at home and abroad, but will also deeply affect the fundamental principles of our constitution: for if we pass this bill, against our opinion, from the threats and compulsion publicly avowed in our colonies, and enforced by the most unjustifiable means within Great Britain, we disclaim that legislative authority over the subjects, which we own ourselves unable to maintain. If we give our consent to it here, without a full conviction that it is right, merely because it has passed the other house, by declining to do our duty on the most important occasion which can ever present itself, and where our interposition, for many obvious reasons, would be peculiarly proper, we, in effect, annihilate this branch of the legislature, and vote ourselves useless. Or, if by passing this bill, we mean to justify those who in America, and even in Great Britain, have treated a series of British acts of parliament as so many acts of tyranny and oppression, which it is scarcely criminal to resist; or those officers of the crown, who, under the eye, and with the knowledge of government, have taken upon themselves whilst the parliament was sitting, without its consent, to suspend the execution of the Stamp Act, by admitting ships from

the colonies, with unstamped clearances, to an entry, in direct violation of it, which from the papers upon our table, appears to have been done; we shall then give our approbation to an open breach of the first article of that great palladium of our liberties, the bill of Rights; by which it is declared "that the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws by legal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal." Lastly, if we ground our proceedings upon the opinion of those who have contended in this house, that from the constitution of our colonies they ought never to be taxed, even for their own immediate defence, we fear that such a declaration, by which near a fifth part of the subjects of Great Britain, who by the acts of parliament to restrain the pressing of seamen in America are already exempted from furnishing men to our navy, are to be for ever exempted from contributing their share towards their own support in money likewise, will, from the flagrant partiality and injustice of it, either depopulate this kingdom; or shake the basis of equality, and of that original compact upon which every society is founded: and as we believe that there is no instance of such a permanent exemption of so large a body of the subjects of any state, in any history, ancient or modern, we are extremely apprehensive of the fatal consequences of this unhappy measure; to which for these reasons in addition to those contained in the Protest of the 11th of this month, our duty to the King and justice to our country, oblige us to enter this our solemn dissent.——*(Signed)*

Temple,	Leigh,
Abercorn,	Bridgewater,
Marlborough,	Gower,
Sandwich,	Grosvenor,
Charles Carlisle,	Powis,
Weymouth,	Trevor,
Thomas Bristol,	Hyde.
W. Gloucestor,	Ker,
Buckinghamshire	Lyttleton,
R. Duresme,	Essex,
Scarsdale,	Ferrers,
J. Bangor,	Aylesford,
Dudley and Ward,	Vere,
Suffolk and Berkshire,	Eglingtoun.

A list of the Lords who voted against the Repeal of the American Stamp Act, March 10, 1765.

His royal highness, the Duke of York, first brother to the King.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of Bedford. Protested.
Duke of Marlborough. Protested.
Duke of Ancaster, Master of the horse to the queen.
Duke of Bridgewater. Protested.
Earl of Pembroke, colonel of the first regiment of dragoons.
Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Protested.
Earl of Denbigh, a lord of the king's bedchamber.
Earl of Sandwich. Protested.
Earl of Litchfield, captain of the band of pensioners, &c.
Earl of Coventry, a lord of the king's bedchamber. Protested.
Earl of Oxford, a lord of the king's bechamber.
Earl Ferrers, a captain in the royal navy. Protested.
Earl of Aylesford. Protested.
Earl of Halifax. Protested.
Earl of Macclesfield.
Earl Ker (Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland) Protested.
Earl Waldegrave, governor of Plymouth, and colonel of the second regiment of dragoons. Protested.
Earl of Orford, a lord of the king's bedchamber, and ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.
Earl of Warwick.
Earl Gower. Protested.
Earl of Buckinghamshire, a lord of the king's bedchamber. Protested.
Earl of Powis. Protested.
Earl of Northumberland, vice-admiral of all America.
Earl Temple. Protested.
Earl Harcourt, chamberlain to the queen.
Earl of Guildford.
Earl Talbot, steward of the king's household.
Viscount Say and Sele.
Viscount Townshend, lieut. gen. of the ordnance, and col. of the twenty-eighth regiment of foot. Protested.
Viscount Weymouth. Protested.
Viscount Bolingbroke. Protested.
Viscount Wentworth. Protested.
Viscount Dudley and Ward. Protested.
Lord Le Despencer. Lord Botetourt.
Lord Leagh. Protested. Lord Byron.
Lord Trevor. Protested. Lord Montfort.
Lord Vere. Protested.
Lord Hyde. Protested.
Lord Mansfield, chief justice of the king's bench.
Lord Lyttleton. Protested.
Lord Grosvenor. Protested.
Lord Scardsdale. Protested.
Lord Beaulieu.
Earl of Eglingtoun, a lord of the king's bedchamber. Protested.
Earl of Abercorn. Protested.
Earl of Loudon, governor of Edinburgh Castle, and col. of the 30th regiment of foot.
Earl of March, a lord of the king's bedeham.
Earl of Bute, ranger of Richmond Park.
Lord Cathcart, first lord of police in Scotland.
Bishop of Durham. Protested second protest.
Bishop of Chester. Bishop of Rochester.
Bishop of Bangor. Protested.
Bishop of Gloucester. Protested.
Bishop of Carlisle. Protested.
Bishop of Bristol. Protested. 62.

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Duke of Cleveland, comptroller of the seal, &c.
Earl of Essex. Protested second protest.
Earl of Tankerville.
Earl of Darlington, master of the Jewel Office, and governor of Carlisle.
Lord Craven. Lord Forteseue. Lord Vernon.
Earl of Sutherland, colonel of a battalion of Highlanders.
Earl of Rothes, col. of the third regiment of foot guards, governor of Duncannon, &c.
Bishop of Hereford. 10.

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NATIONAL CALENDAR.

1832.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, $25,000 per annum.

The President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. In case of his removal, death, or resignation, or inability, the duties of his office devolve on the Vice President: and, by act of 1st March, 1792, in case of removal, death or resignation, or inability, both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being is to act as President. The legal title of this officer is *The President of the United States;* and he is, by the Constitution, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. He receives ambassadors and other public ministers; and it is his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is empowered, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senators present to make treaties, and, by and with the advice of a majority of the Senate, he appoints ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, and the appointment of whom, when of an inferior nature, is not vested by Congress in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. He commissions all officers of the United States; and may grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The compensation of the President is 25,000 dollars per annum, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His salary was fixed by act of 18th February, 1793. He, as well as the Vice President, is elected by Electors, in the respective States, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide.

According to an Act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of the President and Vice President takes place: and they must "be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may, by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office: *Provided always*, That where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosen electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives." No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union; and will be given for the twelfth term, in 1832.

The Electors meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President one of whom, at least, shall not be an in-

habitant of the same State with themselves. They vote for President and Vice President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for; which they transmit sealed to the seat of the General Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected if such number be a majority of all the Electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes are taken by States, the Representation from each having ONE vote; a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The period of service is four years, but there is no restriction as to re election. If the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each State, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The eleventh Presidential term will expire with the twenty second Congress, on the third of March, 1833.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, $5,000 per annum.

The Vice President is, ex-officio, President of the Senate; and as President of the Senate, in virtue of an act of the 8th of May, 1792, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. His salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, is fixed by the Act of 18th of February, 1793. The Vice President is not a member of the Cabinet. The ordinary duties of this officer is, to preside in the Senate of the United States. When he does not officiate in that station, his place is supplied by a President of the Senate pro tempore, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and receives additional compensation for his services.

The Vice President is elected in the same manner, at the same time, for the same term, and by the same Electors, as the President. But if no person has a majority of the whole number of Electors, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate chooses the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole is necessary to a choice.

No person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, is eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, Secretary, $6 000 per annum.

The Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previously to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He conducts the negociation of all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers; and corresponds officially with the public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States. He performs also the main duties of what, in other Governments, is called the Home Department He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the Acts and Resolutions of Congress; and all Treaties with Foreign Nations and Indian Tribes. He preserves, also, the original of all Laws and Treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations: and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several States He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries He preserves the evidence of Copy rights, and has control of the office which issues Patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President.

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DANIEL BRENT, Chief Clerk	$2000 00
Josias W King, makes out and records commissions, letters of credence, &c &c	1600 00
Andrew T. M'Cormick, records domestic letters, prepares personal passports, &c. &c	1400 00
N P Trist, charged with the promulgation and publication of the laws of the U S. and the distribution thereof, &c. with the care of letters of recommendation for office, &c. &c.	1400 00
Arthur Shaaff, charged with the care of the library making out pardons, remission of fines, &c. &c	1400 00
E. A Vail, charge of Consular correspondence, &c	1400 00
Thos P. Jones, has charge of the archives of the Department	1400 00
Edward Stubbs, agent and superintendent N. E. E. Building.	1400 00
W. S. Derrick, records letters to Ministers of U. S. abroad, &c.	1400 00
Robert Greenhow, translator of foreign languages	1000 00
George Hill, miscellaneous	1000 00
William Hunter, Jun. miscellaneous	900 00
Lewis Randolph, records letters to foreign Ministers residing in the U. S. and to American Consuls, &c. &c	900 00

Note. To all these gentlemen, are of course assigned occasionally, in addition to their regular duties specified, such miscellaneous ones as the exigencies of the office require, and may be committed to their charge by the Secretary or the Chief Clerk

Joseph R. Warren, messenger	700 00
W H. Prentiss, assistant messenger and watchman	650 00
John N. Lovejoy, watchman	300 00
Charles Wood, watchman	300 00

PATENT OFFICE.

J. D. CRAIG, Superintendent	1500 00
Alexander M'Intire, Clerk	1000 00
E. J Hume, Clerk	1000 00
C. Bulfinch, Jun. Clerk	800 00
J. Keller, Machinist	700 00
Henry Bishop, messenger	400 00

Regulations in relation to Patents and Copy Rights.

PATENTS.

The Acts of Congress which relate particularly to the granting of Patents, for inventions and improvements, are those of February 21st. 1793, and April 17th, 1800.

Patents may be obtained for "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of mat er; or for any new and useful improvement, on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known before the application." (*Act of* 1793, *Sec.* 1.)

All citizens of the United States, and aliens who have resided therein for two years, are entitled to take out Patents for their inventions or improvements.

Joint inventors or improvers are entitled to a joint Patent, but neither can claim one seperately.

If any inventor or discoverer should die intestate, before an application be made for a Patent, his legal representatives may apply for the Patent in trust for the heirs at law, otherwise in trust for the devisees.

The term for which a patent is granted is fourteen years, and may be extended by a special Act of Congress; but a patent for an improvement on any thing previously patented, can have no influence on, and, consequently, cannot renew, or prolong, the original grant

In applying for a patent, it is necessary to attend to every legal form. The following is the mode of application.

Every inventor, before he presents his petition, shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, thirty dollars, for which he will be furnished with duplicate receipts, one of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition; and the money thus paid shall be in full for the sundry services to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State, consequent to such petition. This petition must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and may be in the following, or a similar style:

TO THE HON. ————, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The petition of A. B. of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner has invented a new and useful improvement of art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, [or any new and useful im-

provement in any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter] in ———, not known or used before his application; the advantages of which he is desirous of securing to himself and his legal representatives; he therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be issued, granting unto your petitioner, his heirs, administrators or assigns, the full and exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement, (art, invention, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, &c.) agreeably to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided; your petitioner having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury of the United States, and complied with all other provisions of the said act.

A. B.

The *specification* or description of the machine, art, discovery, or invention, must be given in clear and specific terms, designating it from all other inventions; and describing the whole in such a manner, as to comprehend not only the form and construction, if a machine, but also the mode of using the same; and if it be only an improvement on a certain machine, it ought to be so described; and, as this specification enters into, and forms part of the patent, it must be without any references to a model or drawing, and must be signed by the applicant or applicants, before two witnesses. It is material that this be in good language, and correctly written. Nothing must be added that would defeat the avowed object of the invention; and no more must be claimed than is new, and invented or discovered by the patentee; although it may be proper and necessary, to describe the whole machine.

When a patent is to be taken out for the application of an *old* instrument, or machine, to some *new* purpose, that fact must be destinctly stated; and where the patent is for the improvement of some machine, previously patented by others.

The following, or a similar oath or affirmation, taken before any person qualified to administer an oath, by the applicant or applicants, must be subjoined to the specification, if a citizen of the United States:

County of———}
State of———}

On this———day of———, 18—, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appeared the aforenamed A. B. and made solemn oath (or affirmation) according to the law, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor or discoverer of the art, [machine, invention or improvement, composition of matter, &c.] above specified and described, for———(mention here the object or intention) ——— and that he is a citizen of the United States.

Just. Peace.

If not a citizen, the following addition must be made to the declaration, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor, or discoverer of the art, &c.: "And that the same hath not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used, either in this or any foreign country.———" "Also that he hath resided in the United States for two years and upwards."

It is not necessary that the time of residence should immediately precede the application.

The specification must be accompanied by a good drawing, in perspective, of the whole machine, or apparatus, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; or with specimens of the ingredients, and of the

composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention is of a composition of matter. And such inventor shall, moreover, deliver a model of his machine, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary. It is requisite in giving a drawing of the machine, to give also sectional drawings of the interior when the machine is complex; and every drawing should be accompanied with explanatory references. If the machine be complex, a model will likewise be necessary, not only to explain and render it comprehensible to a common capacity, but also to prevent infringements of rights.

When there are two applicants at the same time, for a similar patent, the law has provided for the appointment of three arbitrators, one by each party, and one by the Secretary of State Where there are more than two applicants, and they do not concur in the appointment of arbitrators, the whole may be appointed by the Secretary of State, and their award is "final as respects the granting of the patent." *Act of* 1793, *Sec.* 9. But in order to justify a reference, each party must have complied with all the legal requirements; still, however, the final remedy is that pointed out in the 10th Sec. of the Act of 1793, which provides, that "within three years after issuing the patent, upon an oath or affirmation being made before the judge of the district court, where the patentee, his executors, administrators or assigns, reside, that the patent was obtained *surreptitiously*, or upon *false suggestion*, the court upon motion made, if the matter alleged appears to be sufficient, may grant rule to show cause why process shall not issue to repeal the patent."

All persons violating patent rights, "shall forfeit and pay to the patentee, his executors, &c. a sum equal to *three times* the actual damage sustained by said patentee, his executors, &c." (*Act* 1800, *Sec.* 3.)

For copies of patents, or recording transfers, there is a charge of 20 cents for every hundred words; and the legal allowance for copying a drawing of a machine patented, is $ 2. The actual charge is frequently less than this, but in many instances, the drawings are so complex that they cannot be executed for this sum.

For *certified* copies of patents, there is an extra charge of 25 cents. These are furnished, as evidence, in litigated cases. All such copies must be paid for previously to their delivery.

Caveats are not known to law; but any inventor, by sending a correct account of his invention, before he is ready to take out a patent, secures evidence in his favor.

An inventor may transfer his right before a patent has issued, and the assignee may take out a patent; or he may obtain his patent, and afterwards assign it. The assignment in either case, must be recorded in the Patent Office. (Act of 1793, sec. 4.)

All communications to and from the Superintendent of the Patent Office are free of postage. The petition to the Secretary of State; the fees to be paid into the Treasury; and other matters on the subject of patents may be addressed directly to the patent office; and all business relating to patents may, in general, be as well done in writing as by a journey to Washington.

Paper money remitted, must be of the U S. Bank, or its Branches, or some of the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia.

In future no Patent will be issued for any machine until a good model is furnished. It is requested that all models sent to the office may be labeled with the Patentee's name, &c.

Those who are unable to obtain good drawings at home, may have them executed at Washington, by persons unconnected with the office. In some cases a rough sketch, and in all, a good model will serve as a guide. Care will be taken by the Superintendent that the charges shall be moderate.

PATENT LAWS OF ENGLAND.

The following is an enumeration, in the order, of the several steps in the process of taking out a Patent in England.

1. A caveat may be entered at the Patent Office by the party about to apply for a patent, the effect of which will be to entitle him to have notice of any application that may chance to be made by another party for a patent in regard to an invention appearing to be similar to his, before his patent shall have been granted. The caveat costs fifteen shillings, and runs for six months. It may be lodged by any person who chooses, whether he means to take out a patent or not; and it will entitle him to a notice of all patents that may be applied for on the subject which it names.

2. An affidavit is made by the party applying, that he has either invented or has had communicated to him by a foreigner, some discovery, the general nature of which he describes at the same time by what is called its title.

3. A petition is presented to the King, through the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying a grant of Letters Patent for England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed, either with or without the addition of the colonies, as the petitioner may think fit.

4. A reference is made by the Secretary of State, in the name of the King, to the Attorney or Solicitor-General, to report on the application.

5. If there happen to be any caveats on the books of the Patent Office from persons to be engaged with similar discoveries, notice is now given to them, and a delay of about a week takes place, in order to ascertain whether or no they intend to oppose the present application. If, by the end of that time, notice of an intention to oppose be given by any of them, the applicant's next step is to take out a summons for hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor-General.

6. A week's notice is then given to each party of the time appointed for the hearing, which, from various causes is, however, frequently much longer delayed; but, at last, on the parties both attending, the law officer before whom it takes place hears separately, first the applicant, and then his opponent; and, if he finds that the two claims are for different inventions, reports in favor of granting the patent.

7 That report must then be taken by the applicant to the Secretary of State's office, to be laid before the King.

8. After some time the applicant receives the King's warrant, directing the Attorney-General to prepare the patent.

9. Having carried this warrant to the Patent Bill Office, the party, generally in the course of about a week, receives his patent, with the signature of the Attorney or Solicitor General.

10. It is now called the King's Bill, and must be taken back to the Secretary of State's office for his Majesty's signature.

11. The King having signed it, it next goes to the Signet Office, where it passes, and it is then called the Signet Bill.

12. From this it goes to another office, where it receives the Privy Seal, after which it is called the Privy Seal Bill.

13. From the Privy Seal it goes to the Lord Chancellor's office, and if a caveat be lodged, which, however, is now rarely done at this stage of the process, notice is given of it to the applicant.

14. He must now petition the Lord Chancellor to have the caveat removed, on which his opponent is called upon to support his opposition.

15. If the opposition be found not to rest on sufficient grounds, the patent receives the Great Seal, and is then completed. It used, formerly, to be taken after this to the Hanaper Office, but that form is now dispensed with, although the Hanaper fees are still exacted.

16. A certain time, generally not more than two months, but sometimes extending to even two years, is now allowed to the applicant to make out a specification of his invention; and it is only after he has lodged this specification that he is entitled to the benefit of his patent. The specification must be fairly comprehended under the title or general description already lodged.

By law a patent is entirely vitiated in case the invention shall in any way chance to be made public before the instrument shall have passed the Great Seal. The patent is vitiated, although such publication may have been merely accidental, or even although it may have been brought about by the treachery of those to whom the secret had been unavoidably disclosed in confidence—of the workmen, for instance, whose assistance had been employed in making the necessary experiments.

According to Mr. Wyatt, the editor of the Repertory of Arts, London, the number of patents granted yearly, from 1675 to 1690, appears to have varied from 0 to 7, excepting the year 1684, when it amounted to twelve. During the three years immediately following 1690, it averaged twenty-one annually. It did not afterwards exceed nine till 1732, in which year thirteen patents were taken out, which number were rarely exceeded till 1766, when they amounted to thirty. In 1782, the number was only thirty-nine; but next year it was sixty-four. It varied between forty-three and eighty-four, from that time till 1800, when it rose to ninety-six. In 1804, the number was sixty; in 1809, one hundred and two; in 1813, one hundred and forty-three; in 1825, two hundred and forty-nine; in 1826, one hundred and thirty-one; in 1827, one hundred and forty-eight; in 1828, one hundred and fifty-two; from January to May, 1829, thirty-seven. The total number of patents in force in May, 1829, was one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

COPY RIGHTS.

An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by

more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver, or, if dead, then to such widow and child, or children, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured, shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-right, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the District wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy of the title under the seal of the court to the said author, or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same,)

"District of——, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the—— day of —— Anno domini,—— A. B. of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following to wit: [Here insert the title:] The right whereof he claims as author, (or proprietor, as the case may be;) in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights." C. D. Clerk of the District——"

For which record the Clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or persons as signs. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of the same to the clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each district court, at least once a year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also all the several copies of books or other works deposited in his office, according to this act, to the Secretary of State, to be preserved in his office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured, on the title-page or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or if a volume of maps, charts, music, or engravings, upon

the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words. viz: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year* ——, *by A. B., in the Clerk's office of the district court of* ————." (as the case may be.)

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall, within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book, without such consent in writing, then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this act, engrave, etch or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked or sold, or copied, either or the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing, the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, shall be copied, and also all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation, or vending, printing, or publishing of any map, chart, book, musical composition, print, or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident within the jurisdiction thereof

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case, founded upon this act, in any Court having cognizance thereof: and the several courts of the United States empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of Congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all recoveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

SEC. 15 *And be it further enacted*, That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

SEC 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, invertor, designer, or engrav-

er, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same; if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights orignally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of author or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired. [*Approved*, *Feb.* 3, 1831.]

CLAIMS ON DENMARK.

Commissioners appointed under the Treaty with Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, 28 March, 1830, and the Act of 25 February, 1831.

George Winchester, of Maryland,
Jesse Hoyt, of New-York,
William J Duane, of Pennsylvania,
} Commissioners.
Robert Fulton, of New-York, Secretary.

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen the 28th of March, 1830.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being equally desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them in respect to the claims and pretensions formed by the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Denmark, having for their object, the seizure, condemnation or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes or property whatsoever, within the territory, or under the authority of the respective Governments, have named for this purpose, and furnished with their full powers: that is to say, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, HENRY WHEATON, Charge d'Affaires of the said United States at the Court of His Majesty, the King of Denmark, &c and His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur ERNEST HENRY, Count de Schimmelman, Knight of the order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, His Minister (intime) of State, Chief of His Department of foreign affairs, &c. and the Sieur PAUL CHRISTIAN DE STEMANN, of the order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, His Minister (intime) of State and of Justice, President of his Danish Chancery, etc; and the said Plenipoten-

tiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. His Majesty the King of Denmark, renounces the indemnities which might be claimed from the Government of the United States of America, for the subjects of Denmark, on account of the seizure, detention and condemnation or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes or property whatsoever under the authority of the said Government; and his Majesty engages moreover, to pay to the said Government, the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, on account of the citizens of the United States, who have preferred claims relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes or property whatsoever, by the public and private armed ships, or by the tribunals of Denmark, or in the states subject to the Danish sceptre.

ART. II. The payment of the above sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, shall be made, in the times and manner following: On the 31st March, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar

On the 30th September, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1832, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

To the second payment shall be added the interest for that, and for the last payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first payment, on the 31st March, 1831.

To the third payment shall also be added the interest for that payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the second payment, on the 30th September, 1831.

The above sums, thus specified in Spanish milled dollars, shall be paid in bills of exchange, at fifteen days sight, at Hamburg: for the payment of which the Danish Government shall be responsible.

At the time when the first payment shall be made, on the 31st March, 1831, two obligations, corresponding to the two last payments to be effected for the capital and interest thereof, shall be issued by the Direction for the public debt and the sinking fund of Denmark, to orders of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and assigned to the Government of the United States. By the said obligations, His Majesty the King of Denmark shall acknowledge himself debtor, for the sums not yet paid to the Government of the United States of America, and the same shall be delivered to such person or persons, as may be authorized to receive the same by the said Government; and when the said obligations are to be discharged, according to the tenor thereof, by the Danish Government, the person or persons authorized by the Government of the United States, to receive the stipulated payments, shall deliver up the said obligations with receipts, for the amount thereof, from the said Government.

ART. III. To ascertain the full amount, and validity of the claims, mentioned in Article 1, a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, and within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting shall receive, examine and decide upon, the amount and validity of all such claims, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations.

The Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered in the journal of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties.

In case of the death, sickness or necessary absence of any Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment of another Commissioner in the manner before mentioned, or during the recess of the Senate, by the

President of the United States The Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, every question relating to such claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same.

In order to facilitate the proceedings of this Board, His Majesty the King of Denmark engages when thereunto required, to cause to be delivered to any person or persons, who shall be duly authorized for that purpose, by the Government of the United States, in addition to the papers already delivered, all the acts, documents, ships' papers and prize proceedings, which may still remain in the archives, of the High Courts of Admiralty, or the prize tribunals of Denmark, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation or confiscation of the vessels, cargoes or property whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America before the said tribunals.

The Commissioners shall award, and cause to be distributed among the several parties, whose claims shall be allowed by the Board, the sum mentioned in Article I and II, in a ratable proportion to the amount of the respective claims thus allowed.

ART IV. In consideration of the renunciation and payments mentioned in Article I and II, on the part of his Majesty the King of Denmark, the Government of the United States declares itself entirely satisfied, not only in what concerns the said Government, but in also what concerns the citizens of the said United States, on account of the claims hitherto preferred, or which may hereafter be preferred, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, which in the last maritime war of Denmark, have taken place under the flag of Denmark, or in the states subject to the Danish sceptre; and the said claims shall consequently be regarded as definitively and irrevocably terminated.

ART. V. The intention of the two high contracting parties being solely to terminate, definitively and irrevocably, all the claims which have hitherto been preferred, they expressly declare, that the present Convention is only applicable to the cases therein mentioned; and, having no other object, can never, hereafter, be invoked by one or the other as a precedent or rule for the other.

ART. VI. The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of ten months, or sooner if possible.

In faith thereof, and in virtue of our respective full powers, we have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto set the seals of our arms

Done at Copenhagen, this 28th day of March, 1830.

HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]
E. H. SCHIMMELMANN, [L. S.]
STEMANN, [L. S.]

An ACT to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States according to the stipulations of the said Convention. Approved February 25, 1831.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners who are or may be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in pursuance of the third article of the convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen, the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall meet at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and, within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount

and validity of all such claims as may be presented to them, and are provided for by the convention referred to, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations, and according to the provisions of said convention.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, shall convene in this city on the first Monday of April next, and shall proceed to execute the duties of their commission; and the Secretary of State shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required forthwith after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said intended meeting, to be published in one or more public gazettes in the city of Washington, and in such other public papers, published elsewhere in the United States, as he may designate.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall proceed, immediately after their meeting in the city of Washington, with all convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been, or which may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of such further evidence as may be required, and as they shall think reasonable and just; and they shall thereupon proceed to determine the said claims, and to award distribution of the sums to be received by the United States from the King of Denmark, under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid, among the several claimants, according to their respective rights.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying their said commission into full and complete effect.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary to the said commission.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners and Secretary shall severally take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act shall not exceed the following sums: to each of the said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and to the Secretary of the Board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys to be received from the Danish Government under the convention aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a fund for satisfying the awards of the commission provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all communications to or from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on the business of the commission shall pass by mail free of postage.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission or its officers shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware, Secretary, $ 6000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by act of the 2nd September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet; and, ex officio, one of the Commissioners of the sinking fund. By an act of Congress, of the 15th of May, 1820, the Treasury Department has been invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of public moneys not accounted for or withheld by officers receiving them prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorised upon certificates of balances from the first Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default: and the judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrants in question

By the Act of 29th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been previously, under the Act of 15th May, 1820, performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department: for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary, (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or of paying money;) into two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

Besides the disbursement of moneys for the great objects of government there are contingent funds appropriated yearly by Congress. These are expended for such objects as could not well be foreseen, by some one of the clerks or other officer belonging to each of the departments, who is especially entrusted with that business, to whom the accounts of such contingencies must be presented. He takes his receipt in his own name, and at the end of each quarter of a year is brought to a settlement himself, for all his disbursements, at the Treasury Department.

The act of Congress of May 7, 1822, requires, that all moneys appropriated for the use of the War and Navy Departments shall, from and after the 30th of June, 1822, be drawn from the Treasury, by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those departments, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered by the proper Auditor.

The act of January 31st, 1823, prohibits an advance of public money in any case whatever; and requires all persons who may receive public money for disbursement, to render quarterly accounts to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, for settlement: and all officers of the government who neglect to comply with this regulation, are to be promptly reported to the President, and dismissed from the public service.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ASBURY DICKINS, Chief Clerk, superintends the business of the office generally; receives the directions of the Secretary on matters to be acted upon; refers to the subordinate officers of the Department all matters requiring their examination; distributes the business to the clerks, and submits to the Secretary the business prepared by them; directs remittances; audits and directs the payment of accounts out of the contingent fund; assists in the general correspondence and in preparing reports as the Secretary may direct; acts as agent in paying the salaries in the Secretary's office; and as translator of foreign languages; and transmits Mediterranean passports and sea letters to the Collectors..... $2000 00

James L. Anthony, prepares the warrants for payment into the Treasury; issues and registers the warrants for payments, under the appropriations for civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations; and also keeps an account of the bonds taken and liquidated at each custom house..... 1600 00

Samuel M. M'Kean, attends to the business with banks; to remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to applications for release from imprisonment; to matters relating to internal improvement, and to the Mint establishment; and also to such subjects as are submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury and District Attorneys, not immediately connected with the branches of business assigned to others, and all claims under like circumstances..... 1600 00

Thomas Dungan, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the naval service; keeps the appropriation accounts of the Navy; prepares the warrants for the transfer of stocks from one loan office to that of another; and keeps an account of the accruing duties 1400 00

Robert Newell, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the military service; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations, also of all custom house bonds in suit, and debentures issued and paid..... 1400 00

Francis A. Dickins, examines and registers the revolutionary claims, under the act of 15th of May, 1828; prepares and registers the certificates and warrants for the payment of those allowed; and gegerally attends to all matters connected with that business..... 1400 00

John McGinnis, jun. attends to the business submitted from the General Land Office, and other offices relating to accounts or business of the land officers; to all matters concerning the revenue cutter service, and marine hospitals; and to charges or complaints for official misconduct against any of those officers..... 1400 00

Gilbert Rodman, jun keeps an account of moneys received and expended by collectors of the customs; examines applications for entries under the 10th section of the act of the 1st March, 1823; appeals from appraisements under the 18th section of the same act; applications to complete drawbacks under the

act of 3d March, 1825; applications for the employment of subordinate officers of the customs; charges or complaints for official misconduct against officers of the customs; he also attends to the payment of fishing bounties, and to the concerns of revenue boats..... 1400 00

Horace E. Wolf, has charge of letters of application and recommendation for office, complaints, and resignations; issues commissions, warrants, and letters of appointment; keeps a record of the officers under the Treasury Department; attends to matters concerning the light house establishment; and examines charges or complaints for official misconduct against persons connected with that establishment; and assists in copying and recording..... 1150 00

Andrew M. Laub, has the charge of the records, and general letter files; registers the references made by the Secretary or Chief Clerk; attends to the remittances to the bankers of the United States abroad, and to Commissioners of Loans; and also to the superintendence of the Treasury Building and the grounds attached thereto; and assists in copying and recording 1250 00

General Regulation—Each Clerk brings before the Chief Clerk such business as may require his attention, or that of the Secretary; prepares such correspondence as may be necessary in his branch of business, submitted through the Chief Clerk; notes in a register kept for that purpose the date of the receipt of each letter, return or other official communication sent out to him, and endorses the same on such paper; gives immediate notice to the Chief Clerk, each in relation to his particular business, of the failure of any public officer, agent, or bank, to transmit the returns, or to make payments or deposites required; or to perform any other duties; and in addition to the duties specially assigned, perform such other occasional duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.—The usual hours of business are from 9 o'clock to 3; but such further attendance is given as the exigences of the public services require.

A. R. Watson, messenger..... 750 00

Charles Petit, assistant messenger..... 350 00

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Joseph Anderson, Comptroller, $3,500 per annum.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the first and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

JOHN LAUB, Chief Clerk. His duties are to draft answers (subject to the revision of the Comptroller) to all questions propounded by the officers of the customs, merchants and others, under the revenue laws and treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign powers; to prepare general

*For which is appropriated the sum of $250.

instructions and forms in relation to the duties to be performed by those officers and the manner in which they are to keep and render their accounts; and assists in the correspondence of the office, of a miscellaneous nature. He also prepares, under the direction of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, such forms of other accounts and documents as are deemed essential to a systematic execution of the public business; and performs, generally, such other official duties as are confided to him by the Comptroller..... $1700 00

William Williamson, makes out from the laws of each session of Congress, detailed statements of appropriations for the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenditures of the government, in the form of warrants, and records the same; registers all warrants issued for payments in pursuance of said appropriations; makes out and records warrants for carrying unexpended balances to the surplus fund; keeps the leger containing an account for each specific appropriation; writes and copies all letters on subjects connected with the state of the appropriations; examines all powers of attorney and all documents relative to the transfer of stocks, and payments of principal and dividends thereof which may be presented for the inspection and derision of the Comptroller; attends to and keeps a record of the transfer of stocks on the books of the Treasury; registers warrants issued for transferring stocks on the books of loan offices; keeps a journal and leger, exhibiting quarterly the balances of the different kinds of stocks on the books of the Treasury and of the loan offices; writes and copies all letters on subjects in any way connected with the funded debt of the United States; and keeps a record of bonds of indemnification for the renewal of lost certificates of stocks. 1400 00

Lund Washington, examines the accounts of the collectors of the customs South and West of the river Potomac—the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint—the accounts of Public Ministers, Consuls, and Commercial agents; and makes an annual statement in relation to the affairs of the Mint establishment. 1400 00

James Larned, finally examines and adjusts all accounts of receivers of public moneys, and states any differences that may occur; and prepares letters of correspondence under the supervision of the Comptroller in relation to their accounts..... 1400 00

John Woodside, examines all accounts of collectors of the customs North of the Potomac, and on the Lakes; and gives such explanations as may be found necessary..... 1150 00

Richard S. Briscoe, examines the Bank accounts of the United States and its branches—Commissioners of Loans for the payment of principal and interest of the funded debt—internal revenue and direct tax accounts—revolutionary claims—and records the same; and enters warrants on collectors of the customs, direct tax, and internal revenue..... 1150 00

Benjamin Harrison, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters..... 1150 00

William Anderson, examines the accounts of the Marshals of

the U. S.—of the Collectors of the Customs for disbursements relative to light houses and Marine hospitals—of the Surveyors General—of the Agents for paying the contingent expenses of the several departments and the salaries, &c of civil public officers generally, &c. And inspects all the copies of letters relative to the custom house and revenue, to render them exactly correspondent to the originals..... 1400 00

Samuel Handy, Warrant Clerk—duty to examine the acts of Congress—to make out appropriation warrants for all moneys to be drawn from the Treasury, on requisitions of the Secretary of the War Department—to state the specific titlings under which the same may be drawn—and to keep a set of books, exhibiting the moneys paid out of the Treasury on all accounts connected with the War Department, comprising Indian treaties, annuities, internal improvements, and Army proper, &c..... 1150 00

Thomas F. Anderson, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters..... 1000 00

Samuel P. Webster, prepares the letters transmitting the commissions to the officers of the customs, together with the requisite official oaths and bonds; enters the accounts of those officers when settled, and prepares the letters advising them of such settlement..... 1150 00

Thomas B. Reily, registers the accounts reported to the Comptroller by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office—drafts letters to disbursing officers in explanation of the settlements of those accounts—files, and has charge of, the official bonds of Officers of the Customs and Internal Revenue, of the Receivers and Registers, Consuls, &c.—furnishes to the Solicitor of the Treasury authenticated transcripts of accounts and bonds of delinquents for suit, and keeps him regularly advised of all subsequent changes in the balances due from them, &c. 1000 00

George Johnson, records all letters written by the Comptroller and his Chief Clerk upon revenue subjects—makes out copies of the statements of differences of Receivers' accounts of public money for lands sold—copies letters and makes out abstracts of accounts, when called for by Congress and others having business with the office—besides other duties when required to be performed by him in the office..... 1000 00

Nicholas Biddle Van Zandt, enters all warrants of appropriations of moneys drawn for the use of, and keeps a set of books relating to, the Navy Department. Also, warrants concerning payments into banks by the officers of the customs and receivers of public moneys for lands sold; and conducts the correspondence with the latter on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury; together with the warrants on account of Direct Taxes, Internal Duties, and Revolutionary Pensions—records all the bonds of Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors of the Customs, and prepares the Annual Report of their official emoluments..... 1000 00

James M. Burke, copies letters to the officers of the customs and others—records letters to different officers; and assists in copying such other documents as may be confided to him.....	1000 00
John N. Lovejoy, messenger,...	700 00
Jacob Hines, assistant messenger,.....	350 00

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

James B. Thornton, Comptroller, $3,000 per annum.

In the brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties they are the ultimate law officers of the government.

The second Comptroller is independent of the first. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which from the constantly increasing expenditures of the government, had accumulated, and which with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptroller. The second Comptroller therefore would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money, and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations, the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal application of the money. In this division of duties, is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds, to accomplish the purposes of the government; but these agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the executive no power to misapply the funds advanced.

It is the duty of the 2d. Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the 2d, 3d, and 4th auditors; and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those Auditors, and his decision is final except relief is granted by Congress.

In the office of the 2d. Comptroller, a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to and from the United States; a record of all the requisitions for money, drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those Departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stoppages on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements of the disbursements, as required by law. He also prescribes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts, subject to his revision.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Chief Clerk, is charged with the general superintendence of the details of the business, with the disbursement (under the direction of the Comptroller) of the contingent fund of the office; with the payment of the salaries; with the registering, filing, and safe keeping of the bonds of Disbursing Officers, and of the contracts and

bonds for services and supplies in the War and Navy Departments; with drafting the forms and instructions issued to the Disbursing Officers and Agents of those Departments, for keeping and rendering their accounts in an uniform and systematic manner; with assisting the Comptroller in the general correspondence of the office: and in occasionally aiding in the examination and revision of accounts reported by the respective Auditors for the decision of the Comptroller..... 1700 00

John N. Moulder, his duties are to open and keep an account under each head of the numerous appropriations connected with the Navy and War Departments; to make such reports and statements as are from time to time officially required by the officers of those Departments, through the Second Comptroller, and to prepare condensed reports of the War and Navy Appropriations, at the end of each year, for the information of Congress. It is also made his duty, on the passage of the respective appropriations for the service of those Departments, to report to the Comptroller detailed statements of the respective heads or titles under which the accounts should be opened..... 1400 00

Jonathan Seaver, is charged with the examination of the Naval expenditures, the accounts for the expenditures under the direction of the Commissioners for Navy Hospitals, and the accounts for payments to the Navy and Privateer pensioners, of which payments he keeps a record..... 1400 00

James L. Cathcart, records the requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments on the Treasury and on individuals, and keeps an index of the same..... 1150 00

John Davis, is charged with the revision of the Paymaster's accounts; the accounts appertaining to the Indian Department; the accounts for expenditures under the Engineer Department; for fortifications, surveys, and improvements of roads and canals, rivers, harbors, &c. and for the accounts under the appropriation for the Purchasing Department..... 1150 00

John M. Brodhead, is charged with the revision of all the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor; with the entries of the same on the check books; and with the entries of the semi-annual statements from the War Department, of the changes arising from the deaths, transfers, &c. on the rolls of the respective agencies..... 1000 00

James M. Cutts, enters the reports of settled accounts stated by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors; he is also charged with the revision of the accounts for disbursements through the Ordnance Department, for the fabrication of arms, arming and equipping Militia, building and repairing Arsenals, armament of new Fortifications, and National Armories,..... 1150 00

Joseph Manahan, is charged with the revision of all the accounts arising under the appropriations for the Quarter Master, Subsistence, Recruiting and Medical Departments, contingencies, arrearages and special acts for the relief of indi-

viduals, &c. and with the copying of the official letters, &c. of the office..... 800 00
John Sessford, messenger; in addition to his appropriate duties as messenger, he is charged with the order and safe keeping of the library, maps, &c. belonging to the office..... 700 00
John Johnson, assistant messenger..... 450 00

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Richard Harrison, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list; and after examination certifies the balance and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM PARKER, Chief Clerk—on all current or miscellaneous accounts, and such as relate to the civil list, surveys of the public lands, light-houses, custom-houses, and marine hospitals, &c. 1700 00
Jeremiah Williams, on the accounts of every description relating to the public debt. 1400 00
William Merton—on the accounts of the Treasurer, of payments to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the bond accounts of Collectors of the Customs..... ..... 1400 00
John Coyle. Jr., *John Underwood*, *Jeremiah W. Bronaugh*, *James M. Terbert*, on the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs, and internal revenue..... 1150 00 1150 00 1150 00 1150 00
Thomas G. Slye—on the accounts relating to the expenses of the Judiciary and the Mint establishment.....1150 00
Daniel P. Porter, *John A. Brightwell*, recording custom house bonds and official letters..... 1150 00 1000 00
Thomas Barclay—recording reports on accounts sent for revision to the Comptroller,..... 800 00
Charles B. Davis, messenger..... 700 00

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

William B. Lewis, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Second Auditor receives and settles—1. All accounts relative to the pay of the Army, subsistence and forage of officers, and pay, subsistence and clothing of their servants. 2. All accounts appertaining to the Clothing and Purchasing Department. 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the Army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c. also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the Army. 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service. 6. All accounts of the Ord-

nance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. 7. Accounts for disbursements at the national armories. 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c. and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

JAMES EAKIN, Chief Clerk	1700 00
John Wells, jun. Book-keeper	1400 00
John Peters, keeps the appropriation books, and settles Indian accounts	1400 00
Samuel Lewis, jun. recording requisitions and letters	1150 00
William Steuart, on the settlement of Indian accounts	1150 00
R. M. Boyer, on the settlements of Paymaster's accounts	1150 00
Robert Ellis, on the settlement of Armory and Quartermasters' accounts	1150 00
William Mechlin, on the settlement of Paymaster's accounts, and Private claims	1150 00
Leonard Mackall, on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army	1150 00
James W. Overton, has charge of the accounts after settlement; and engaged in copying	1000 00
O. S. Hall, on the settlement of Indian accounts	1000 00
J. F. Polk, on the settlement of Indian accounts	1000 00
Peter Brady, on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army, &c	1000 00
R. T. Queen, on the settlement of Paymaster's accounts, &c.	800 00
William Ford, messenger	700 00

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Peter Hagner, Auditor $3,000 per annum.

The duties of the Office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster department, both as to money and property; and the same as to the accounts for subsistence for the Army, also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for Revolutionary, invalid and half pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the Government to the first of July, 1815. There are employed in this office—

One Chief Clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence. Two Clerks as Book keepers of the principal books. Three Clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster department, Fortifications, Military Academy, and Internal Improvements. Two Clerks as examiners of subsistence accounts. Three Clerks as examiners of Pension accounts. Two Clerks as examiners of Soldiers' Claims, and Pensions to widows and orphans. One Clerk as examiner of Paymasters' accounts

and other unsettled accounts of the late war. One Clerk engaged in recording Reports and Requisitions. One Clerk engaged in recording Letters and copying Documents.

CLERKS IN THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. THOMPSON, Chief Clerk	1700 00	*Thomas Gunton*, Clerk....	1150 00
Charles Vinson, Clerk....	1400 00	*Samuel B. Goddard*, Clerk	1150 00
John Abbott, Clerk.....	1400 00	*Henry Randall*, Clerk....	1150 00
Richard Burgess, Clerk..	1400 00	*James Davidson*, Clerk....	1150 00
Robert Read, Clerk.....	1400 00	*John S. Compton*, Clerk..	1150 00
Henry Whitcroft, Clerk..	1400 00	*Rob. T. Washington*, Clerk	1000 00
Bennett Clements, Clerk..	1150 00	*Samuel S. Rind*, Clerk....	1000 00
William Ramsay, Clerk..	1150 00	*Thomas Dore*, messenger..	700 00
Henry C. Matthews, Clerk	1150 00	*Rich. Dore*, ass't messenger	350 00

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, Auditor, $3000 per annum.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

CLERKS IN THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS H. GILLISS, Chief Clerk, has the general superintendence of the business of the Office, and conducts the correspondence.. ...$1700 00

Joseph Mechlin, Book-keeper..... 1400 00

William Hunter, examines and states the Navy and Privateer Pension accounts, and registers requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy..... 1400 00

Robert Getty	Examine and state accounts of Pursers, recruiting Officers, and Navy Agents in foreign countries.	1150 00
James H. Handy..		1150 00
Richard Bennett...		1150 00
Henry Forrest.....		1000 00
Robert Johnson....		1150 00
John C. Rives.....		1000 00

George Gillis, examines and states accounts of Paymaster and Quartermaster of Marine Corps..... 1150 00

Robert McGill..... } Examine and state accounts of Navy
William Garrett, jr... } Agents and Contractors in the United States,.....each, 1000 00

Basil Buckner, records receipts of the settlements of accounts, and reports made to the Executive Officers of the Government, and assists the Chief Clerk in stating current accounts 1000 00

George M. Head, examines and states Purser's accounts of receipts and expenditures of provisions; and keeps a record of the deliveries of slop clothing and other stores to Pursers, from the Navy stores..... 1000 00

Hampton C. Williams, keeps the record of the current correspondence of the Office, &c..... 800 00

Samuel Grubb, messenger..... 700 00

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Stephen Pleasonton, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian Trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue in superintending the building and repairing Light Houses and Light Vessels, Beacons, Buoys and Piers, the supplying the Light Houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the Light House establishment.

CLERKS IN THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS MUSTIN, Chief Clerk, has charge of the Diplomatic, Consular, and other accounts, appertaining and relating to the Department of State..... $1700 00

John H. Houston, engaged in the settlement of Diplomatic and other accounts..... 1400 00

James D. King, settles Diplomatic and other accounts..... 1150 00

Samuel Baker, settles Diplomatic and other accounts, and is also engaged in recording and copying..... 1000 00

Joseph Thaw, engaged on light house business, corresponding with keepers and superintendents, receiving and examining their accounts, &c. 1400 00

Robert Barry, jun. engaged in the same under Mr. Thaw, also copying and recording contracts and letters..... 1000 00

Henry W Ball, copying and recording the correspondence in relation to light-houses, contracts for building light houses and floating lights, and for supplying the same with oil..... 1150 00

David Easton, } Engaged in the settlement of Post Office accounts. } 1150 00
William Dewees, } 1150 00
Arthur Campbell, } 1000 00

Edward Holland, messenger..... 700 00

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Virgil Maxcy, Solicitor of the Treasury, $3,500 per annum.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the Courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of Court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from Collectors reports of Custom House bonds put in suit, and of informations, &c. directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with Law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the

prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Nicholas Harpur, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts, of suits on Treasury transcripts—transmitting Treasury transcripts of accounts for suit—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office, and in minor correspondence, &c. &c..... 1150 00

Benjamin F. Pleasants, employed in making the docket entries from the returns of the United States Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, and Collectors, of suits brought on custom house bonds and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, for violations of the revenue laws—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office in relation to that class of business, &c. &c..... 1150 00

Basil Waring, employed in attending to the business relating to internal duties and direct taxes, the business relating to lands, &c. set off to the United States in payment of debts, keeping records of deeds and conveyances made for the same by the Solicitor, recording letters relating to those two branches of business, endorsing and filing letters received relating to the same, and in minor correspondence in relation to these branches, &c. &c..... 1150 00

Messenger..... 500 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

John Campbell, Treasurer, $3,000 per annum.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon Warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Chief Clerk..... 1700 00

Henry Jackson, attends to the settlement of the Treasurer's Quarterly Accounts..... 1400 00

G. W. Dashiell, Ditto..... 1100 00

Samuel Forrest, attends to the payment of warrants drawn on the Treasurer,..... 1000 00

Andrew Smith, issues receipts for moneys paid into the Treasury on account of patents, drafts for transfers of money, records public letters, &c..... 800 00

James Moore, messenger..... 700 00

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Thomas L. Smith, Register, $3.000 per annum.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States, he keeps the District Tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and, with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts, adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to prepare Statistical Accounts of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

CLERKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

MICHAEL NOURSE, Chief Clerk. His special duty is to keep the books containing the general accounts of the debt of the United States, and the accounts of individuals, creditors in the books of the Treasury—he prepares all reports and statements that may be required in relation to the public debt, including the annual statements and report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—pays the contingent accounts of the Register's office. His other duties are of a more general character, appertaining to the calls from the Departments and Congress, to correspondence with, and to a superintendence of, the diversified business of the office..... 1700 00

James McClery, superintends the branches of commerce and navigation, of revenue and drawback, and discharges various other duties in relation to these branches,.. ..... 1400 00

John D. Barclay, keeps the principal books of receipts and expenditures, in which are included all the personal accounts in relation to the Treasury and State Departments; all the general heads of appropriations made by Congress, all the warrants issued on, or in favor of, the Treasury—makes out the estimates for Congress on which are founded the acts of appropriations for the support of government and of the Military and Naval Establishments, which he also makes out—makes out and superintends the formation of various statements in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the United States..... 1400 00

James Laurie, keeps the books of the revenue of the United States arising from the duties of impost and tonnage,..... 1400 00

John S. Haw, receives and enters into the Journal the accounts of moneys expended in the civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic departments, and revolutionary claims—makes out, for the First and Fifth Auditors' offices, certificates of moneys advanced to, and of balances due from, individuals, upon which are founded the charges in the settlements of their accounts—and records and delivers warrants drawn in favor of and on the Treasurer of the U. S... ..... 1400 00

William Mackey, keeps the books of the internal revenue and makes out transcripts for suit.. ..... 1150 00

William B. Randolph, registers in abstract form under the several heads of appropriations, all the payments and repayments of both the Military and Naval Establishments—prepares quarterly lists of said payments under their respective heads—prepares the matter of the printed public accounts—together with the tabular views of appropriations, payments, repayments, and balances—superintends the printing of said portion of the public accounts—keeps a balance sheet which is an exhibit in aggregate of the quarterly operations under each and every head of appropriation for the services of said departments, together with the balances unapplied at the close of each quarter—and occasionally assists in preparing answers to calls for miscellaneous information..... 1150 00

Francis Lowndes, keeps the tonnage accounts of the U. S. and corresponds with the several Collectors thereon—prepares the annual statement for Congress of the District Tonnage of the U. S. showing the several descriptions of tonnage belonging to each District at the close of the year..... 1150 00

Lewis Salomon, keeps the records of Marine papers issued in all the ports of the U. S.—enters the copies of registers and enrolments issued, and the originals when surrendered—files the latter, and arranges copies of said registers and enrolments 1000 00

Joseph Mountz, has charge of the fire proof records of the Treasury Department—furnishing information from them, embracing the files of the accounts filed at the Treasury by the first and fifth Auditors and certified by the First Comptroller—keeps registers of them—and has charge of the books of the old government 1000 00

William James, keeps the returns of American and foreign tonnage, and imports of foreign merchandise—prepares the general statements of tonnage entering and departing, which accompany the report on commerce and navigation—assists in preparing the general statement of duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c. for public accounts—and attends to other duties of a general nature connected with the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs..... .... 1000 00

Isaac K. Hanson, keeps the books of Imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of foreign countries; also the footings of the Collectors' abstracts, and makes out the annual statements for Congress, of importations in American and foreign vessels..... ..... 1000 00

Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, prepares for the Register's signature, copies of reports by the first and fifth Auditors on which warrants are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for civil, diplomatic, miscellaneous and revolutionary claims—balances the leger of receipts and expenditures annually, and keeps the appropriation accounts of the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic department..... 1000 00

Edgar Patterson, keeps the impost book—merchandise and tonnage, and duties thereon—all the receipts and expenditures of each collection district—also takes off the drawbacks, by which the net revenue on merchandise and tonnage is ascertained..... 1000 00

Joseph Brewer, keeps the leger for accounts of sales of public lands, the entries of which are made from the quarterly settlements at the Treasury of the accounts of Receivers' of public moneys—keeps the closing accounts of direct tax—copies revenue accounts for suit—and performs various other services of a miscellaneous nature..... 1000 00

John B. Blake, records and registers the warrants upon the requisitions of the Secretary of War and Navy—aids in preparing statements and in copying documents in relation to the receipts and expenditures..... 1000 00

James D. Woodside, Copying Clerk, and prepares statements of a miscellaneous character—records drafts drawn on banks by the Treasurer of the United States and the receipts given by him for patent fees..... 1000 00

French Evans, assists in that branch of business which relates to the tonnage of the U. S.—transmits certificates and lists of crews to the several collectors—and has charge of the Congressional documents..... 1000 00

John Nourse, keeps the books of domestic produce exported in American and foreign vessels, and makes out the annual statements thereof for Congress..... 800 00

P. W. Gallaudet, prepares various statements, and keeps the records in relation to unclaimed dividends, and the Marine Hospital Fund..... 800 00

Alexander McDonald, messenger..... 700 00

James Watson, assistant messenger..... 350 00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Elijah Hayward, Commissioner, 3,000 per annum.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. It is a subordinate branch of the Treasury Department, with which it is closely connected by the accountability of the receivers of public moneys arising from the sale of the national lands.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

JOHN M. MOORE, Chief Clerk, attends to the correspondence on miscellaneous subjects, and to the preparations of statements connected with the subject of the public lands..... 1700 00

Robert Mills, Draughtsman, prepares connected maps of the United States' land districts, from the Surveyor's returns.... 1150 00

Samuel D. King, has in charge the reports of the Commissioners on private land claims—attends to all enquiries con-

nected with those claims, and issues patents therefor—acts as agent for paying salaries, and attends to the settlement of printers' accounts for advertising land sales.....		1150 00
Frederick Keller, issues the patents for the Virginia military lands, and examines warrants preparatory to the issuing of Scrip therefor—and attends to miscellaneous enquiries and correspondence connected with the foregoing subjects.....		1150 00
George Wood, Recorder of letters.....		1000 00
Charles Tyler.....	Accountants. Their duties are to keep the individual accounts of purchasers of Public Lands, and to examine and report on the quarterly accounts of the Receivers of Public Money.....	1400 00
William Simmons....		1150 00
Sterling Gresham....		1150 00
J. R. M. Bryant.....		1150 00
William Otis.....		1150 00
William S. Smith....		1150 00
Sackett Reynolds.....		1150 00
Joseph S. Collins....	Write and record patents.....	1000 00
Walter B. Beall.....		1000 00
Walter H. Jenifer...		1000 00
Samuel Hanson.....		1000 90
William Sinn.....		1000 00
John Wilson, messenger.....		750 00
Roderick Hampton, assistant messenger.....		350 00

* Charles Tyler has also in charge the account of the three per cent. fund payable to the States.

WATCHMEN EMPLOYED AT THE STATE AND TREASURY BUILDINGS.

William H. Prentiss.....	$300 00	*Alexander R. Watson*....	300 00
John N. Lovejoy.....	300 00	*John Kennedy*.....	300 00

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.

The Commissioners of Insolvency are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of the act of March 2, 1831, "for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States." For their powers, duties, and compensation, and the manner prescribed for application for relief by an insolvent debtor, together with the form of proceedings on such application, see the act annexed.

District of Maine.

Joseph Sewall.....April 1st, 1831
John D. McCrate.....do....do..
William Richardson.....do....do..

District of New Hampshire.

Samuel Cushman...March 30, 1831
Daniel P. Drowne.....do....do..
Jotham Lawrence.....do... do..

District of Massachusetts.

Alden Bradford.....March 29, 1831
William Parmentier.....do....do..
Samuel S. Lewis.....do....do..

District of Connecticut.

John Beach.....April 9, 1831

Southern District of New York.

Hector Craig.....March 22, 1831
John W. Mulligan.....do....do..
Charles G. Dewitt.....do....do..

District of New Jersey.

James S. Green.....April 25, 1831

Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

James M. Broom....March 22, 1831
Edward D. Ingraham....do....do..
Henry Shoemaker....April 26, 1831

District of Maryland.
Beale Randall.....March 22, 1831
Alexander Cheves.....do....do..
McClintock Young.....do....do..

District of South Carolina.
Benjamin Elliott.....April 1, 1831
Martin Stroble..... ....do....do..
James Jervey.....do....do..

District of Georgia.
Rich. W. Habersham..April 7, 1831
Richard R. Cuyler.....do....do..

Eastern District of Florida.
Wm. H. Simmons....April 25, 1831

Southern District of Alabama.
George W. Owen.....June 1, 1831

Eastern District of Louisiana.
Henry Lockett.....July 26, 1831
Charles M. Conrad.....Oct. 4, 1831
John A. Duncan.....do....do..

District of Missouri.
Arthur L. Magenis...April 20, 1831

District of Ohio.
John A. Bryan.....April 25, 1831

An act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who was an insolvent debtor on or before the first day of January last, and who is indebted to the United States for any sum of money then due, which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States, may make application in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of obtaining a release or discharge of the said debt; which application shall state, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned and still owns.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transmit to the District Attorney of the United States for the District or Territory within which the said applicant shall reside, a certificate copy of the said application, with such instructions as he may think proper; and it shall be the duty of the said District Attorney to lay the said copy of such application before the Commissioner or Commissioners of insolveney, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and to appear and act before them as counsel in behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to appoint any number of Commissioners of Insolvency he may think proper, not exceeding three in each Judicial District or Territory of the United States, who, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take an oath or affirmation before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or before any Judge of a District Court of the United States, that they will faithfully execute the trust committed to them; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners to proceed publicly to examine the books, papers, and vouchers of each of the said applicants; and they or either of them, shall also be authorized to examine each of the said applicants, or any other person or persons, upon oath or affirmation, touching the said application; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, to make a report, in writing, to the said Secretary, of the result of their examination in each

case, therein particularly stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned, and still owns.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after he shall have received the report of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall proceed to examine the circumstances of each case; and if it shall have been proved to his satisfaction that the said debtor is unable to pay the said debt or debts which he owes to the United States; that he hath done no act fraudulently to deprive the United States of their legal priority; that he has not been guilty of any fraud, nor made any conveyance of his estate, real or personal, in trust for himself, or with an intent to defraud the United States, or whereby to expect any benefit or advantage to himself or family; then and in that case, the said Secretary may compromise with the said debtor, upon such terms and conditions as he may think reasonable and proper, under all the circumstances of the case and may execute a release to him or her for the amount of the said debt or debts which he or she may owe to the United States; which said release shall contain a recital that the foregoing particulars have been satisfactorily proved to the said Secretary: *Provided, however*, That the said release shall be rendered null and void, if it shall at any time be ascertained that the said insolvent debtor hath obtained the same upon false suggestions

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said insolvent debtor, or any other person, shall falsely take an oath or affirmation under this act, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said Commissioners of Insolvency shall receive five dollars per day for each day they shall be actually employed in the performance of their duty under this act; which sum, together with the actual expense incurred for office rent and all other contingencies, provided the same shall not, in the whole, exceed two dollars per day, shall be apportioned among the several applicants by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the time occupied in the investigation of each case; and each of the said applicants, immediately after the investigation of his or her case shall be completed, by the Commissioner or Commissioners, and before the report shall be transmitted to the said Secretary, shall pay his or her respective proportions of the same; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners to transmit with his or their report, in each case, a statement, under oath or affirmation, to the said Secretary, of the time actually occupied in the investigation thereof, and the amount which they shall have received from the said applicant.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation to be paid to the District Attorney of each District and Territory shall be five dollars for each day he shall be actually employed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report annually to Congress the names of the applicants under this act, and the nature and amount of the debt or debts due from each to the United States; and also the names of those who shall have obtained releases, together with the terms of compromise in each case.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for three years and no longer. [*Approved, March 2*, 1831.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The War Department was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of Naval Affairs. On the 30th of April, 1798, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the Military Department; and is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Bureau, and a Bureau of Indian Affairs; and an Engineer Office, a Topographical Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office. All these offices, together with the Head Quarters of the Commanding General, (Major General Macomb) and the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Offices, are located at Washington. To this Department belongs the erection of all fortifications; making all topographical surveys; surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with Indian tribes.

CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

JOHN ROBB, Chief Clerk	2000 00
Gideon Davis, Clerk	1400 00
Charles L. Little, Clerk	1000 00
William Markward, messenger	650 00
Francis Datcher, assistant messenger	400 00

CLERKS IN THE REQUISITION BUREAU.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK, Principal	1600 00
Elias Kane, Clerk	1400 00

From this Bureau all the requisitions of the War Department are made out on the Treasury, and salaries and the contingencies of the Department paid.

CLERKS IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

JAMES L. EDWARDS, Principal	1600 00
Benjamin L. Beall, Clerk	1400 00
William S. Allison, Clerk	1000 00
Anthony G. Glynn, Clerk	1000 00
Daniel Brown, Clerk	900 00

The Pension Bureau of the War Department is a Bureau in which all claims for pensions, properly so called, are settled, except such as arise under the laws respecting persons disabled in the Navy since 1799. To pay such pensions, a fund has been set apart, from prize money, &c. and the business in relation to those claims is under the control of a Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Widows of militia men and volunteers are allowed five years half pay in certain cases.—Such claims are settled at the Treasury Department; as are the claims under the act of May 15, 1828, which makes certain allowances to officers who served to the end of the revolutionary war.

CLERKS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

ELBERT HERRING, Principal	1500 00
Samuel S. Hamilton, Clerk	1500 00
Daniel Kurtz, Clerk	1000 00
Hezekiah Miller, Clerk	1000 00
Samuel J. Potts, Clerk	800 00

To this Bureau all matters touching our Indian relations are referred, and in subordination to the Secretary of War, acted on. The duties are various and multiform, embracing the estimates of the present year for holding of treaties, together with instructions for the application of the one, and the holding of the other. All accounts for expenditures pass through this Bureau, where they are first examined, as to the object and propriety of expenditure, and briefed, whence they pass to the Second Auditor. The supervision and management of the fund for the civilization of Indians; and, in general, the correspondence arising out of our Indian relations passes through this Bureau.

CLERKS IN THE BOUNTY LAND BUREAU.

WILLIAM GORDON, Principal	1400 00
Edward Stephens, Clerk	1000 00

The Bounty Land Bureau of the War Department is a Bureau in which claims for military bounty lands, originating in the revolutionary and late war, are examined, and from which military bounty land warrants issue.

OFFICES OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Major General Alexander Macomb, General-in-Chief.
Lieutenant Samuel Cooper, Aide-de Camp, 4th Artillery.
Lieutenant Abraham Van Buren, Aide-de-Camp, 2d Infantry.

The Army of the United States is placed under the command of the Major General, who is generally styled, *the General in Chief*.

His duties comprise the arrangement of the military force in such manner as to give protection to the maritime frontier and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides on all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is effected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the Adjutant General, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service. He is also assisted by the two Inspectors Generals, who, under his orders, inspect the condition of the several regiments, corps and posts, and inquire minutely into every subject relating to the welfare of the army; and recommend such improvements as may add to the comfort of the officers and men; they also report on the general condition of corps, and the individual character of its members. The General in

Chief has two Aides-de-Camp who assist him in his correspondence and in the recording of it, and who also perform the duties of assistant adjutants general.

There are no clerks attached to the head quarters of the army, the correspondence and duties being of a delicate and confidential nature, in a great degree, it is entrusted only to those who, by previous education and experience, can properly appreciate and understand its object.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General.
Lieutenant William B. Davidson, 3d Artillery.
Brooke Williams, Clerk..... 1150 00
John M. Hepburn, Clerk..... 1000 00
James L. Addison, Clerk..... 800 00

This office is the repository of the records which refer to the *personnel* of the Army, in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered; where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size roll, and enlistments, recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops, and muster rolls of companies, required by the 13th and 19th Articles of War, are received and preserved; where the original proceedings of General Courts Martial are deposited and entered; where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded. [90th and 94th Articles of War.]

The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the registery of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions; with the record of all appointments in the Army, promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from General Head Quarters of the Army, and all regulations and general orders from the War Office, are communicated to the troops by the Adjutant General.

In this office, the annual returns of the Militia of the several States and Territories are deposited for safe keeping, as well as arms, munitions, and accoutrements pertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States. The general returns of the militia of the United States, required for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2d, 1803, are consolidated in this office. Here all appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Lieutenant A. Mordecai, of the Corps of Engineers, Assistant.
Benjamin Fowler, Clerk..... 1150 00
J. C. Wilson, Clerk..... 1000 00
Willis Fawcett, Clerk..... 800 00

The chief of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the seat of Government, and directs and regulates the duties of the Corps of Engineers, and those also of such of the Topographical Engineers as may be at-

tached to the Engineer Department; and also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

The duties of the Engineer Department comprise—reconnoitring and surveying for military purposes and for internal improvements, together with the collection and preservation of topographical and geographical memoirs and drawings, referring to those objects—the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair and inspection of fortifications, and the disbursements of the sums appropriated for the fulfilment of those objects severally, comprising those of the Military Academy. Also, the superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress in relation to internal improvements by roads, canals, the navigation of rivers, and the repairs and improvements connected with the harbours of the United States, or the entrance into the same, which may be authorized by acts of Congress, with the execution of which the War Department may be charged.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

Brevet Lt. Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineers, Superintendent.
Robert Fowler, Clerk.....

This Bureau has charge of all topographical operations and surveys for military purposes, and for purposes of internal improvements, and of all maps, drawings and documents in relation to those duties.

The function of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on, any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department—and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel George Bomford, 1st Artillery, Chief of Ordnance.
Lieutenant William H. Bell, 4th Artillery.
Lieutenant J. A. D'Lagnell, 2d Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Lock, 2d Artillery.

William Riddall, Clerk.....	1150 00
Reuben Burdine, Clerk.....	1000 00
Nathan Rice, Clerk.....	800 00

The senior officer of the Ordnance Department is stationed at the seat of Government, and is charged with the general superintendence of the duties of that department.

The duties of the Ordnance Department consists in providing, inspecting, distributing and preserving all the various articles coming under the denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores; and in supplying the troops, posts and garrisons, according to the established regulations and the exigencies of the service: and also in providing and distributing the arms and military equipments which are authorized by the laws of the United States for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.

The general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores, comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, and shells for the land service, all gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges and pontons,

with all their equipments, and all other apparatus and machines required for the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison, sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repair.—Also, all small arms, side arms and accoutrements for the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and riflemen—all ammunition for cannon and small arms; and all stores of expenditure for the service of the artillery; materials, utensils and stores for laboratories; all intrenching and miner's tools, for the attack or defence of places; armourer's tools for the repair of arms, and artificers tools of every description, required for the construction or repair of gun carriages and artillery equipments. The ordinary articles of camp equipage, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c. are not included.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.
Major Trueman Cross, 7th Infantry, Quartermaster.
Captain Thomas F. Hunt, 5th Infantry, assistant quartermaster.
William A. Gordon, Clerk..... 1150 00

The objects of this department are, to insure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

The Quartermaster General is stationed at the City of Washington, but occasionally visits the several stations of the subordinate officers of his department. He has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the exclusive control of all the quartermasters, and assistant quartermasters; and of all officers and agents acting in, or making disbursements on account of the department; in every thing relating to the administrative branch of their duties, and their accountability. He has a like control of all regimental and company officers, in every thing relating to barracks or quarters, and to the accountability for supplies of the quartermaster's and purchasing departments. One assistant quartermaster is attached to the office of the quartermaster general, who, in addition to his other duties, is charged with the disbursements at Washington, and in the absence of the quartermaster general, has the direction of the office. There is also attached to the office, as many subaltern officers, &c. as the service from time to time requires.

All communications relating to the duties of the department, or to any branch or officer thereof, except from commanding generals of divisions, departments of armies, must be addressed to the quartermaster general.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster general to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maritime and interior, and with the avenues leading to the contigious Indian and foreign territories, with the resources of the country, in military supplies, and the means of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers, with the most eligible points for concentrating troops and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations, with the relative expenses of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions. It is also his duty to designate the routes of communication between different posts and armies—the course of military roads—and the sites for permanent and temporary depots of provisions and military stores.

The officers of the quartermaster's department are requested to collect

information in relation to all these points, and to make themselves acquainted with the state of the roads, the course and description of the rivers, and the most direct routes between the different military posts within their respective departments.

The quartermaster general can assign the officers of his department to such stations as he may think proper, and officers so assigned cannot be removed from their stations, nor be subject to detail, nor be employed upon any other duties than those of their department, except by his order or that of the Secretary of War.

The officers of this department must provide quarters and transportation for the troops, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; and provide for opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army.

They must provide good and sufficient store houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the commissary general and his assistants, or under contracts between individuals and the government, and appoint store-keepers, when necessary, for the the custody of such stores or provisions, or any other property of the government placed there.

They purchase all forage, fuel, straw and stationary, for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to the regulations. They purchase dragoon and artillery horses, and horses, oxen, wagons, carts and boats, for the transportation of the baggage, and for garrison purposes; and provide materials for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals, stables and bridges.

No purchase can be made on public account, in time of peace, by any officer of the quartermaster's department, but of the articles above enumerated, except by special authority from the Secretary of War, communicated through the quartermaster general, or at the risk of the officer ordering the supplies.

Officers of this department will receive from the purchasing and subsistence departments, and from the ordnance depots, all medical and hospital stores, provisions, arms, ammunition and ordnance, and transport the same to the place of destination, and make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary general of purchases, the commissary-general of subsistence, the ordnance officer, or the general commanding the division or department to which they are destined.

As far as practicable, all supplies and services required in the operations of the quartermaster's department, will be procured by contracts, based upon proposals respecting the same, previously advertised for.—When this course is found impracticable, or inconvenient to the public service, those supplies and services will be obtained by open purchase or agreement in the market.

All contracts entered into, will be executed in triplicate, one of which will, in all cases, be transmitted to the quartermaster-general's office.—They will be accompanied by a bond of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his stipulations, under penalty of one half the amount involved, and supported by two sureties, of whose sufficiency satisfactory reference will be required, in the absence of personal knowledge.

Proposals will not be opened until the time shall have elapsed within which they are to be received, and in all cases, the several bidders shall, on application, have the privilege of reference to the proposals after they shall have been acted upon. A copy of all advertisements for proposals will be transmitted to the quartermaster-general's office, with the contracts to which they relate; also, an abstract of the proposals, shewing the names and terms of the several bidders. The proposals themselves will be carefully preserved for future reference.

Officers of the quartermaster's department have the right, without reference to any other authority, to pay for all supplies or services for which they are authorized by these regulations to contract; but advances on contracts being strictly prohibited by law, under all circumstances, payment shall in no case be made for supplies until they have been delivered, nor for services until they have been performed.

Payment for services or supplies shall, as far as practicable, be made within the quarter during which the service shall have been rendered, or the supplies furnished. When this shall not be practicable, either from the want of funds, or any other cause, the fact must be reported to the quartermastergeneral at the close of the quarter; and all property received, whether paid for or not, must appear on the property returns of the quarter in which it shall have been received.

Due bills shall not, in any case, be given by officers of the quartermaster's department; nor shall receipts be taken from any claimant, whether for supplies or services, unless the amount specified be actually paid.

No officer or other person employed in the quartermaster's department shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, either for himself or others, in any contract with any department of the government; nor in the purchase of any claim on the government, whether of a soldier or a citizen, nor in the purchase or sale of any article of military supply, except on public account.

All officers and agents of the quartermaster's department, will keep and render their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms prescribed by the regulations; and each officer and agent of the department, shall forward his accounts to the office of the quartermaster general, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the quartermaster-general to examine and transmit them, with his remarks, to the proper accounting officer of the treasury department.

Any officer or agent of the quartermaster's department, who shall fail to forward, at the time prescribed, any report, estimate, return, or statement, which he is required by the regulations to make, shall be removed, and his neglect be the subject of military investigation; unless he explain the cause of such failure, to the satisfaction of the quartermaster general.

The quartermaster general may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, cause a thorough inspection to be made of the books and accounts of the quartermasters, and of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department. This inspection shall embrace property as well as money; and extend to contracts—to prices paid for articles purchased—prices paid for transportation—and, generally, to every article of supply, and to all efforts connected with the department.

The books and accounts of the quartermaster general, will be subject to a similar inspection.

Whenever private buildings shall be occupied as quarters, or lands for encampments, by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation shall be paid to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the department, post, or detachment. When the rate of compensation cannot be satisfactorily agreed upon, disinterested persons shall be appointed by the quartermaster and proprietor, to appraise and determine the rent.

Every officer of the quartermaster's department must, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the United States, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty. The quartermaster general, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, quartermasters twenty thousand, assistant quartermasters ten thousand, and store keepers, five thousand dollars. The sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by the district attorney, or United States' judge, of the State or Territory in which they reside, or of which they are citizens.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases	3000 00
Timothy Banger, Chief Clerk	1550 00
William C. Irvine, Clerk	1000 00
James Irvine, Clerk	950 00
Samuel Wilmar, messenger	700 00
William Banger, military store keeper	900 00

The Commissary general of this department purchases on the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, and all other articles required for the public service for the Army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical departments.

All articles provided by the commissary general of purchases, and in a state fit for immediate issue to the troops must be deposited in the military store near the Schuylkill, and held subject to the orders of the War Department.

The purchasing department is subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War. *The office of the Commissary General of this department is in Philadelphia.*

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Nathan Towson, Pay Master General	2500 00
T. P. Andrews, Pay Master	
Nathaniel Frye, jun. Chief Clerk	1700 00
William Rich, Clerk	1100 00
William D. Beall, Clerk	1100 00
Jacob Brodbeck, messenger	700 00

The Paymaster General is stationed at the seat of government: he is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, in all its details. The subordinate officers, being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster general, except that they are liable to

arrest by the senior officer of the department or command to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops.

It being provided by law that "the troops be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable," regular payments become due on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December, in each year. Payments are made on those days or as soon after as the situation of the troops and other unavoidable circumstances will permit, and in the same rotation; in order that the payments at all posts may be at regular periods.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence
Major James H. Hook, Commissary.
Captain Thomas Hunt, 6th Infantry.

Charles G. Wilcox, Clerk	1350 00
Wm. C. Easton, Clerk	1300 00
Richard Gott, Clerk	800 00
George Forsyth, Clerk	800 00

The present mode of supplying the army with subsistence was established by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of an act of Congress passed April 14th, 1818, entitled "An act regulating the Staff of the Army of the United States;" and by the 8th section "of an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed 2d March, 1821. By the former, it was to continue for five years; and it was renewed for five more by "an act to continue the present mode of supplying the army," passed 23d January, 1823; and again for five years, by act of same title passed 2d March, 1829.

The first named act provides for a Commissary General of Subsistence, whose duties are to make estimates of expenditure for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement; locate his assistants at their several stations; and, in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications. This act provides, also, for as many assistant commissaries as might be required, to be taken from the subalterns of the line. The 8th section of the act of 2d March, 1821, limits these assistants to fifty, and subjects them to the performance of duty in the quartermaster's department. By the act of 2d March, 1829, "the better to enable the Commissary General of Subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts," two Commissaries are provided for. In addition to his duties proper, those of the removal and subsistence of the Choctaw Indians, under the "act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their further removal west of the Mississippi," approved 28th May, 1830; and the furnishing of transportation and subsistence to those Cherokees within the chartered limits of Georgia, who may embrace the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokees west of the Missi-sippi, made on the 6th May, 1828, have been confided to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General..... 2500 00
John A. Brereton, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
Richmond Johnson, Clerk..... 1150 00

The Surgeon General is stationed at the City of Washington; he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the medical department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives such reports and returns from them, as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

He receives from the medical directors of armies, districts, and departments, confidential reports relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries—the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons—the state of their books and accounts—the medical topography of the several posts and stations—the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

He receives from every surgeon, and assistant, performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the kinds of medicines and stores required, together with a copy of the entries made, for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, in the form and manner prescribed, and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year, and transmits them, with his instructions, to the officers of the apothecary's department.

He receives from the officers of the apothecary's department, duplicates of all invoices and supplies, put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and assistant surgeons, and also a return of the several articles purchased, received, and issued by them.

It is his duty to examine the returns and accounts of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints, if so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified, to the office of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, (*2nd auditor*) for final settlement.

It is his further duty to make to the Secretary of War such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge, with such remarks relative to the improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c. of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Army surgeons have precedence in their several grades, according to dates of commissions. They may, when necessary, be employed as Judge Advocates, but are not to be detailed as members of either general, regimental, or garrison courts martial. They are not permitted to be engaged in private practice.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Navy, was created by act of the 30th of April, 1798. He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Naval Establishment generally. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by act of 7th February, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. The Secretary of the Navy is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BOYLE, Chief Clerk	$2000 00
Christopher Andrews, Corresponding Clerk, and agent for paying the salaries of the office, and contingent expenses of the department	1600 00
R. H. Bradford, Corresponding Clerk	1400 00
William Hardeman, Corresponding and Recording Clerk	1400 00
Thomas Miller, Recording and Copying Clerk	1000 00
John D. Simms, Register of Correspondence	1000 00
Thomas L. Ragsdale, Warrant Clerk	800 00
Lauriston B. Hardin, Register	1000 00
Nathan Eaton, messenger	700 00
Lindsay Muse, assistant messenger	350 00

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.

This Board was established by act of 7th February, 1815. It consists of three officers of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. The Board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and, under his superintendence, discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Navy Board	3500 00
CHARLES STEWART, Commissioner	3500 00
DANIEL T. PATTERSON, Commissioner	3500 00
Charles W. Goldsborough, Secretary	2000 00

CLERKS IN THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

WILLIAM G RIDGELY, Chief Clerk	1600 00
John Green, Clerk	1150 00
Joseph P McCorkle, Clerk	1000 00
James Hutton, Clerk	1000 00
Robert A. Slye, Clerk	1000 00

B. S. Randolph, Clerk	1000 00
C Schwartz, Draughtsman	1000 00
Richard Elliott, messenger	700 00
Southey Parker, Superintendent of the Navy Building	250 00

WATCHMEN EMPLOYED IN THE WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS.

John Fitzgerald	300	War Office.
Reuben Gilder	300	
Robert Smith	300	Navy.
Thomas Bingey	300	

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, Postmaster General, $6,000 per annum.

This Department is under the superintendence of a Postmaster General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to the institution. The revenue arising from the General Post Office has, for the most part, been expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the accommodation of the mail for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. has, in a most extraordinary degree, been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the most remote territorial settlements.

Organisation of the Post Office Department; and the duties assigned to the Officers and Clerks, by the Postmaster General.

FIRST DIVISION.

The Senior Assistant Postmaster General is at the head of the first division, and is charged with the duties appertaining to the finances of the Department; with the general supervision, under the direction of the Postmaster General, of the duties performed in the offices of this division, and particularly with the cash disbursements; with the comptrolling of all incidental accounts when audited by the Chief Clerk; and with examining and reporting to the Postmaster General, when deficient, the deposites of the weekly, monthly, and quarterly proceeds of depositing post offices.

Book-keepers.

The principal book-keeper is charged with the books of the North and East sections, to wit: five legers, containing 3,000 postmasters' accounts, the contractors' accounts of this section, as well as the general accounts of the department; a journal, containing the transportation credits to the contractors, and abstract of the day-book of this section, which contains the ordinary entries, by the book-keepers, solicitor, and principal pay clerk.

The second book-keeper is charged with the books of the South and West section, to wit: four ledgers, containing near 3,000 postmasters' accounts, and the contractors' accounts of this section; a journal and a day book, all containing and kept as in the preceding section.

The third book-keeper is charged with the books of the Middle section, to wit: four ledgers, containing 2,500 postmasters' accounts, all contractors' accounts of this section, a journal and a day book, containing and kept as above.

The book-keepers also keep a leger (N) of balances due from late postmasters and contractors, and have charge of the cash-book, kept by the assistant's bank clerk.

Solicitor's Office.

To the solicitor is assigned the final settlement of all accounts; the collection of all balances due; the commencement of suits; and the correspondence with the United States' District Attorneys and others, in relation thereto. Also, the statements of present postmasters' accounts, and the correspondence on questions of difference concerning their past accounts.

Pay Office.

It is the duty of the principal pay clerk to examine the accounts of all contractors for the transportation of the mail; ascertain the annual and quarterly payments to be made on their contracts; issue the drafts in their favor on the postmasters belonging to their routes; to keep the pay books of the pay due, of the sums drawn from the post offices, and of the drafts and checks transmitted; and to furnish certificates to the assistant of the sums for which checks are required to meet all payments for transportation. He is also agent for the payment of salaries of the officers, clerks, and others, of the Department proper; and keeps the accounts separately from the accounts of the Department.

The pay clerks are employed in filling up all drafts on postmasters, upwards of 20,000 in number per annum; and with receipts to accompany the checks for money, transmitting them to the contractors.

Examiner's Office.

The Chief Examiner is charged with the opening, crediting and examining, of all postmaster's accounts; receiving and depositing in bank such remittances as are specially authorized, returning what is not receivable; with notifying and reporting delinquents; with notifying to postmasters the errors in their accounts and explaining all questions relating to them.

Register's Office.

It is the duty of the chief register to prepare all the accounts of the Department for the treasury, with their proper vouchers, and with a general account current of the quarterly transactions of the Department; to correspond for deficient vouchers; to superintend the copying and adjusting of the accounts, for the treasury.

There are three registers, whose duty it is to register the accounts current of all postmasters, designating the different items of charge in each particular account; to re-examine and note the errors which have escaped the observation of the examiners.

SECOND DIVISION.

This division is under the direction of the Assistant Postmaster General, to whom is assigned under the Postmaster General, the charge of the duties appertaining to the establishment and regulation of post offices; the appointment, supervision, and instruction of postmasters; and the security of remittances by mail; requiring a supervision of the offices of this division, more especially of the office of appointments and instructions; the direction of its duties and correspondence; the examination of mail routes, in order to determine the location of new offices; the reporting of applications and complaints, for the decision of the Postmaster General.

Office of Appointments and Instructions.

In this office there are four corresponding clerks, whose duties consist in the examination and endorsement of memorials, letters, and reports; obtaining and noting information from the book-keepers and the office of mail contracts; filing papers in appropriate parcels and cases; notifying charges against postmasters, and complaints of the location of offices; writing references of cases; and for statements of distances, routes, and other topographical information; and otherwise assisting in the correspondence of this office. They also prepare abstracts of cases; and register and attest commissions.

One clerk, whose duty is to prepare the letters of appointment, of discontinuance, and bonds, with the oaths, to enter the changes, discontinuances and appointments in the bond book with the penalties of the bonds; to inspect all bonds after execution, and return them for correction when required; and to fill up all commissions.

One clerk who writes notices of appointment, change, and discontinuance; records them, and the statements of distances in the appointment book, and posts therefrom into the register of postmasters; enters all changes in post offices in the alphabetical book of changes, and in the state book of changes; and furnishes the office of mail contracts with a statement of all newly established offices requiring a change of route, offices on private routes, and offices discontinued.

One letter book clerk, who records and despatches the letters from this office. Also a clerk to put up and transmit locks, keys, blanks, and stamps,

Dead Letter Office.

This office is under the charge of a superintendent, whose duty it is to examine dead letters containing articles of value; to enter, number, and transmit each with contents to the writer or owner, in a letter to the postmaster nearest his residence, with receipts to be executed; and if a dead letter is returned, to note it, &c. In cases of enclosures that are not money, he numbers the letters and contents, enters, endorses, and files them, if law papers, in the order of states, if others, alphabetically. It is his duty, also, to make searches, to answer applications for enclosures, to correspond with postmasters on the subject of dead letters sent to them for delivery, and to report special failures; also to complete the unfinished business of filing and arranging the old papers. The moneys remaining on hand are periodically deposited in bank, subject to the future claims of the owners thereof.

The watchmen and two others are employed to take the returns from the chief examiner's room to the dead letter office; separate the dead letters from the other papers, and return the latter to the chief examin-

er; they open the dead letters and deliver all having enclosures to the superintendent: those that have no enclosures are, without being read, burnt, and also those containing articles of no value.

Office of Mail Depredations.

To this office is assigned the business of attending to all cases of mail losses and depredations; of tracing lost letters, and, if possible, recovering them; and of communicating the directions of the Postmaster General in cases of mail robberies. Connected with this duty is that of corresponding with the agents of the Department, general and special; reporting to the Postmaster General cases requiring the appointment of the latter; making out their instructions; receiving their reports, reporting charges and information respecting postmasters and assistants to the Assistant Postmaster General.

THIRD DIVISION.

The *Chief Clerk* is charged with the performance of the duties of this division; and the clerks assigned to the "office of mail contracts" are governed by his direction, as its *Superintendent.*

Office of Mail Contracts.

The business to be done in this branch—to be prepared and submitted, in all cases, to the Postmaster General, for his examination and decision,—is as follows, viz: regulating and adjusting mail routes, and their connexions; the times of arrival and departure of mails; the frequency of their trips; and conduct of contractors and carriers; arranging, preparing, and advertising mail routes; recording and comparing, at the appointed times, proposals for contracts, with the testimonials of the persons proposing; completing the contracts; procuring and supplying mail portmanteaux, bags, and locks; arranging distributing post offices, and the distribution to be made at each; keeping a route book of all the mail-routes, post-offices thereon, and their relative positions and distances, and conducting the correspondence in relation to the above duties. There are four corresponding clerks in this office, whose duties consist in the examination of petitions, letters, and reports, endorsing on the back of each, for the inspection and decision of the Postmaster General, their respective contents; filing papers in their proper cases; examining the claims of contractors for special and additional services; noting the alterations on contracts; requiring contractors to supply newly established offices, and notifying changes in routes; furnishing, at stated periods, the "superintendent," for the examination of the Postmaster General, with memoranda showing the amount of additional allowances, stating to whom and on what contracts such allowances have been made.

One contract clerk, whose duty is to file all proposals, and, at the proper times, prepare them for the treasury; to fill contracts and bonds, for execution; to send notices of acceptances of contracts; to file all contracts, and cause them to be bound in books, and to have them in general charge; to prepare duplicates for the treasury, and statements of them for Congress.

One route book clerk, who keeps the book with the names and locations of all the offices on each route, and their distances from each other, and arranges them in proper order, and enters all changes of routes, of locations of offices, the new offices, and discontinuance of offices, in the book.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FIRST DIVISION.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, Senior Assistant Postmaster General, 2500 00

BOOK-KEEPER'S OFFICE.

Thomas B. Dyer, Principal Book-keeper... 1400 00
Richard Dement, Second Book-keeper... 1200 00
John F. Boone, Third Book-keeper... 900 00

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Joseph W. Hand, Solicitor... 1400 00
John G. Whitwell, Assistant... 900 00
Richard Emmons..... } State accounts of late Postmas- } 800 00
Wm. P. Denney..... } ters. } 800 00

PAY OFFICE.

John Suter, Principal Pay Clerk... 1400 00
William Deming, for the N. and E. Section... 1000 00
Francis S. Blackford, for the Middle Section... 900 00
James Coolidge, for the S. and W. Section... 800 00
John Marron, states accounts of Contractors, &c... 800 00

EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

William G. Eliot, Chief Examiner... 1200 00
Josiah F. Caldwell, examiner of balances of letters on hand... 1000 00
Joseph Haskell... } Examiners. } 1000 00
David Koones... } } 1000 00
Presley Simpson... } } 1000 00
William French... } } 800 00
John G. Johnson... } } 800 00
John H. Waggaman... } } 800 00
James H. Doughty... } } 800 00
Arthur Scott... } } 800 00
W. J. Bronaugh... } } 800 00
E. L. Childs, keeps the error-book... 800 00
L. J. Middleton, assists the chief... 800 00

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

David Saunders, Chief Register... 1200 00
John McLeod, Register S. and W. Section... 1200 00
Thomas Arbuckle, Register Middle Section... 1000 00
William C. Ellison, Register N. and E. Section... 1000 00
Samuel Fitzhugh, makes abstracts of the Registers' books, and numbers and files the quarterly accounts of all Postmasters... 1000 00
William C. Lipscomb, collects, compares, numbers, and files Contractors' receipts, and other vouchers; arranges abstracts, and prepares calls for deficient vouchers... 1000 00
A. H. Fitzhugh, assistant in copying Registers' books... 600 00

ATTACHED TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

Nicholas Tastet, keeps the Senior Assistant's Bank Leger, the Cash Book of the Department, and the Book of Depositing Post Offices; examines and files cancelled checks, and makes

monthly and quarterly exhibits of the cash received, disbursed, and in deposite..... 1100 00

Grafton D. Hanson, records the letters of this Division and of the Postmaster General..... 1000 00

Robert Mayo, Register of letters—endorses, registers, numbers and files the letters received in this division..... 1000 00

SECOND DIVISION.

SELAH R. HOBBIE, Assistant Postmaster General..... 2500 00

OFFICE OF APPOINTMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Andrew McD. Jackson.....	Corresponding Clerks.	1200 00
Francis Payton.....		1000 00
Charles S. Williams.....		800 00
Estwick Evans.....		800 00

Joseph Sherrill, Recording Clerk..... 900 00

R. A Lacey, Bond Clerk..... 800 00

Levy McL. Blair, Letter-book Clerk..... 600 00

Joseph Borrows, puts up all packets of blanks for Postmasters, keys, locks, stamps, &c.—and seals all commissions..... 400 00

Charles H. W. Wharton, Miscellaneous..... 800 00

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Michael T Simpson, Superintendent..... 1200 00

Matthias Ross, assistant..... 1000 00

Charles Bell, opens dead letters, &c..... 400 00

John Davis, opens dead letters, &c..... 400 00

Remigius Burch, opens dead letters, &c..... 400 00

OFFICE OF MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

George Breathitt, is charged with all the duties of this office.. 1000 00

THIRD DIVISION.

OBADIAH B. BROWN, Chief Clerk, and Superintendent of the Office of Mail Contracts..... 1700 00

OFFICE OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

Arthur Nelson.....	Corresponding Clerks.	1200 00
J. T. Temple.....		1000 00
W. H. Dundas.....		800 00
Cornelius T. Hinckley...		800 00

Thomas B. Addison, Contract Clerk..... 1000 00

Walter D. Addison.....	Letter-book Clerks.	1000 00
A. W. Goodrich.....		800 00

John Taylor, Fine Clerk..... 800 00

John J Lehmanowsky, Route-Book Clerk..... 800 00

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

Edmund F. Brown, registers all checks for moneys and certificates of deposites—keeps the Chief Clerk's Bank Account Book, and a registry of all moneyed transactions..... 900 00

Charles R ll, watchman..... 204 00

R. Burch, watchman..... 204 00

Joseph Borrows, messenger	700 00
Nathaniel Herbert, assistant messenger	350 00
William Jackson, assistant messenger	350 00

POSTAGE.

Rates of Postage, as established by act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March 1827.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper	*Miles*	*Cents*
Any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80, do	150	12½
Over 150, do	400	18¾
Over 400,		25

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing one ounce, are charged with quadruple postage and at the same rate should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspaper postage —For each newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published; or if carried out of the State, but carried not over 100 miles, 1 *cent.*

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, 1½ *cents.*

Magazines and Pamphlets, If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ *cents* per sheet.

Ditto do over 100 miles, 2½ do

If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, 4 do

Ditto do over 100 miles, 6 do

Small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet* and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as

such by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistants Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of General Land Office; Commissioners of Navy Board; Commissary General, Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General, Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate; and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

Violation of Franking Privilege.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars—and it is made the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for lottery offices, or under any colour of purchase or otherwise vend lottery tickets; nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank any lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision of the law, the persons offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

THE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of the Senate and House of Representatives; the former composed of forty eight in number, the latter of two hundred and sixteen, of whom three are delegates.

There are two Senators from each State. They were originally divided into three classes, and one third of them are re-chosen every second year for the term of six years. They are chosen by the *Legislatures* of the States. When a new State is admitted into the Union, the Secretary of the Senate puts into the ballot-box two numbers, upon paper of equal size, one of which is drawn out by each of the two Senators from the new State; the Senate having determined, by a previous order, to which class each Senator so drawing the one or the other number shall belong.

The Senate have upon all nominations by the President of the United States, a voice of advice and consent, or otherwise; in which case it sits with closed doors. The journal of its proceedings is then secret. They have also a vote in the ratification of treaties; in which case it is indispensable that two thirds of them should consent. The Senate is also a court for the trial of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon impeachments by the House of Representatives.

No person can be a Senator who has not attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States is, by the constitution, the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. The Vice President of the United States, when he acts as President of the Senate, receives no addition to his pay as Vice President, which is $5,000 per annum. In his absence a President *pro tempore* is chosen, who during the period of his services, receives $16 per diem for every day he attends.

The Senate is the only perpetual body in the federal government. The perpetuity, however, belongs to it only in its character of *Senate;* the individual members, being renewed, as stated, by successive thirds, biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the *People* of the several States; and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which are determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States must be made every ten years. The first enumeration was made in 1790, the fifth in 1830.

No person can be a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, it is

made the duty of the executive authority thereof, to issue writs of election, to fill such vacancies.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is chosen by a majority of the members of the House, for the term of the Congress to which he belongs as a member of the House. His privileges are the same as those of any other member; and his compensation is $16 per diem.

Each Senator and Representative receives, for his services, $8 per diem, during the period of his attendance in the Senate or House; and in case of sickness, this compensation is continued. The same allowance is made to each, for every 20 miles of the usual road in going to and returning from the Seat of Government.

The Congress must assemble, at least, once in every year, on the first Monday in December, if not otherwise provided by law. The President of the United States may convene them at any time upon giving forty days notice. Neither House can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. In case of disagreement about the time, the President of the United States may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper. The Senate and House each form their own rules, and are, respectively, judges of their own election.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, is prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Both Senators and Representatives are, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they cannot be questioned in any other place. Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House; and the House, solely, has the power of impeachment.

No Member of Congress can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, can be a member of either House during his continuance in office; nor can he be concerned either directly or indirectly, in whole, or in part, in any contract, &c. with the United States.

The President and Secretary of the Senate, and Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, have the privilege of franking letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, during the year; and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, may frank letters and packets, of not more than two ounces in weight, and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

The officers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are elected at the first session of each Congress. The Librarian is appointed by the President, but before he can enter upon the duties of his office, he is required to give a bond, which must be approved by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The term of his service is not limited by law.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Session, Twenty-Second Congress.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

SENATORS, WITH THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF SERVICE OF EACH.

From Maine.	*North Carolina.*
John Holmes.....1833	Bedford Brown.....1835
Peleg Sprague.....1835	*William D. Mangum.....1837
New Hampshire.	*South Carolina.*
Samuel Bell.....1835	Robert Y. Hayne.....1835
*Isaac Hill.....1837	*Stephen D. Miller.....1837
Massachusetts.	*Georgia.*
Daniel Webster.....1833	George M. Troup.....1835
Nathaniel Silsbee.....1835	John Forsyth.....1837
Rhode Island.	*Kentucky.*
Asher Robbins.....1833	George M. Bibb.....1835
Nehemiah R. Knight.....1835	*Henry Clay.....1837
Connecticut.	*Tennessee.*
Samuel A. Foot.....1833	Felix Grundy.....1833
*Gideon Tomlinson.....1837	Hugh L. White.....1835
Vermont.	*Ohio.*
Horatio Seymour.....1833	Benjamin Ruggles.....1833
*Samuel Prentiss.....1837	*Thomas Ewing.....1837
New York.	*Louisiana.*
Charles E. Dudley.....1833	*George A. Waggaman‡.....1835
*William L. Marcy.....1837	Josiah S. Johnston.....1837
New Jersey.	*Indiana.*
Mahlon Dickerson.....1833	*John Tipton§.....1833
Theodore Frelinghuysen.....1835	William Hendricks.....1837
Pennsylvania.	*Mississippi.*
*George M Dallas†.....1833	Powhatan Ellis.....1833
*William Wilkins.....1837	George Poindexter.....1835
Delaware.	*Illinois.*
Arnold Naudain.....1833	*John M. Robinson‖.....1835
John M. Clayton.....1835	Elias K. Kane.....1837
Maryland.	*Alabama.*
Samuel Smith.....1833	William R. King.....1835
Ezekiel F. Chambers.....1837	*Gabriel Moore.....1837
Virginia.	*Missouri.*
John Tyler.....1833	Thomas H. Benton.....1833
Littleton W. Tazewell.....1835	*Alexander Buckner.....1837

* Not members of the 21st Congress.
†In place of Isaac D. Barnard, resigned.
‡In place of Edward Livingston, Resigned.
§In place of James Noble, deceased. Robert Hanna was appointed by the Governor, in the recess of the State Legislature, to fill the vacancy temporarily. He was superseded by the appointment of Gen. Tipton, who took his seat January 3, 1832, to which time it was filled by Mr. Hanna.
‖In place of David Baker, who had been temporarily appointed by the Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John M'Lean.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of the House of Representatives, for the First Session of the Twenty Second Congress; showing the Congressional Districts in each State, and the Counties represented by each Member.

Note.—The Post Office of each Representative, follows immediately after his name; the county in which he resides is in *Italic*.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Speaker.

Maine.

John Anderson, Portland, *Cumberland.*
James Bates, Norridgewock, *Somerset*, Penobscot.
George Evans, Gardiner, *Kennebec.*
Rufus M'Intire, Parsonfield, *York.*
Cornelius Holland, Canton, *Oxford.*
Edward Kavanagh, Damariscotta Mills, *Lincoln.*
Leonard Jarvis, Ellsworth, *Hancock*, Washington, and part of Waldo.

New Hampshire.

John Brodhead, New Market, *Rockingham.*
T. Chandler, Picataquoagville, *Hillsborough.*
Joseph Hammons, Farmington, *Strafford.*
Joseph M. Harper, Canterbury, *Merrimack.*
Henry Hubbard, Charlestown, *Sullivan.*
John W. Weeks, Lancaster, *Coos.*

Elected by General Ticket.

Massachusetts.

Henry A. S. Dearborn, Brookline, *Norfolk*, and part of Middlesex.
Isaac C. Bates, Northampton, *Hampshire.*
Rufus Choate, Salem, *Essex*, Suffolk.
John Q. Adams, Quincy, *Norfolk*, Plymouth, and part of Norfolk.
John Davis, Worcester, *Worcester.*
George N. Briggs, Lanesburgh, *Berkshire.*
Edward Everett, Charlestown, *Middlesex.*
George Grennell, Jr. Greenfield, *Franklin.*
Nathan Appleton, Boston, *Suffolk.*

Bristol.

Joseph C. Kendall, Leominister, *Worcester.*
John Reed, Yarmouth Port, *Barnstable.*

Essex.

Rhode Island.

Tristam Burges, Providence, *Providence.*
Dutee J. Pearce, Newport, *Newport.*

Connecticut.

Noyes Barber, Groton, *New London.*
William W. Ellsworth, Hartford, *Hartford.*
Jabez W. Huntington, Litchfield, *Litchfield.*
Ralph I. Ingersoll, New Haven, *New Haven.*
William L. Storrs, Middletown, *Middlesex.*
Ebenezer Young, Killingly Centre, *Windham.*

Elected by General Ticket.

Vermont.

William Cahoon, Lyndon, *Caledonia.*
Horace Everett, Windsor, *Windsor.*
Jonathan Hunt, Brattleborough, *Windham.*
William Slade, Middlebury, *Addison*, Rutland. *Franklin.*

New York.

1 James Lent, Newton. *Queens*, Suffolk.
2 John C. Bergen, Brooklyn, *Kings*, Richmond, Rockland.
3 Churchill C. Cambreleng, Gulian C. Verplanck, Campbell P White. } New York, *New York.*
4 Aaron Ward, Mount Pleasant, *Westchester*, Putnam.
5 Edmund H. Pendleton, Hyde Park, *Dutchess.*
6 Samuel W Wilkins, Goshen, *Orange.*
7 John C. Brodhead, Modena, *Ulster*, Sullivan.
8 John King, New-Lebanon, *Columbia.*
9 Job Pierson, Schaghticoke, *Rensselaer.*
10 Gerrit Y. Lansing, Albany, *Albany.*
11 Erastus Root, Delhi, *Delaware*, Green.
12 Joseph Bouck, Middleburg, *Schoharie*, Schenectady.
13 William C Angel, Burlington, *Otsego.*
14 Samuel Beardsley, Utica, *Oneida.*
15 Michael Hoffman, Herkimer, *Herkimer.*
16 Nathan Soule, Fort Plaine, *Montgomery*, Hamilton.
17 John W. Taylor, Ballstown Springs, *Saratoga.*
18 Nathaniel Pitcher, Sandy Hill, *Washington.*
19 William Hogan, Hogansburg, *Franklin*, Clinton, Essex, Warren
20 Charles Dayan, Lowville, *Lewis*, D Wardwell, Mannsville, *Jefferson*, } Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Lewis.
21 John A. Collier, Binghampton, *Broome*, Chenango.
22 Edward C. Reed, Homer, *Courtland*, Madison.
23 Freeborn G. Jewett, Skaneateles, *Onondaga.*
24 Ulysses F. Doubleday, Auburn, *Cayuga.*
25 Gamaliel H. Barstow, Nichols, *Tioga*, Tompkins.
26 William Babcock, Pennyan, *Yates*, John Dickson, West Bloomfield, *Ontario* } Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, Yates.
27 Frederick Whittlesey, Rochester, *Monroe*, Livingston.
28 Grattan H. Wheeler, Wheeler, *Steuben*, Alleghany, Cattaraugus.
29 Phineas L. Tracy, Batavia, *Gennessee*, Orleans.
30 Bates Cooke, Lewiston, *Niagara*, Erie, Chautauque.

New Jersey.

Isaac Southard, Somerville, *Somerset.*
Lewis Condict, Morristown, *Morris.*
Richard M. Cooper, Camden, *Gloucester.*
Thomas H. Hughes, Cold Spring, *Cape May.*
Silas Condit, Newark, *Essex.*
James F. Randolph, New Brunswick, *Middlesex.*
} Elected by General Ticket.

Pennsylvania

1. Joel B. Sutherland, Philadelphia, District of Southwark, township of Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingsessing, and Cedar and New Market, Wards of the city of Philadelphia.
2. Henry Horn, the remaining wards of the city of Philadelphia.
3. John G. Watmough, the remaining part of the county of Philadelphia.
4. William Heister, New Holland, *Lancaster*, Joshua Evans, Paoli, *Chester*, David Potts, Jr. Pottstown, *Chester*. — Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware.
5. Joel K. Mann, Jenkintown, *Montgomery*.
6. John C. Bucher, Harrisburg, *Dauphin*, Lebanon.
7. Henry King, Allentown, *Lehigh*, Henry A. Muhlenburgh, Reading, *Berks*, — Lehigh, Berks, and Schuylkill
8. Peter Ihrie, Easton, *Northampton*, Samuel A. Smith, Doylestown, *Bucks*, — Northampton, Bucks, Pike, and Wayne.
9. James Ford, Lawrenceville, *Tioga*, Philander Stevens, Montrose, *Susquehannah*, Lewis Dewart, Sunbury, *Northumberland*, — Tioga, Susquehannah, Luzerne, Lycoming, Bradford, Northumberland, Union, Porter, McKean, Columbia.
10. Adam King, York, *York*.
11. T. H. Crawford, Chambersb'h, *Franklin*, Robert McCoy, Carlisle, *Cumberland*, — Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, and Perry.
12. R. Allison, Huntingdon, *Huntingdon*, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield.
13. G. Burd, Bedford, *Bedford*, Somerset, Cambria.
14. Andrew Stewart, Uniontown, *Fayette*, Greene.
15. Thomas M. T. M'Kennon, Washington, *Washington*.
16. Harmar Denny, Pittsburg, *Alleghany*, John Gilmore, Butler, *Butler*, — Alleghany, Butler, Armstrong, Beaver.
17. Richard Coulter, Greensburgh, *Westmoreland*, Indiana, Jefferson.
18. John Banks, Mercer, *Mercer*, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Erie.

Delaware.

John J. Milligan, Wilmington, *New Castle*.

Maryland.

John S. Spence, Berlin, *Worcester*, Dorchester, Somerset.
John Leeds Kerr, Easton, *Talbot*, Caroline, Queen Anne.
Benedict J. Semmes, Piscataway, *Prince George*, Anne Arundel, Annapolis City.
George E. Mitchell, Elkton, *Cecil*, Kent, Hartford.
Benjamin C Howard, Baltimore, J. H. T. Worthington, Golden P. O. — *Baltimore city and county.*
Francis Thomas, Frederick, *Frederick* west of the Monocacy, Alleghany, Washington.
George C. Washington, Rockville, *Montgomery*, and Frederick east of the Monocacy.
Daniel Jenifer, Allen's Fresh, *St. Mary's*, Charles, Calvert.

Virginia.

Thomas Newton, Norfolk, *Norfolk*, Norfolk borough, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Elisabeth City.

Richard Coke, Jr. Williamsburg, *James City*, Warwick, Gloucester, Matthews, Northampton, Accomack, York.
John J. Roane, Rumford Academy, *King William*, Middlesex, Essex, King and Queen, Caroline.
Joseph W. Chinn, Nuttsville, *Lancaster*, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, Stafford.
Charles F. Mercer, Leesburg, *Loudoun*, Fairfax, Prince William.
Robert Allen, Mount Jackson, *Shenandoah*, Frederick, Page.
William Armstrong, Romney, *Hampshire*, Jefferson, Berkly, Morgan, Hardy.
John S. Barbour, Culpeper C. H. *Culpeper*, Fauquier.
John M. Patton, Fredericksburg, *Spottsylvania*, Louisa, Orange.
Andrew Stevenson, (*Speaker,*) *Richmond City*, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, Henrico.
William S. Archer, Elkhill, *Amelia*, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Nottoway, and town of Petersburgh.
Mark Alexander, Lombardy Grove, *Mecklenburg*, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Brunswick,
Thomas Davenport, Meadsville, *Halifax*, Pittsylvania, Campbell.
Thomas T. Bouldin, Charlotte C. H. *Charlotte*, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham.
William F. Gordon, Lindsey's Store, *Albemarle*, Amherst, Nelson, Fluvanna, Goochland.
William McCoy, Franklin, *Pendleton*, Augusta, Rockingham, Bath, Pocahontas.
Philip Doddridge, Wellsburg, *Brooke*, Ohio, Tyler, Harrison, Preston, Monongahela.
Lewis Maxwell, Weston, *Lewis*, Randolph, Wood, Mason, Cabell Logan, Kenhawa, Nicholas, Greenbriar, Monroe, Jackson, Fayette.
Robert Craig, Montgomery C. H. *Montgomery*, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Alleghany, Giles.
Charles C. Johnson, Abingdon, *Washington*, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell, Russell, Scott, Lee.
Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Rocky Mount, *Franklin*, Patrick, Bedford, Henry.
John Y. Mason, Hicksford, *Greensville*, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Prince George.

North Carolina.

William B. Shepard, Elizabeth city, *Pasquotank*, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford.
Thomas H. Hall, Tarborough, *Edgecomb*, Washington, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrel, Beaufort.
John Branch, Endfield, *Halifax*, Martin, Berty, Northampton.
M. T. Hawkins, *Granville*, Warren, Franklin, Nash.
Daniel L. Barrenger, Raleigh, *Wake*, Person, Orange.
Jesse Speight, Stantonsburg, *Greene*, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Johnson.
James McKay, Elizabeth, *Bladen*, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Columbus, Brunswick.
A. H. Shepperd, Germanton, *Stokes*, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell.

A. Roucher, Pittsborough, *Chatham*, Rowan, Randolph, Davidson.
Laughlin Bethune, Fayetteville, *Cumberland*, Montgomery, Robeson, Moore, Richmond, Anson.
Henry W Conner, Sherrilsford, *Lincoln*, Cabarrus, Mecklenburgh.
Lewis Williams, Panther Creek, *Surry*, Wilkes, Iredell, Ash.
Samuel P. Carson, Pleasant Garden, *Burke*, Haywood, Buncombe, Rutherford.

South Carolina.

Thomas R. Mitchell, Georgetown, *Georgetown*, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Williamsburg, All Saints, Marlboro.
James Blair, Lynchwood, *Kershaw*, Lancaster, Chesterfield. Sumpter.
Wm. T. Nuckolls, Hancockville, *Union*, Spartanburg, York, Chester.
Warren R. Davis, Pendleton, C. H., *Pickens*, Greenville, Anderson.
George McDuffie, Edgefield, C. H. *Edgefield*: Abbeville.
John K. Griffin, Milton, *Newberry*, Lawrence, Fairfield.
John M. Felder, Orangeburg, *Orangeburg*, Barnwell, Richland, and Lexington.
Robert W. Barnwell, Beaufort, *Beaufort*, Colleton.
William Drayton, Charleston, *Charleston*.

Georgia.

Thomas F. Foster, Greensborough, *Greene*.
Henry G. Lamar, Macon, *Bibb*.
Daniel Newman, M'Donough, *Henry*.
Wiley Thompson, Elberton, *Elbert*.
James M. Wayne, Savannah, *Chatham*.
Richard H. Wilde, Augusta, *Richmond*.
Augustine Smith Clayton, Athens, *Clark*.
} Elected by General Ticket.

Kentucky.

Henry Daniel, Mount Sterling, *Montgomery*, Bath, Floyd, Fleming, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis, Morgan, Pike.
Thomas A. Marshall, Paris, *Bourbon*, Mason, Bracken, Nicholas.
Chilton Allan, Winchester, *Clark*, Fayette, Woodford.
Albert G. Hawes, Hawesville. *Hancock*, Hardin, Hart, Breckenridge, Meade, Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Henderson, Muhlenberg, and part of Edmonson.
Robert P. Letcher, Lancaster, *Garrard*, Clay, Estil, Harlan, Knox, Laurel, Madison, Perry, Rock Castle, Whitely.
John Adair, Harrodsburg, *Mercer*, Lincoln, Jessamine, Washington
Nathan Gaither, Columbus, *Adair*, Casey, Cumberland, Greene, Pulaski, Russell. Wayne.
Christoper Tompkins, Glasgow, *Barren*, Allen, Edmonson, Logan, Monroe, Simpson, Warren
Charles A. Wickliffe, Bairdstown, *Nelson*, Bullett, Jefferson, Oldham.
Joseph Lecompte, New Castle, *Henry*, Anderson, Franklin, Gallatin, Owan, Shelby, Spence.
Richard M. Johnson, Great Crossings, *Scott*, Boon, Campbell, Grant, Harrison, Pendleton.
Chittenden Lyon, Eddyville, *Caldwell*, Callaway, Christian, Graves, Hopkins, Hickman, Livingston, McCracking, Todd, Trigg, Union.

Tennessee.

J. Blair, Jonesboro, *Washington*, Carter, Crane, Hawkins, Sullivan.

Thomas D. Arnold, Campbell's Station, *Knox*, Blount, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, Sevier.

James Standifer, Mount Airy, *Bledsoe*, Anderson, Campbell, Morgan, McMinn, Monroe, Marion, Rhea, Roan, Hamilton.

J. C. Isaacs, Winchester, *Franklin*, Jackson, Overton, White, Warren.

William Hall, Green Garden, *Sumner*, Smith, Wilson.

John Bell, Nashville, *Davidson*, Rutherford, Williamson.

James K. Polk, Columbia, *Maury*, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles.

Cave Johnson, Clarksville, *Montgomery*, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Robertson, Stewart.

William Fitzgerald, Dresden, *Weakly*, Gibson, Carroll, Dyer, Fayette, Henry, Henderson, Haywood, Hardin, Lawrence, McNairy, Madison, Obion, Perry, Shelby, Tipton, Wayne, Hardeman.

Ohio.

James Findlay, Cincinnati, *Hamilton*, Clermont, Cincinnati City.

Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, *Warren*, Butler.

Joseph H. Crane, Dayton, *Montgomery*, Miami, Starke, Shelby, Allen, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Preble.

Joseph Vance, Urbanna, *Champaign*, Wood, Hancock, Putnam, Hardin, Logan, Union, Madison, Clark, Green.

William Russell, West Union, *Adams*, Brown, Highland, Clinton.

Wm. Creighton, jun. Chillicothe, *Ross*, Hocking, Fayette, Pickaway.

Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, *Gallia*, Pike, Sciota, Lawrence, Jackson, Meigs, Athens, Washington.

William W. Irvin, Lancaster, *Fairfield*, Perry, Muskingum.

Wm Kennon, St. Clairsville, *Belmont*, Monroe, Morgan, Guernsey.

H. H. Leavitt, Steubenville, *Jefferson*, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes.

John Thompson, New Lisbon, *Columbiana*, Stark, Wayne.

Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, *Trumbull*, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula.

Eluthe[illegible] Cooke, Sandusky city, *Huron*, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Medina, Richland, Seneca, Sandusky.

William Stanbery, Newark, *Licking*, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Knox, Coshocton, Franklin.

Louisiana.

Philemon Thomas, Baton Rouge, *East Baton Rouge*, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupe, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany.

Henry A. Bullard, Alexandria, *Rapides*, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, St Landry, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Claiborne, Ouachita, Catahoula, Concordia.

Edward D. White, Donaldsonville, *Ascension*.

Indiana.

Ratliff Boon, Boonville, *Warrick* Posey, Vanderburgh, Spencer Perry, Pike, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Orange Lawrence, Monroe, Green, Owen, Sullivan, Vigo, Clay, Morgan Hendricks, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion, Warren, Montgomery, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Carroll.

John Carr, Charleston, *Clarke*, Bartholomew, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Hamilton, Jennings, Johnson, Jefferson, Jackson, Marion, Madison, Ripley, Shelby, Scott, Wayne, Washington, Hancock, Boon, Case, St. Joseph, Elkhart.

Jonathan McCarty, Connersville, *Fayette*, Dearborn, Allen, Decatur, Franklin, Henry, Randolph, Switzerland, Rush, Union, Wayne, Ripley, Delaware.

Mississippi.

Franklin E. Plummer, Westville, *Simpson.*

Illinois.

Joseph Duncan, Jackson, *Morgan.*

Alabama.

C. C. Clay, Huntsville, *Madison*, Limestone, Jackson, Lawrence.

Samuel W. Mardis, Montevallo, *Shelby*, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Blount, Jefferson, Pickens, Bibb, Perry, Marion, Morgan, St. Clair, Greene, Marengo, Fayette Franklin.

Dixon H Lewis, Montgomery, *Montgomery*, Covington, Clark, Conecuh, Baldwin, Butler, Dallas, Mobile, Henry, Monroe, Pike, Wilcox, Washington, Dale, Lowndes.

Missouri.

William H. Ashley, St. Louis. *St. Louis.*

Michigan Territory.

Austin E. Wing, Munroe, *Munroe.*

Arkansas Territory.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Little Rock, *Pulaski.*

Florida Territory.

Joseph M. White, Monticello, *Jefferson.*

COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

The Committees of the Senate, when the Vice President is in the chair, are elected by ballot; in his absence they are appointed by the President pro tempore: those of the House are appointed by the Speaker.

To these Committees, in either House, is confided the initiation of business. They report to the Senate or the House, by bill, or otherwise; and upon such report the Senate or House *go in committee of the whole*, in which form of proceeding the whole body of members are regarded as one committee; the Speaker quits the chair, and some one member is called to preside as chairman; (the President of the Senate does not leave the chair when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of a measure as in committee of the whole, but presides on all occasions when he is present.) In this committee, a wide latitude of discussion is allowed, and having made progress or come to some determination on the subject under consideration, it rises and reports progress, asks leave to sit again or to be discharged from that business, or reports in a conclusive manner affirmatively or negatively; and the Senate, or House grant or refuse the leave of discharge, or confirm or reject the report of the committee. This form of procedure is eminently calculated to prevent precipitation

in measures of importance; and it is only in committee of the whole that the Speaker can take part in the debate. The President of the Senate on no occasion enters into the discussion of measures pending before that body.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

[*The member first named is Chairman.*]

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth, Bell.
Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee, Johnston.
Commerce.—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, Wilkins.
Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller, Seymour.
Agriculture.—Messrs Seymour, Brown, Moore, Tipton, Waggaman.
Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Troup, Clay, Kane.
Militia—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss, Waggaman.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster, Bibb.
Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson, Tipton.
Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, Hendricks.
Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton, Wilkins.
Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, Moore.
Judiciary.—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy.
Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson.
Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum, Sprague.
Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner, Sprague.
District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Miller.
Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, Tomlinson.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing, Buckner.

SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Memorial of the Legislature of Ohio for settling the boundary between that State and Michigan Territory.—Messrs. Ewing, Wilkins, Hendricks, Grundy, Naudain.
On the bill concerning Martha Randolph, only surviving child of Thomas Jefferson.—Messrs. Poindexter, Clay, Hayne, Tyler, Webster.
On bill to settle claims for French Spoliations prior to 1800.—Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Brown, Chambers, Dudley.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, Arnold.
Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, Gaither.
Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, (Con) McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, Rencher.
Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, (Mass.) Jarvis.
Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvin, Clay, Boon. Plummer.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson, (Ky.) Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnston, (Va.) Newnan.
District of Columbia.—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, (Md.) McCoy, (Pa.) Chinn.
Judiciary.—Messrs. Davis, (S. C.) Ellsworth, Daniel, White, (Lou.) Foster, Gordon, Beardsley.
Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, (Mass.) Hammons, Standifer.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, (N C) Davenport, (Va.) Lyon, Thompson, (Ohio) Coulter, Pierson, Henry King.
Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson, (Tenn.) Coke, Stanbery, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, (Ind.) Bullard.
Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayan, Worthington, Barbour (Va.)
Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, (Va.) Smith, (Pa.) Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, Tompkins.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, (Geo.) Angel, Storrs, Mason, Lecompte.
Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, (S.C.) Mitchell, (Md.) Speight, Adair, Ward.
Naval Affairs.—Messrs Hoffman, Carson, White, (N. Y.) Anderson, Branch, Milligan, Watmough.
Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, (Mass.) Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, Wayne.
Territories—Messrs Kerr, (Md.) Creighton, W. B. Shepard, Williams, (N. C.) Huntington, Allen, (Ky.) Roane.
Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Hubbard, Mitchell, (S. C.) Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, Kavanagh.
Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burges, Ford, Evans, Reed, (N. Y.) Appleton, Lansing, Southard.
Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Reed, (Mass.) Kennon, Soule.
Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, (Va.) Burd, Bergen.
Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Lent, Evans, (Pa.) McKay.
Expenditures in Treasury Department.—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell, Fitzgerald.
Expenditures in War Department.—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Mann, Felder.
Expenditures in Navy Department—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, Harper.
Expenditures in Post Office Department.—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, (Me.) Brodhead, (N. Y.)
Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Young, Spencer, Tracy.
Enrolled Bills.—McKennon, Dickson, Briggs.

SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ratio of Representation under 5th Census.—Messrs. Polk, Holland, Thompson, J. King, Thomas, (Lou.) Barstow, Bucher.
Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, (Tenn.) Letcher, Vinton, Craig, Leavitt, McCarty.
Patents.—Messrs. Taylor, Choate, Corwin, Potts, Wilkin, Silas Condit, Banks.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Messrs. Johnson, Cooper, McKennon, Bouck, Cooke, (Ohio) Dewart, Whittlesey, (N. Y.)

Militia.—Messrs. Barringer, Adam King, Weeks, Pitcher, Dearborn, Cahoon, Stewart.

Memorial of New England Asylum for the Blind.—Messrs. Everett, (Mass.) Kendall, Dickson, Everett, (Vt.) Briggs, Cooke, (N. Y.) Heister.

System of keeping Public Accounts.—Messrs. Wayne, White, (N. Y.) Davenport, Grennell, Wm. B. Shepard, Babcock, Slade.

Subject of President, Vice President, &c.—Messrs. McDuffie, Root, McCoy, (Va.) Adair, Hughes, Thompson, (Geo.) Thomas, (Md.)

Memorial of the State of Virginia, for an adjustment of the Claims of her citizens for certain Revolutionary Services.—Messrs. John S. Barbour, Nuckolls, Kendall, Burd, A. H. Shepperd, John King, (N. Y.) Marshal.

Memorial of Transylvania University in Ky.—Messrs. Allan, (Ky.) R. M. Johnson, Burges, Ellsworth, Choate.

Joint Committee on Library of Congress.—Senate. Messrs. Robbins, Frelinghuysen, Poindexter. *House.* Messrs. Everett, Verplanck, Wayne.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Walter Lowrie, Secretary, $3,000 per annum.

John G. McDonald, Chief Clerk	1800 00
Lewis H. Machen, Clerk	1500 00
William Hickey, Clerk	1500 00
William Carr, Clerk	600 00
Mountjoy Bailey, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper	1500 00
John Shackford, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Rev. William Durbin, Chaplain	500 00
John L. Club, Messenger to Secretary's office	700 00

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk, $3,000 per annum.

Samuel Burch, Chief Clerk	1800 00
John T. Frost, Clerk	1500 00
Benjamin Sprigg, Clerk	1500 00
Brooke M. Berry, Clerk	1500 00
Thomas Patterson, Clerk	1500 00
Noah Fletcher, Clerk	1500 00
Robert N. Johnson, Clerk	1500 00
J. Oswald Dunn, Sergeant-at-Arms	1500 00
Overton Carr, Principal Door-keeper	1500 00
John W. Hunter, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Rev. Reuben Post, Chaplain	500 00
William J. McCormick, Postmaster, $4 00 per day.	
James Barron, Messenger to Clerk's Office	700 00

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

John S. Meehan, Librarian	1500 00
Edward B. Steele, Assistant	800 00

Alphabetical List of Members of the Twenty-First Congress.

SENATORS.

Samuel Bell N H
Thomas H. Benton Mo.
George M. Bibb Ky
Bedford Brown N. C.
Alexander Buckner Mo
Ezek. F. Chambers Md.
Henry Clay Ky
John M. Clayton Del.
George M. Dallas. Pa
Mahlon Dickerson N. J
Charles E. Dudley N. Y.
Powhatan Ellis Miss.
Thomas Ewing Ohio
Samuel A. Foot Conn.
John Forsyth Geo
T. Frelinghuysen N. J.
Felix Grundy Tenn
Robert Y. Hayne S. C
William Hendricks Ind
Isaac Hill N. H.
John Holmes Me.
Jos ah S. Johnston Lou
El as K. Kane Illinois
William R King Ala.
Nehemiah R Knight R I
William Mangum N C
William L Marcy N. Y.
Stephen D. Miller S. C.
Gabriel Moore Ala.
Arnold Naudain Del.
George Poindexter Miss.
Samuel Prentiss Vt.
Asher Robbins R I.
John M Robinson Ill
Benj. M. Ruggles Ohio
Horatio Seymour Vt.
Nathan Silsbee Mass
Samuel Smith Md.
Peleg Sprague Me.
L. W. Tazewell Va.
John Tipton Ind.
Gideon Tomlinson Con.
George M. Troup Geo.
John Tyler Va.
G. A. Waggaman Lou
Daniel Webster Mass.
Hugh L. White Tenn.
William Wilkins Pa.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Q. Adams Mass
John Adair Ky
Mark Alexander Va
Chilton, Allan Ky
Robert Allen Va
Robert Allison Va.
John Anderson Me.
William G. Angel N. Y.
Nathan Appleton Mass.
William S Archer Va
Wm Armstrong Va.
Thomas D. Arnold Tenn.
William H Ashley Mo.
Wm. Babcock N Y
John Banks Pa
Noyes Barber Con.
John S Barbour Va
Robt W Barnwell S. C.
D L. Barringer N C
Gam'l S. Barstow N. Y.
Isaac C Bates Mass.
James Bates Me
Samuel Beardsley N Y.
John Bell Tenn
John T. Bergen N Y
Laughlin Bethune N C
James Blair S. C
John Blair Tenn.
Ratliff Boon Ind.
Joseph Bouck N Y
Thomas T. Bouldin Va.
John Branch N. C.
George N. Briggs Mass.
John Brodhead N. H.
John C Brodhead N. Y.
John C. Bucher Pa.
Henry A Bullard Lou.
George Burd Pa.
Tristram Burges R. I.
William Cahoon Vt
C. C. Cambreleng N. Y.
John Carr Ind.
Samuel P. Carson N C.
Thomas Chandler N. H
Joseph W. Chinn Va.
Rufus Choate Mass.
Nath'l H Claiborne Va.
Clement C. Clay Ala.
Aug H Clayton Geo
Richard Coke, Jr V
John A. Collier N Y.
Lewis Condict N. J.
Silas Condit N J.
Henry W. Connor N. C.
Eleutheros Cooke Ohio
Bates Cooke N Y
Rich. M. Cooper N J
Thomas Corwin Ohio
Richard Coulter Pa.
Robert Craig Va
Joseph H. Crane Ohio
Thos. H. Crawford Pa.
Wm. Creighton, Jr. Ohio
Henry Daniel Ky.
Thomas Davenport Va.
John Davis Mass.
Warren R. Davis S. C.
Charles Dayan N Y.
H. A. S. Dearborn, Mass
Harmar Denny Pa.
Lewis Dewart Pa.
John Dickson N. Y
Philip Dodd idge Va
U F. Doubleday N. Y
William Drayton, S. C
Joseph Duncan Illinois
Wm W. Ellsworth Con.
George Evans Me.
Joshua Evans Pa.
Edward Everett Mass.
Horace Everett Vt.
John M. Felder S. C.
James Findlay Ohio
Wm. Fitzgerald Ten.
James Ford Pa.
Thomas F. Foster Geo.
Nathan Gaither Ky.
John Gilmore Pa.
Wm. F Gordon Va.
Geo. Grennell, Jr Mass.
John K. Griffin S. C.
Thomas H. Hall N. C.
William Hall Tenn.
Joseph Hammons N. H.
Jos. M. Harper N. H.
Albert G Hawes Ky.
M T. Hawkins N. C.
Wm. Heister Pa.
Michael Hoffman N Y
William Hogan N Y.
Cornelius Holland M.
Henry Horn Pa.
Benj C Howard Md
Henry Hubbard N. H.
Thomas H. Hughes N. J
Jonathan Hunt Vt.
J. W. Huntington Con.
Peter Initie, Jr. Pa.
Ralph J. Ingersoll Con.
Wm W. Irvin Ohio
Jacob C. Isaacks Tenn
Leonard Jarvis Me.
Daniel Jenifer Md.
Freeborn G. Jewett N. Y.
R M. Johnson Ky
Cave Johnson Tenn.
Charles C. Johnston Va.
Edward Kavanagh Me.
Joseph G Kendall Mass.
William Kennon Ohio
Adam King Pa.
John King N. Y.
Henry King Pa.
John Leeds Kerr Md.
Henry G Lamar Ga.
G. Y. Lansing N. Y
H. H Leavitt Ohio

Joseph Lecomyte	Ky	Job Pierson	N. Y	John W. Taylor	N. Y.
James Lent	N. Y.	Nathaniel Pitcher	N. Y.	Francis Thomas	Md.
Robert P. Letcher	Ky	Frank E. Plummer	Miss.	Philemon Thomas	Lou.
Dixon H. Lewis	Ala.	James K. Polk	Tenn.	Wiley Thompson	Geo.
Chittenden Lyon	Ky.	David Potts, Jr.	Pa.	John Thomson	Ohio
Joel K. Mann	Pa.	James F. Randolph	N. J	Christ'er Tompkins	Ky.
Samuel W. Mardis	Ala	John Reed	Mass.	Phineas L. Tracy	N. Y.
John Y. Mason	Va	Edward C. Reed	N. Y	Joseph Vance	Ohio
Thomas A. Marshal	Ky.	Abraham Rencher	N. C	G. C. Verplanck	N. Y.
Lewis Maxwell	Va	John J. Roane	Va	Samuel F. Vinton	Ohio
Jonathan McCarty	Ind	Erastus Root	N. Y	Aaron Ward	N. Y.
William McCoy	Va.	William Russel	Ohio	Daniel Wardwell	N. Y.
Robert McCoy	Pa	Benedict J. Semmes	Md	G. C. Washington	Md.
George McDuffie	S. C	Wm. B. Shepard	N. C.	John G. Watmough	Pa.
Rufus McIntire	Me	Aug. H. Shepperd	N. C	James M. Wayne	Geo.
James I. McKay	N. C	William Slade	Vt	John W. Weeks	N. H.
T. M. T. McKennon	Pa	Samuel A. Smith	Pa.	Samuel J. Wilkin	N. Y.
Charles F. Mercer	Va	Nathan Soule	N. Y.	Grattan H. Wheeler	N Y
John J. Milligan	Del.	Isaac Southard	N. J	Elisha Whittlesey	Ohio
George E. Mitchell	Md.	Jesse Speight	N. C	Fred. Whittlesey	N. Y.
Thos. R. Mitchell	S. C.	John S. Spence	Md	Campbell P. White	N Y
H. A. Muhlenberg	Pa	William Stanbery	Ohio	Edward D. White	Lou.
Daniel Newnan	Geo	James Standifer	Tenn.	Chas A. Wickliffe	Ky.
Thomas Newton	Va.	Philander Stephens	Pa.	Richard H. Wilde	Geo.
Wm. T. Nuckolls	S. C.	A. Stevenson (Speak.)	Va	Lewis Williams	N C.
John M. Patton	Va.	Andrew Stewart	Pa	J. T. H. Worthington	Md
Dutee J. Pearce	R. I.	Wm. L. Storrs	Con.	Ebenezer Young	Con.
Edm. H. Pendleton	N Y	Joel B. Sutherland	Pa.		

A STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Number of Persons in each of the States and Territories, according to the Fifth Census; as Corrected by the Secretary of State.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	White Males.	White Females	*Total of Whites.*	Male Slaves.	Female Slaves.	*Total of Slaves.*	Free Colored Males.	Free Colored Females	*Total of Free Colored.*	*Total of all Descriptions*
Maine	200687	197873	398260	None	6	6	600	571	1171	399437
New Hampshire	131184	137537	268721	None	5	5	279	323	602	269328
Massachusetts	294685	308674	603359	None	4	4	3360	3685	7045	610408
Rhode Island	45333	48288	93621	3	11	14	1544	2020	3564	97199
Connecticut	143047	146556	289603	8	17	25	3850	4197	8047	297675
Vermont	139986	139790	279776	None	None	None	426	455	881	280657
New York	951441	916620	1868061	12	64	76	21465	23404	44869	1913131*a*
New Jersey	152529	147737	300266	1059	1195	2254	9501	8802	18303	320823
Pennsylvania	665812	644088	1309900	172	231	403	18377	19593	37930	1348233
Delaware	28845	28756	57601	1806	1486	3292	7882	7973	15855	76748
Maryland	147340	143768	291108	53442	49552	102994	24966	28032	52938	447040
Virginia	347887	346413	694300	239077	230680	469757	22387	24961	47348	1211405
North Carolina	258954	236889	472843	124313	121288	245601	9561	9982	19543	737987
South Carolina	130590	127237	257863	155469	159932	315401	3672	4249	7921	581185
Georgia	153288	143518	296806	108817	108714	217531	1261	1225	2486	516823
Alabama	100846	89560	190406	59176	58379	117549	844	728	1572	309527
Mississippi	38466	31977	70443	33099	32560	65659	288	231	519	136621
Louisiana	49715	39516	89231	57911	51677	109588	7230	9480	16710	215739*b*
Tennessee	275066	260680	535746	70216	71387	141603	2130	2225	4355	681904
Kentucky	267123	250664	517787	82309	82904	165213	2652	2265	4917	687917
Ohio	478680	447631	926311	1	5	6	4788	4779	9567	935884
Indiana	175885	163514	339399		3	3	1857	1772	3629	343031
Illinois	82048	73013	155061	347	400	747	824	813	1637	157445
Missouri	61405	53390	114795	12439	12652	25091	284	285	569	140455
Arkansas	14195	11476	25671	2293	2283	4576	88	53	141	30388
Michigan	18168	13178	31346	22	10	32	159	102	261	31639
Florida	10236	8149	18385	7985	7516	15501	383	461	844	34730
Dist. of Columbia	13647	13916	27563	2852	3267	6119	2645	3507	6152	39834

(*a*) Includes 125, and (*b*) 210, not designated in the classes, as returned by the Marshals.

STATEMENT

Showing the total Population in each State and Territory, the number of Representatives, and the Fractions, in each State, according to the apportionments of representation made among the several States, under the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Census.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.			1800.			1810.			1820.		
	Population.	Reps.	Fractions	Population.	Reps.	Fractions	Population.	Reps.	Fractions	Populatio .	Reps.	Fractions
Maine,	96,540	-	-	151,719	-	-	228,705	-	-	298,355	7	18,335
New Hampshire,	141.885	4	9,836	183,858	5	18,759	214.460	6	4,360	244,161	6	4,161
Massachusetts,	378,787	14	13,257	422,845	17	13,964	472,040	20	745	523,287	13	3,287
Rhode Island,	68,825	2	2,730	69,122	2	2,970	76,931	2	6,988	83,059	2	3,059
Connecticut,	237 946	7	6,039	251,002	7	19,622	261,942	7	16,918	275,248	6	35,260
Vermont,	85,539	2	19,410	154,465	4	22,465	217.895	6	7,713	235,764	5	35,764
New York,	340,120	10	1,591	586,050	17	17,619	959,049	27	8,043	1,372,812	34	8,778
New Jersey,	184,139	5	14.570	211,149	6	8.971	245,562	6	31,215	277,575	6	34,555
Pennsylvania,	434,373	13	3,879	602,548	18	7,717	810,091	23	4.770	1,049,458	26	9,478
Delaware,	59,094	1	22,542	64,273	1	28.812	72,674	2	1,004	72,749	1	30,945
Maryland,	319,728	8	14,514	349,692	9	2.294	380,546	9	20.946	407,350	9	4,364
Virginia,	747 610	19	3,938	886.149	22	15,882	974.622	23	13,615	1,065,366	22	15,319
North Carolina,	393,751	10	23,523	478,103	12	28,785	555,500	13	32,971	638,829	13	36,8 3
South Carolina,	240,073	6	7,836	345 591	8	23,131	415,115	9	21,569	502,741	9	39,351
Georgia,	82,548	2	4,843	162.686	4	6,340	252,433	6	20,346	340,989	7	1,517
Kentucky,	73,677	2	2,345	220,959	6	6,818	406,511	10	24,287	564,317	12	33,625
Tennessee,	35,691	-	-	105,602	3	1,169	261,727	6	33,913	422.613	9	30,771
Ohio,	-	-	-	45,365	-	-	230,760	6	20,760	581,434	14	21,434
Indiana,	-	-	-	5,641	-	-	24.520	-	-	147,178	3	27,082
Mississippi,	-	-	-	8,850	-	-	40,352	-	-	75,448	1	22,324
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,282	-	-	55,211	1	14,845
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,845	-	-	153 407	3	5,783
Missouri,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,845	-	-	66,586	1	22,498
Alabama,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 901	3	-
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,762	-	-	8,896	-	-
Arkansas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,246	-	-
Dist of Columbia,	-	-	-	14,093	-	-	24,023	-	-	33.039	-	-
Total,	3,929,326	105	150,853	5,319,762	141	243,318	7,239,903	181	269,163	9,637,999	213	459,358

Compensation and Mileage of the Senators and Representatives, for the 21st Congress. The 1st Session from December 7 1829, to May 31, 1830: The 2d Session from December 6, 1830, to March 3, 1831.

Senators.	1st Sess.	2d Sess.
David J. Baker,	$——	$1612
Robert H. Adams,	2635 20	——
Isaac D. Barnard,	1537 60	833 60
David Barton,	2339 20	1635 20
Samuel Bell,	1844	1140
Thomas H. Benton,	2744	2040
George M. Bibb,	2200	1945
Bedford Brown,	1488	960
Jacob Burnet,	1952	1248
Dudley Chase,	1877 60	1157 60
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	1543 20	767 20
John M. Clayton,	1480	800
Mahlon Dickerson,	1612 80	908 80
Charles E. Dudley,	1728	1024
Powhatan Ellis,	3771 20	2595 20
Samuel A. Foot,	1662 40	958 40
John Forsyth,	2004	1300
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	1581 60	877 60
Felix Grundy,	2386	1504
Robert Y. Hayne,	1948 40	1114 40
William Hendricks,	2240	1336
John Holmes,	1864	1184
James Iredell,	1638 40	934 40
Josiah S. Johnston,	3339 20	2035 20
Elias K. Kane,	2688	1984
William R. King,	2288	1584
Nehemiah R. Knight,	1802 40	1098 40
Edward Livingston,	3339 20	2539 20
William Marks,	1700	924
John McLean,	2712	——
John McKinley,	2320	1604
Arnold Naudain,	1322 40	814 40
James Noble,	1968	1224
George Poindexter,	——	2487 20
Thomas B. Reed,	1980 20	——
Asher Robbins,	1788	1084
John M. Robinson,	——	1569 60
John Rowan,	2080	——
Benjamin Ruggles,	1648	944
Nathan Sanford,	1728	1600
Peleg Sprague,	1936	1232
Horatio Seymour,	1832	1128
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1817 60	1113 60
Samuel Smith,	1520	976
William Smith,	1808	1104
Littleton W. Tazewell,	948	828
George M. Troup,	2168	1464
John Tyler,	1084	874 40
Daniel Webster,	1624	1024
Hugh L. White,	1844	1140
Calvin Willey,	1728	1024
Levi Woodbury,	1844	1140
Rev. H. V. D. Johns, Chap.	500	500
	96,755 20	62,266 40

Representatives.		
John Anderson,	1784	1260
William G. Angel,	1816	1112
Mark Alexander,	1248	880
Robert Allen,	1481 60	801 60
William S. Archer,	1536 80	832 80
Benedict Arnold,	1753 60	1049 60
William Armstrong,	1300 40	798 40
Willis Alston,	1680	976
John Bailey,	1808	1104
Isaac C. Bates,	1760	1040
Noyes Barber,	1716 80	1012 80
Philip P. Barbour,	1132 80	——
John S. Barbour,	1195 20	787 20
Daniel L. Barringer,	$1728	$1024
Robert W. Barnwell,	2032	1312
James Blair,	1816	1184
John Blair,	1768	1064
Mordecai Bartley,	1752	1064
Robert E. B. Baylor,	2192	1488
Thomas Beekman,	1837 60	1133 60
John Bell,	2008	1304
John Biddle,	2208	1424
John Brodhead,	1848	1144
Abraham Bockee,	1675 20	984 60
Peter J. Borst,	1760	1056
Elias Brown,	1428 80	748 80
Thomas T. Bouldin,	1686 40	666 40
Ratliff Boon,	2248	1544
Samuel Bartman,	1908	1304
Tristam Burges,	1789 20	1055 20
James Buchanan,	1326 40	790 40
Thomas Chandler,	1848	1144
William Cahoon,	1900	1196
Churchill C. Cambreleng,	1600	896
Hector Craig,	1660	——
Thomas H. Crawford,	1473 60	777 60
Nathaniel H. Claiborne,	1028	984
Robert Craig,	1672	968
Samuel P. Carson,	1808	1104
John Campbell,	1768	1024
James Clark,	1968	1264
Joseph H. Crane,	1808	1104
Clement C. Clay,	2048	1344
William Creighton, jr.	1768	1064
Timothy Childs,	1936	1232
Thomas Chilton,	2048	1344
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	1817 60	1113 60
Henry B. Cowles,	1648	944
Jacob Chrocheron,	1612	908
Lewis Condict,	1712	904
Richard M. Cooper,	1528	824
Richard Coulter,	1296 80	904 80
Richard Coke, jr.	1442 40	824 40
Henry W. Conner,	1797 60	1093 60
Nicholas D. Coleman,	1936	1232
David Crockett,	2200	1504
John Davis,	1777 60	857 60
Thomas Davenport,	1626 40	914 40
Joseph Draper,	——	1000
Warren R. Davis,	2216	1232
William Drayton,	1952	1248
Henry Daniel,	2136	1232
Charles G. De Witt,	1682 40	978 40
Halsmar Denny,	1426 40	906 40
Edmund Deberry,	1768	1064
Robert Desha,	2116	1412
Henry W. Dwight,	1756	1052
John D. Dickinson,	1732 80	1028 80
Clement Dorsey,	1456	752
Philip Doddridge,	1316 80	916 80
Edward B. Dudley,	1792	1128
Joseph Duncan,	2640	2056
George Evans,	1932	1248
Samuel W. Eager	——	984 40
Jonas Earll, jr.	1832	1128
Joshua Evans,	1536	832
Edward Everett,	1808	1104
Horace Everett,	1840	1136
William W. Ellsworth,	1707 20	1003 20
Isaac Finch,	1864	1160
George Fisher,	936	——
James Findlay,	1840	1136
James Ford,	1736	1032

	1st Sess.	2d Sess.
Chauncey Forward,	$1584	$ 856
Thomas F. Foster,	1048	1244
Joseph Fry, jr.	1568	864
Nathan Gaither,	2048	1344
George Grennell, jr.	1792	1088
Innes Green,	1512	808
John Gilmore,	1642 40	938 40
Benjamin Gorham,	1808	832
William K. Gordon,	1016	784
John M. Goodenow,	1187 20	——
Henry H. Gurley,	2352	2648
Joseph Hammons,	1886 40	1182 40
Jonathan Harvey,	1888	1184
Jehiel H. Habey,	1712	1216
Joseph Hawkins,	1888	1184
Thomas H. Hall,	1688	984
Charles E. Haynes,	1940	1236
Joseph Hemphill,	1528	824
Thomas Hinds,	3139 20	2435 20
Cornelius Holland,	——	1256
James L. Hodges,	1808	1104
Michael Hoffman,	1808	1104
Benjamin C. Howard,	1276 80	708 80
Jonathan Hunt,	1801 60	1097 60
Henry Hubbard,	1832	1128
Jabez W. Huntington,	1672 40	974 40
Thomas H. Hughes,	1600	896
Ralph J. Ingersoll,	1649 60	945 60
Peter Ihrie, jr.	1577 60	873 60
Thomas Irwin,	1696 80	892 80
Jacob C. Isaacks,	1984	1096
William W. Irwin,	1733 60	1029 60
Leonard Jarvis,	——	1392
Kensey Johns, jr.	1805 60	801 60
Richard M. Johnson,	1988	1284
Cave Johnson,	2048	1344
Jonathan Jennings,	2128	1424
Joseph G. Kendall,	1808	1088
William Kennon,	1648	944
Perkins King,	1704	1000
Adam King,	1476 80	764 80
John Kincaid,	2008	1304
Henry G. Lamar,	2066 40	1362 40
James Lent,	1560	904
George G. Leiper,	1520	816
Joseph Lecompte,	2008	1304
Robert P. Letcher,	1994 40	1290 40
Pryor Lea,	1836	1132
Humphrey H. Leavitt,	——	955 20
Dixon H. Lewis,	2164 80	1460 80
George Loyall,	860	892
Wilson Lumpkin,	2136	1272
Chittenden Lyon,	2324	1620
Rollin C. Mallary,	1800	1096
John Magee,	1968	1264
Henry C. Martindale,	1788	1084
Thomas Maxwell,	1864	1160
Alem Marr,	928	848
Lewis Maxwell,	1642 40	938 40
William D. Martin,	1904	952
Rufus McIntire,	1916	1212
William McCreery,	1656	952
William McCoy,	1225 60	857 60
George McDuffie,	1904	1192
Charles F. Mercer,	1104	736
Daniel H. Miller,	1528	816
George E. Mitchell,	1488	736
Robert Monell,	1824	1040
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	1540	836
Thomas Newton,	948	——
Ebenezer F. Norton,	2016 80	1312 80
William T. Nuckolls,	1888	1184
Walter H. Overton,	$3339 20	$2636 20
John M. Patton,	——	748
Dutee J. Pearce,	1784 80	1080 80
Gershom Powers,	1808	1160
Spencer Pettis,	2796	2092
Isaac Pierson,	1596	892
Robert Potter,	1728	1024
James K. Polk,	2016	1300 80
James F. Randolph,	1584 80	880 80
William Ramsay,	1528	824
John Reed,	1864	1150
Abraham Reneher,	1640	1048
James W. Ripley,	1355 20	——
Joseph Richardson,	1820	1116
Robert S. Rose,	1888	1184
John Roane,	1140	804
William Russell,	1792	1088
Jonah Sanford,	——	1240
Samuel Swan,	1588	884
James Standifer,	1936	1232
William Stanbery,	1728	1024
Ambrose Spencer,	1698 40	1026 40
Philander Stephens,	1664	960
John B. Sterigere,	1552	848
Benedict J. Semmes,	1420 80	724
Richard Spencer,	1512 80	800 80
And. Stevenson, (Speak.)	2914 40	1490 40
William B. Shepard,	1639 20	935 20
Augustine H. Shepperd,	1712	1008
Jesse Speight,	1708	1004
Ambrose H. Sevier,	3179 20	2419 20
Benjamin Swift,	1888	1184
Thomas H. Sill,	1721 60	1017 60
Samuel A. Smith,	1583 60	859 20
Michael C. Sprigg,	1524 80	820 80
James Shields,	1831 20	1127 20
William L. Storrs,	1681 60	977 60
James Strong,	1662 40	1126 40
Henry R. Storrs,	1814 40	1046 40
John Scott,	1568	864
Joel B. Sutherland,	1528	816
Alexander Smyth,	1352	——
John W. Taylor,	1768	1064
Phineas L. Tracy,	1932	1228
John Taliaferro,	1472	768
James Trezvant,	1120	864
John Test,	1982 40	1278 40
Wiley Thompson,	1948	1244
John Thomson,	1656	952
Starling Tucker,	1888	1184
John Varnum,	1832	1128
Joseph Vance,	1808	1104
Gulian C. Verplanck,	1600	896
Samuel F. Vinton,	1752	1048
George C. Washington,	1424	720
James M. Wayne,	2078 40	1374 40
John W. Weeks,	1944	1240
Joseph F. Wingate,	1936	1232
Campbell P. White,	1600	896
Ephraim K. Wilson,	1200	848
Lewis Williams,	1720	1016
Richard H. Wilde,	1832	1184
Charles A. Wickliffe,	1956	1252
Elisha Whittlesey,	1792 40	908 40
Edward D. White,	3379 20	2675 20
Joseph M. White,	2920 80	2316 80
Joel Yancey,	2064	1360
Ebenezer Young,	1740	1036
Rev. Reuben Post, Chap.	500	——
Rev. R. R. Gurley, Chap.		500
	$383,237 52	$363,568 40

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS

Newspapers authorized to publish the Laws passed at the First Session of the Twenty-second Congress.

Newspapers.	Where Published.	Publishers.
Eastern Argus	Portland....*Maine*	Thomas Todd.
Maine Patriot & State Gazette	Augusta.....do	H. Spaulding & Co.
Eastern Republican	Bangor.....do	Nathaniel Haynes.
New Hampshire Gazette	Portsmouth...*N H*	Gideon Beck
New Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette	Concord.....do	Hill & Barton.
Democratic Republican	Haverhill.....do	John H. Reding.
Boston Statesman	Boston.....*Mass*	Charles Gordon Greene.
Pittsfield Sun	Pittsfield.....do	Phineas Allen & Son.
Worcester Co. Republican	Worcester.....do	Jubal Harrington.
Norwich Republican	Norwich.....*Conn*	Adams & Faulkener.
Hartford Times	Hartford.....do	John Russell.
Columbian Register	New Haven.....do	Joseph Barber.
Republican Herald	Providence....*R I*	William Simons, Jun.
Providence Patriot & Columbian Phenix	Providence.....do	Josiah Jones.
Rhode Island Republican	New Port.....do	William Reed.
Vermont Gazette	Bennington....*Vt*	Heman Robinson, Agent.
Vermont Enquirer	Norwich.....do	Ira. Davis.
Patriot & State Gazette	Montpelier.....do	G. W. Hill.
Albany Argus	Albany.....*N York*	Croswell & VanBenthuysen
New York Courier & Enquirer	New York.....do	J. W. Webb & Co.
Rochester Republican	Rochester.....do	Tucker & Stevens.
West Jersey Observer	Bridgetown...*N J*	Samuel S. Sibley.
Emporium & True Ameri'n	Trenton.....do	Joseph Justice.
The Jerseyman	Morristown.....do	S P. Hull.
American Sentinel	Philadelphia...*Pa*	
Pennsylvania Republican & Democratic Herald.	Harrisburg.....do	Henry Welsh.
Alleghany Democrat	Pittsburg.....do	Leonard S. Johns.
Delaware Gazette & American Watchman	Wilmington....*Del*	Samuel Harker.
Delaware Journal	Wilmington.....do	R. Porter & Son.
Baltimore Republican	Baltimore.....*Md*	
Republican Citizen	Fredericktown..do	G. W. Sharp.
Eastern Shore Whig, & People's Advocate	Easton.....do	Edward Mullikin.
Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald	Norfolk.....*Va*	Thomas G. Broughton.
Virginia Advocate	Charlottesville...do	Cary, Watson & Co
Monongalian	Morgantown.....do	Elisha Nott.

Newspapers.	Where Published.	Publishers.
Star & N. Car. Gazette..	Raleigh.....*N. C*	Lawrence & Lemay.
North Carolina Sentinel..	Newbern.....do	A. G. Maurice.
Western Carolinian.....	Salisbury.....do	Jones & Craige.
Southern Patriot.....	Charleston....*S. C*	J. N. Cardozo.
Camden Journal.....	Camden.....do	
Mountaineer	Greenville.....do	
Georgian.....	Savannah....*Geo.*	G. & W. Robertson.
Augusta Chronicle.....	Augusta .....do	A. H. Pemberton.
Georgia Journal.....	Milledgeville ....do	Camack & Ragland.
Democrat.....	Huntsville ... *Alab.*	Sumner & Woodson.
Alabama State Intellig'r..	Tuscaloosa.....do	Wiley, M'Guire & Henry.
Mobile Register	Mobile .....do	T. Sanford.
Natchez Gazette.....	Natchez.....*Miss.*	Andrew Marschalk.
Pearl River Advocate.....	Monticello.....do	J W. Pendleton.
Vicksburg Register	Vicksburg.....do	John M. Henderson & Co.
Louisiana Courier.....	New Orleans...*La.*	J. C. de St Romes.
Alexandria Gazette.	Alexandria.....do	R. Smith.
Baton Rouge Gazette.....	Baton Rouge....do	
Nashville Republican and State Gazette.....	Nashville....*Tenn.*	Allen A. Hall.
Memphis Advocate & W. D. Intelligencer..	Memphis.....do	T. Phoebus.
Knoxville Register.....	Knoxville.....do	F. G. Heiskel.
Argus of Western America	Frankfort ....*Ken*	G. E. Russell & Co.
Kentucky Gazette.....	Lexington.....do	George J. Trotter.
Public Advertiser.....	BowlingGreen..do	S. A. Atchison.
Cincinnati Advertiser.... .	Cincinnati...*Ohio*	M. Dawson & Sons.
Ohio Monitor....	Columbus.....do	David Smith.
Warren News-Letter.. ...	Warren.....do	Thomas J. McLain.
Annotator,(Western)....	Salem.....*Ind.*	J Allen.
Indiana Palladium..... .	Lawrenceburg..do	David W. Culley.
Indiana Democrat.....	Indianapolis ...do	
Illinois Intelligencer.....	Vandalia.....*Ill.*	Blackwell & Hall.
Illinois Herald.....	Springfield.....do	Jones & Brooks.
Illinois Advocate.....	Edwardsville....do	
St. Louis Beacon.....	St. Louis....*Misso.*	Charles Keemle.
Western Monitor.....	Fayetteville ....do	Weston F. Birch.
Jeffersonian.....	Jefferson City ..do	Calvin Gunn.
Arkansas Gazette.....	Little Rock...*A k.*	William E. Woodruff.
Arkansas Advocate.....	Little Rock.....do	C. P. Bertrand.
Michigan Sentinel.....	Monroe.....*Mich*	Edward W. Ellis.
Detroit Journal..... ..	Detroit.....do	
Democratic Free Press....	Detroit.....do	
Floridian Advocate..... .	Tallahassee...*Flo.*	William Wilson.
East Florida Herald.....	St. Augustine....do	E. B. Gould.
Pensacola Gazette.....	Pensacola .....do	Gordon & Davenport.
Globe...	Washington..*D. C*	F. P. Blair.

TABLE showing the dates of the commencement and termination of each Session of Congress, held according to the Constitution and Laws, with the number of days in each Session, &c. &c.

Presidents.	V. Presidents	Congress.	Session.	From.	To.	Year of Independence.	Number of days in each Session.	Speakers of the House of Representatives.
A. Jackson. J. Q. Adams. James Monroe. James Madison. Thomas Jefferson. John Adams. George Washington.	John C. Calhoun. D. D. Tompkins. El. Gerry. George Clinton. A. Burr. T. Jefferson. John Adams.	1	1	March 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	13	210	Fred. A. Muhlenburg.
			2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug 12, 1790	14	221	
			3	Dec. 6. 1790	March 3. 1791	15	88	
		2	1	Oct. 4, 1791	May 8, 1792	16	98	Jonathan Trumbull.
			2	Nov 5, 1792	March 2, 1793	17	119	
		3	1	Dec. 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	18	190	Fred. A. Muhlenburg.
			2	Nov. 3, 1794	March 3, 1795	19	121	
		4	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	20	178	Jonathan Dayton.
			2	Dec. 5, 1796	March 3, 1797	21	89	
		5	1	May 15 1797	July 10, 1797	21	57	Jonathan Dayton.
			2	Nov 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	22	247	
			3	Dec. 3, 1798	March 3, 1799	23	90	
		6	1	Dec. 2, 1799	Mar 14 1800	24	165	Theodore Sedgwick.
			2	Nov. 17, 1800	March 3, 1801	25	107	
		7	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	26	148	Nathaniel Macon.
			2	Dec. 6, 1802	March 3, 1803	27	88	
		8	1	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 27, 1804	28	163	Nathaniel Macon.
			2	Nov. 5, 1804	March 3 1805	29	119	
		9	1	Dec. 2, 1805	April 21, 1806	30	141	Nathaniel Macon.
			2	Dec. 1. 1806	March 3. 1807	31	93	
		10	1	Oct 26, 1807	April 25 1808	32	183	Joseph B. Varnum.
			2	Nov 7, 1808	March 3, 1809	33	117	
		11	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	33	38	Joseph B. Varnum.
			2	Nov. 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	34	186	
			3	Dec. 3, 1810	March 3, 1811	35	91	
		12	1	Nov 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	36	216	Henry Clay.
			2	Nov. 2, 1812	March 3, 1813	37	94	
		13	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	37	71	H Clay, to Jan. 13, 1814. L. Cheeves.
			2	Dec. 6, 1813	April 18, 1814	38	134	
			3	Sept. 19 1814	March 3, 1815	39	166	Langdon Cheeves.
		14	1	Dec. 4, 1815	April 30, 1816	40	149	Henry Clay.
			2	Dec. 2, 1816	March 3, 1817	41	92	
		15	1	Dec. 1, 1817	April 30, 1818	42	151	Henry Clay.
			2	Nov. 16, 1818	March 3, 1819	43	108	
		16	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	44	162	Henry Clay.
			2	Nov. 13, 1820	March 3, 1821	45	111	John W. Taylor.
		17	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	46	156	Philip P. Barbour.
			2	Dec. 2, 1822	March 3, 1823	46	91	
		18	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 26, 1824	48	177	Henry Clay.
			2	Dec. 6, 1824	March 3, 1825	49	87	
		19	1	Dec 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	50	168	John W. Taylor.
			2	Dec. 4, 1826	March 3, 1827	51	89	
		20	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	52	175	Andrew Stevenson
			2	Dec. 1, 1828	March 3, 1829	53	92	
		21	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	54	175	Andrew Stevenson.
			2	Dec. 6, 1830	March 3, 1831	55	87	
		22	1	- -	- -	56		Andrew Stevenson.
			2	- -	- -	57		

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress, from time to time, establish. The present Judicial establishment of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, of thirty-one District Courts, and seven Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who hold a Court in the City of Washington, annually; besides which, each of these Justices attends in a certain Circuit comprising two or more districts, appropriated to each, and together with the Judge of the District compose a Circuit Court, which is holden in each District of the Circuit. The District Courts are held respectively by the District Judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; and in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a Court by a Justice of the Supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers. Each State is one District, for the purpose of holding District and Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two Districts. There are, besides, Territorial Courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. In addition to the District Court for the District of Columbia, there is a Circuit Court for that District, which exercises, under the authority of Congress, similar common law and equity jurisdiction as the County Courts of Maryland and Virginia. Each Court has a Clerk, a Public Attorney or prosecutor, and a Marshal; all of whom are appointed by the Executive of the United States, with the exception of the Clerks, who are appointed by the Courts. The compensation of the Judges is fixed by law; that of the Clerks, Attorneys, and Marshals consists of fees, and in a few instances, as it regards Attorneys and Marshals, of a yearly salary of about 200 dollars. It is very difficult to ascertain the amount per annum of the fees received in each case, as the payment to them is frequently procrastinated, and in some cases they are entirely lost. The appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

By an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, District Attorneys are to be appointed for four years only, removable at pleasure. Marshals have always held their offices for four years, removable at pleasure, in pursuance of the 27th section of the Act of the 24th of September, 1789; so that the Marshals who have held their places from an earlier date, have been recommissioned many times. The Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and can only be removed on impeachment.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States or aliens, in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive jurisdiction; and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exer-

cise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and Courts of the several States, in certain cases; and has power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute or commission; may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court; and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	Residence.	Compensation.
SUPREME COURT.		
John Marshall.....chief justice	Richmond.....	5000 00
William Johnson.....associate justice	Charleston.....	4500 00
Gabriel Duval.....associate justice	Marietta, Md.....	4500 00
Joseph Story.....associate justice	Salem.....	4500 00
Smith Thompson.....associate justice	New York..	4500 00
John McLean.....associate justice	Cincinnati.....	4500 00
Henry Baldwin.....associate justice	Pittsburg	4500 00
Roger B. Taney .....attorney general	Washington.....	3500 00
William T. Carrol.....clerk	Washington..... ...	Fees &c,
Henry Ashton..... .....marshal	Washington.....	

THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted, and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And they also have cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, or the Circuit Courts, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And also have cognizance, concurrent, as last mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. And also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls or vice consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. The trial of issues in fact, in the District Courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction are by jury.

The act of 18th December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories, respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the injunction or prohibition of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

JUDGES, &c. OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine.

Ashur Ware, Judge, $1800.
Ether Shepley, Attorney, Saco.
Albert Smith, Marshal, Damariscota.
John Mussey, Clerk, Portland.

New Hampshire.

Matthew Harvey, Judge, $1000
Daniel M. Durell, Attorney, Dover.
P. Cogswell, Marshal, Gilmanton.
C. W. Cutler, Clerk, Portsmouth.

Massachusetts.

John Davis, Judge. $2500
Andrew Dunlap, Attorney, Boston.
S. D. Harris, Marshal, Boston.
John W. Davis, Clerk, Boston.

Connecticut.

Wm. Bristol, Judge, $1500.
Asa Childs, Attorney, Hartford.
N. Wilcox, Marshal, New Haven.
Charles A. Ingersoll, Clerk, New Haven.

Rhode Island.

John Pitman, Judge, $1500.
R. W. Greene, Att'y, Providence.
B. Anthony, Marshal, Providence.
Benj'n Cowell, Clerk, Providence.

Vermont.

Elijah Paine, Judge, $1200.
David Kellog, Att'y, Rockingham.
H. Lowry, Marshal, Burlington.
Jesse Gove, Clerk, Rutland.

Northern Dist of New York.

Alfred Conkling, Judge, $2000.
Nathaniel S. Benton, Att'y, Utica.
J. W. Livingston, Marshal, Skaneateles.
Richard R. Lansing, Clerk, Utica.

Southern Dist. of New York.

Samuel R. Betts, Judge, $3500.
J. A. Hamilton, Att'y, New York.
Wm. C. H. Waddell, Mar. N. York.
Fred'k J. Betts, Clerk, New York.

New Jersey.

William Rossel, Judge, $1500.
Garret D. Wall, Att'y, Burlington.
Zephaniah Drake, Mar'l, Newark.
Wm. Pennington, Clerk, Newark.

Eastern Dist. of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Hopkinson, Judge, $2500.
H. D. Gilpin, Att'y, Philadelphia.
B. S. Bonsall, Marshal, Philad'a.
D. Caldwell, Clerk, Philadelphia.

Western Dist. of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Irwin, Judge, $1800.
G. W. Buchanan, Att'y, Pittsburg.
John M. Davis, Marshal, Pittsburg.
E. J. Roberts, Clerk, Pittsburg.

Delaware.

Willard Hall, Judge, $1500.
G. Read, jr. Attorney, New Castle.
D. C. Wilson, Marshal, Wilmington.
Thomas Witherspoon, Clerk, do.

Maryland.

Elias Glenn, Judge, $2000.
Nath'l Williams, Att'ey, Baltimore.
Tho's Finley, Marshal, Baltimore.
Philip Moore, Clerk, Baltimore.

Eastern Dist. of Virginia.

Philip P. Barbour, Judge, $1800.
T. E. Burfoot, Attorney, Richmond.
E. Christian, Marshal, Richmond.
Richard Jeffries, Clerk, Richmond.

Western Dist. of Virginia.

Alexander Caldwell, Judge, $1600.
W. A. Harrison, Att'y, Clarksburg.
James Points, Marshal, Clarksburg.
John Webster, Clerk, Clarksburg.

North Carolina.

H. Potter, Judge, $3000
Thos. P. Devereaux, Att'y Raleigh.
Beverley Daniel, Marshal, Raleigh.
Wm. H. Haywood, Clerk, Raleigh.

South Carolina.

Thomas Lee, Judge, $2500
R. B. Gilchrist, Att'y Charleston.
M. A. Waring, Marshal, Charleston.
James Jarvey, Clerk, Charleston.

Georgia.

Jeremiah Cuyler, Judge, $2500
M H. McAllister, Att'y Savannah.
John H. Morel, Marshal, Savannah.
George Glenn, Clerk, Savannah.

Southern Dist. of Alabama.

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
John Elliott, Attorney, Mobile.
R. L. Crawford, Marshal, Mobile.
D. Files, Clerk, Mobile.

Northern Dist. of Alabama.

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
Byrd Brandon, Att'ney, Huntsville.
B. Patteson, Marshal, Huntsville.
——— Clerk, Huntsville.

Mississippi.

Peter Randolph, Judge, $2000
George Adams, Attorney, Natchez.
A. Campbell, Marshal, Natchez.
William Burns, Clerk, Natchez.

Eastern Dist. of Louisiana.

Samuel H. Harper, Judge, $3000
John Slidell, Attorney, N. Orleans.
J. Nicholson, Marshal, N. Orleans.
F. W. Lee, Clerk, New Orleans.

Western Dist. of Louisiana.

Samuel H. Harper, Judge, $3000
B. F. Linton, Att'y, St. Martinsville.
F. H. Duperier, Marshal, N. Iberia

Eastern Dist. of Tennessee.

John McNairy, Judge, $1500
J. A. McKinney, Att'y, Rogersville.
Wm. Lyon, Marshal, Knoxville.
W. C. Mynatt, Clerk, Knoxville.

Western Dist. of Tennessee.

John McNairy, Judge, $1500
J. Collinsworth, Att'y, Nashville.
S. B. Marshall, Mar'l. Murfreesboro.
N. A. McNairy, Clerk, Nashville.

Kentucky.

John Boyle, Judge, $1500

Thos. B. Monroe, Att'y, Frankfort.
J. M. McCalla, Marshal, Lexington.
John H. Hanna, Clerk, Frankfort.

Ohio.

J. W. Campbell, Judge, $1000
Noah H. Swayne, Att'y, Coshocton.
J. Patterson, Marshal, Columbus.
Wm. Minot, Clerk, Columbus.

Indiana.

Benjamin Parke, Judge, $1000
Sam'l Judah, Attorney, Vincennes.
W. Marshall, Marshal, Brownstown
Henry Hurst, Clerk, Corydon.

Illinois.

Nathaniel Pope, Judge.
David J Baker, Att'y, Edwardsville.
Charles Slade, Marshal, Kaskaskia.

Missouri.

James H. Peck, Judge, $1200
George Shannon, Att'y, St. Charles.
Augustus Jones, Marshal, St. Louis.
Joseph Gamble, Clerk, St. Louis.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity; where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State; and have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct,) and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person can be arrested in one district, for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said Courts against an inhabitant of the United States, by an original process, in any other District than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law.

From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Circuit Court, to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error, from his own decision; but may assign the reason of such his decision.

Places and Times of holding the Courts of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States must be holden at the City of Washington, and have one session every year, to commence on the second Monday in January.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine. Wiscasset, last Tuesday of February, and first Tuesday of September; and at Portland 1st Tuesday of June.

New Hampshire. Exeter and Portsmouth, alternately, on the 3d Tuesdays of December, and each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Massachusetts. Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.

Rhode Island. Newport, 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in October; at Providence, the 1st Tuesday in August, and 1st Tuesday in February.

Connecticut. Hartford and New Haven, alternately, on the 4th Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November.

Vermont. Rutland, 6th of October, and at Windsor, 24th of May.

New York. City of New York, for the Southern District, on the 1st Tuesday of each month; for the Northern District, at Albany, 3d Tuesday of January, and at Utica, last Tuesday of August.

New Jersey. New Brunswick, 2d Tuesdays of March and September; and at Burlington, 3d Tuesdays of May and November.

Pennsylvania. Eastern District, at Philadelphia, 3d Mondays in February, May, August, and November; and for the Western District, at Pittsburg, 1st Monday of May, and 2d Monday of October.

Delaware. Newcastle and Dover, alternately, 4th Tuesdays of November, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Maryland. Baltimore, 1st Tuesdays of December, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Virginia. Eastern District, at Richmond, 15th day of May, and 15th day of November; and at Norfolk, 1st day of May, and 1st day of November; and for the western district, at Clarksburg, 1st Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, 1st Wednesday after the second Mondays in April and September; at Wythe court-house, 1st Wednesdays after the 3d Mondays in April and September; and at Staunton, 1st Wednesday after the 4th Mondays in April and September.

North Carolina. Edenton, district of Albermarle, 3d Mondays of April and October; at Newbern, (district of Pamptico,) 4th Mondays of April and October; and at Wilmington, (district of Cape Fear) 1st Monday after the 4th Mondays of April and October.

South Carolina. Eastern district Charleston, 3d Monday in March, and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; for the western district, at Laurens Court-house, on the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

Georgia. Savannah, 2d Tuesday in February, May, and August; and in Augusta, 2d Tuesday in November.

Kentucky. Frankfort, 1st Mondays of May and November.

Tennessee. Knoxville, for East Tennessee, 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October; and at Nashville, for West Tennessee, 4th Mondays in May and November.

Ohio. Columbus, 3d Monday of July, and the 4th Monday in December.

Louisiana. Eastern district, at New Orleans, 2d Monday of December, and for the Western District at Opelousas court-house, 3d Monday of August.

Indiana. Corydon, 1st Mondays in May and November.

Mississippi. Court House of Adams county, 4th Mondays in January and June.

Illinois. Vandalia, 1st Mondays of May and December.

Alabama. Huntsville, 2d Monday of April and October; at Mobile, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December.

Missouri. St. Charles, 1st Mondays in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

Maine. at Portland, 1st May, and at Wiscasset, 1st October.

New Hampshire, at Portsmouth and Exeter, alternately, 8th May and 8th October.

Massachusetts, at Boston, 1st June, and 20th October.

Rhode Island, at Newport and Providence, alternately, 15th June, and 15th November.

Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven, alternately, 13th April and 17th September.

New York, at New York, last Monday in February, May, July, and Oct.

Vermont, at Rutland and Windsor, alternately, 21st May, and 3d October.

New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st April, and the 1st October.

Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 11th April, and the 11th October.

Delaware, at Newcastle and Dover, alternately, 3d June and 27th October.

Maryland, at the City of Baltimore, 8th April and November.

Virginia. at Richmond, 22d May, and the 22d November

North Carolina, at Raleigh, 12th May and 12th November.

South Carolina, at Charleston, 2d Tuesday of April; and at Columbia, on the 4th Monday in November.

Georgia, at Savannah, on the Thursday after the 1st Monday in May; and at Milledgeville, on the Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.

Kentucky, at Frankfort, 1st Monday of May and November.

Tennessee, at Nashville, 1st Monday in March and September, and at Knoxville, 2d Monday in October.

Ohio, at Columbus, 2d Monday of July, and 3d Monday of December.

District of Columbia.

Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, at Washington, on the 1st Mondays in May and December; and at Alexandria, on the 2d Monday in April and 1st Monday in November. And the District Court for the same district, on the 1st Mondays of December and June.

COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District Court.		H Ashton, Marshal, Washington.	
William Cranch, Judge.		William Brent, Clerk, Washington.	
Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria		Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.	
Circuit Court.		*Orphans' Courts.*	
Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge,	$2700	S. Chase, Judge, Washington	$1000
B. Thruston Assistant Judge,	2500	H. C. Neale, Register, Washington.	
J. S. Morsel, Assistant Judge,	2500	C. Neale. Judge, Alexandria,	$1000
Thomas Swann, Att'y, Washington.		Alex. Moore, Register, Alexandria.	

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Arkansas.		*East Florida.*	
J. Woodson Bates, Judge,	$1200	Joseph L. Smith, Judge,	$1500
Benjamin Johnson, Judge,	1200	Thos. Douglas, Att'y, St. Augustine.	
Thomas P. Eskridge, Judge,	1200	S. Blair, Marshal, St. Augustine.	
Edward Cross, Judge,	1200	*Middle Florida.*	
Sam'l C. Roane, Att'y, Little Rock.		Thomas Randall, Judge,	$1500
Elias Rector, Marshal, Little Rock.		J. K. Campbell, Att'y, Tallahassee.	
—— —— Clerk, Little Rock.		T. E. Randolph, Mar. Tallahassee.	
Michigan.		*West Florida.*	
W. Woodbrige, Judge,	1200	B. M. Brackenridge, Judge,	$1500
Solomon Sibley, Judge,	1200	George Walker, Att'y, Pensacola	
Henry Chipman, Judge,	1200	James W. Exum, Mar. Pensacola.	
James D. Doty, Judge,	1200	*Southern Judicial Dist. of Florida.*	
Daniel Leroy, Attorney, Detroit.		James Webb, Judge,	$1500
Peter Desnoyes, Marshal, Detroit.		Edward Chandler, Att'y Key West.	
—— —— Clerk, Detroit.		L. M Stone, Marshal, Key West.	

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is 9000 dollars per annum salary, besides 9000 dollars for an outfit. Secretaries of Legation receive 2000 dollars, and Chargé des Affaires, 4500 dollars per annum. To entitle any Chargé des Affaires, or Secretary of any Legation or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the above compensation, they must, respectively, be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but in the recess of the Senate, the President is authorized to make such appointments, which must be submitted to the Senate at the next Session thereafter, for their advice and consent: and no compensation is allowed to any Chargé des Affaires, or any Secretary of Legation, Embassy, or Minister, who shall not be so appointed.

Consuls to Barbary are more of Diplomatic than Commercial Agents; not only as it regards their vocation, but also as it respects their compensation. They receive regular annual salaries; and their pay does not in the least depend on fees of any kind. And no Consul of the United States, residing on the Barbary coast, can own, in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the exportation from, or importation into, any of the states on the coast of Barbary, of any goods, wares or merchandise, under the penalty, upon conviction, for every offence, of a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Consuls of the United States, generally so called, are, in effect, Agents for Commerce and Seamen; which latter denomination, for particular reasons, is given to some of this class of Public Officers. They receive no yearly salaries, (except at Paris and London, where they have an annual salary of $2000,) and their compensation is derived from the fees which are allowed by law. The amount of these fees depends, of course, upon the state of foreign trade, which is perpetually fluctuating. Consuls of the United States, for commercial purposes, are regularly admitted and recognised, as to their official functions, in the ports of Christian Europe; but in the colonies of the European nations agents for Commerce and Seamen mostly exercise the duties of their stations under courtesy, without any formal recognition, and, in some instances, from the jealousy of colonial policy, they have not been permitted to exercise them at all. In their public capacity, Consuls and Agents for Commerce and Seamen, are principally occupied in verifying, in different forms, the legality of the trade of the United States with foreign nations, and in relieving and sending home American Seamen, who by accident or misfortune, are left destitute within the jurisdiction of their several consulates or agencies.

Ministers, Consuls, &c. of the United States in Foreign Countries, with the places of their Residence.

England

Martin Van Buren, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London.
Aaron Vail, Secretary of Legation
Thos. Aspinwall, Agent, &c. and Consul, London.
Francis B. Ogden, Consul, Liverpool
Herman Vieger, do. Bristol.
Robert W. Fox, do. Falmouth

Thomas Were Fox, Cons. Plymouth.
Alb. Davy, do Kingston upon Hull.
R. R. Hunter, do. Cowes, I. of Wight.
Joel Hart, do. Leith, Scotland.
Alexander Thompson, do. Glasgow
Thos. Wilson, do. Dublin, Ireland.
Reuben Harvey, do. Cork.
Thomas W. Gilpin, do. Belfast.
Bernard Henry, do. Gibraltar.
——— ——— Consul, Isle of France
Thomas Wynns, do. Turks Island
W. R. Higginbotham, C. A. Bermuda
John Storr, do. Nassau, N. P.
Ralph Higginbotham, do. St. Christopher and Antigua.
Edmund Robert, Consul, Demerara.
R. M. Harrison, do. Kingston, Jam
Charles L. Bartlett, C. A. Trinidad
John M. Kankey, do. Barbadoes.
Paul Eynaud, Consul, Malta.
William Carroll, do. St. Helena.

France.

William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary, & Min. Plen'tiary, Paris.
Nathaniel Niles, Secretary of Legation, Paris.
Isaac Cox Barnett, Cons. &c. Paris.
George Strobel, Consul, Bordeaux.
Daniel C. Croxall, do. Marseilles.
Francis C. Fenwick, do. Nantes.
Edward Church, do. L'Orient.
R. G. Beasley, do. Havre de Grace.
Samuel Allison, do. Lyons.
——— ——— do. Cette.
Jas. Jos. Debesse, do. La Rochelle.
Peter Suau, do. Guadaloupe Island.
J. S. Meircken, do. Martinique Isl.

Switzerland.

John G. Baker, Cons. Gen. Switz'd.

Russia.

James Buchanan, Envoy Ext'dinary and Min. Plen'tiary, St. Petersh'g
J. Randolph Clay, Sec. of Legation.
A. P. Gibson, Consul, St. Petersb'g
John Ralli, Consul, Odessa.
Henry Schielin, do Taganrog.

Spain.

C. P. Van Ness, Envoy Extr'dinary and Min. Plenipo'ntiary, Madrid.
Chas. S. Walsh, Sec. of Legation, do.
Alex. Burton, Consul, Cadiz.
William Stirling, Consul, Barcelona.
——— ——— Valencia.
George G. Barrell, do. Malaga.
George B. Adams, do. Alicante.
Francis X. de Ealo, do. Bilboa.
G. W. Hubbell, do. Isl. of Manilla.
Payton Gay, do. Island of Teneriffe.
G. T. Ladico, do. Balearic Islands.
Wm. Shaler, do. Havana, Cuba.
R. R. Stewart, do. Trinidad, do.
Thos. Backus, do. St. Jago, do.
Hen. K. Stearns, do. Baracoa, do.
L. Shoemaker, do. Matanzas, do.
Sidney Mayson, do. St Johns, do.
J. Owen do. Puerto del Principe, do
G. Thompson, do Ponce, Porto Rico.
Wm. H. Tracy, do. Guayama, do
S. C. Russell, do. Mayaguez, do.

Portugal.

Thomas L. L. Brent, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon
Israel P. Hutchinson, Consul, Lisbon
——— ——— do. Oporto.
J. H. Marsh, do. Island of Madeira
Chas. W. Dabney, do. Fayal.
W. G. Merrill, do. Cape de Verd Isls

Netherlands.

Auguste Davezac, Chargé d'Affaires
J. W. Parker, Consul, Amsterdam.
Emanuel Wambersie, do. Rotterdam
Wm. D. Patterson, do. Antwerp.
Thomas Trask, do. Surinam.
L. Paimboeuf, do. Isl. of Curacoa.
John Shillaber, do. Batavia.
Louis Mark, do. Ostend.
J. Hollingsworth, C. A. St. Eustatia.

Austria.

Charles Barnet, Consul, Venice.
George Moore, do. Trieste.
J. G. Schwarz, do. Vienna.

Germany.

Frederick Kahl, Consul, Darmstadt.

Sweden and Norway.

Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires, Stockholm.
David Erskine, Consul, Stockholm.
C. A. Murray, do Gottenburg
Helmich Janson, jr. do. Christiansand.
George W. Crump, do. St. Bartholomew.

Denmark.

Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires, Copenhagen.
John Reynals, Consul, Copenhagen.
N. Levy, do. Island of St. Thomas.
J. Ridgway, do. Island of St Croix.

Prussia.

Wm. Troost Simmons, Consul, Elbervelt.
Frederick Schillow, do. Stettin.

Saxony.

E. F. Goehring, Consul, Leipzig.

Hanseatic Towns.

John Cuthbert, Consul, Hamburg.
Fred. J. Wilkelhausen, do. Bremen.
Joseph Hill Clarke, do. Lubec.
Ernest Schwendler, do. Frankfort.

Italian States.

Thomas Appleton, Consul, Leghorn.
James Ombrosi, do. Florence.
R. Campbell, do. Genoa, Sardinia.
Victor A. Sasserno, do. Nice, Sardinia.

Roman States, and Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

J. Nelson, Chargé d'Affaires, Naples
Felix Cicognani, Consul, Rome.
Alexander Hammet, do. Naples.
Benjamin Gardner, do. Palermo.
John L. Payson, do. Messina.

Turkey.

David Porter, Chargé d'Affaires, Constantinople.
Nicholas Navoni, Dragoman, Constantinople.
F. E. Bunker, Cons. Constantinople.
David Offley, do. Smyrna.

Barbary Powers.

Geo. F. Brown, Commercial Agent, Algiers.
Samuel D. Heap, Consul, Tunis.
D. S. McCauley, do. Tripoli
S. J. Carr, do. Tangier, Morocco.

United Mexican States.

A. Butler, Chargé d'Affaires, Mexico
Jas. Smith Wilcox, Consul, Mexico.
George R. Robertson, do. Tampico.
Thomas Reily, do. Aguatulco.
Harvey Gregg, do. Acapulco.
John A. Cameron, do. Vera Cruz and Alverado.
Daniel W. Smith, Consul Refugio on Rio Grande.
John S. Langham, do. Chihuahua.
James Davis, do. Sta. Fe.
James W McGoffin, do. Saltillo.
Henry Perrine, do. Campeache,
James L Kennedy, do. Mazatlan.
J. W. E. Wallace, do. Galveston.
———— ————, do. San Antonia.
———— ————, do. Guazacoaco.
W. Kerth, do. Petic and Guaymas.
Daniel W. Pope, do. Tabasco.

Republic of Colombia

Thomas P Moore, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Bogota.
J. C. Pickett, Sec. of Legation do.
John M. Macpherson, Consul, Carthagena.
J. G. A. Williamson, do. Laguayra.
Wm. J. Seaver, do. Santa Martha.
———— ————, Guayaquil
Abra. B Noues, do. Maracaybo.
F Litchfield, do. Porto Cabello.
Gilbert Dennison, do. Panama.
Thomas F. Knox, do. Angostura.

Brasil.

Ethan A. Brown, Chargé d'Affaires, Rio de Janeiro.
John Martin Baker, Consul, Rio de Janeiro.
Woodbridge Odlin, do. San Salvador
John T. Mansfield, do Pernambuco.
Abraham R. Smith, do. Para.
Joshua Bond, do Montevideo.
Chas. B. Allen, Maranham.
Isaac A. Hayes, do. Rio Grande.
George Black, do. Santos.
Lemuel Wells, St. Catharines.

Republic of Central America.

———— ———— Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala.
Chas Savage, Consul, Guatemala.

Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Francis Baylies, Chargé d'Affaires, Buenos Ayres.
G. W. Slacum, Cons. Buenos Ayres,

Chili.

John Hamm, Chargé d'Affaires, St. Jago de Chili
———— ————, Consul, Valparaiso.
D. Wynne, do. St. Jago de Chili

Republic of Peru.	Joshua Webb, C. A. Aux Cayes.
Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires. Lima.	Samuel Israel, do. Cape Haytien.
	Sandwich Islands.
William F. Taylor, Consul, Quilca and Arica.	John C. Jones, jr., Commercial Agent, Sandwich Islands.
Asa Worthington, do. Lima.	*China.*
Hayti, (St. Domingo.)	Jno. H. Grosvenor, Consul, Canton.
F. M. Dimond, C. A. Port Au Prince.	

PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By the act of 30th April, 1790, it is provided that if any writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein, respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister of any foreign prince or State, authorized and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic, or domestic servant, of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged as utterly null and void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever.

In case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violators of the laws of nations and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court. But no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take, or receive, any benefit of this act, nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who shall, upon receipt thereof, affix the same in some public place in his office, whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

If any person shall violate any safe conduct or passport duly obtained, and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

Ministers, &c. of Foreign Powers in the United States.

France.	M. De St. Georges, Attaché.
M. Serurier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	M. De St. André, Consul General.
	——— ———, Com. Agent, Boston.
M. De Pajob, 1st Sec'ry of Legation.	M. Dannery, Consul, Philadelphia.
M. De Sontag, 2d do.	M. Henri, Com. Agent, Baltimore.

Count Choiseuil, V C. Char'ston, S.C.
Marie Joseph Etienne de la Palun, Consul, Richmond.
M. Deseze, Vice Consul, Norfolk.
M. Thomasson, V. C. Savannah.
M. Batre, Com. Agent, Mobile.
Count de la Porte, Vice Consul, Tallahassee.
Albin Michel, V. C. *ad int.* N. Orl's.

Great Britain.

Chales Bankhead, Esq. Chargé d' Affaires.
W. P. Adams, Attaché.
—— ——, Consul General.
D. M'Intosh, Esq. Cons. Portsmouth.
George Manners, Esq. do. Boston.
John B. Gilpin, Esq do. Newport.
J. Stewart, Esq. do. New London.
James Buchanan, Esq. do. N. York.
G. Robertson, Esq. do. Philadelphia.
John Crawford, Esq. do Baltimore.
Wm. Gray, Esq. do. Norfolk.
C. J. Peshall, Esq. do. Wilmington.
Wm. Ogilby, Esq. do. Charleston.
A. N. L. Molyneux, Esq. do. Sav'ah.
G. Salkeld, Esq. do. New Orleans.
James Baker, Esq. do Pensacola.
J. C. Buchanan, V. Consul N. York.

Russia.

Baron Sacken, Chargé d'Affaires.
M. Khremer, Secretary of Legation.
Mr. Smirnove, attached to Legation.
A. Evstaphieff, Consul Gen. N. York.
J. Prince, Agent, Salem.
E. Mayo, do. Portland.
J. G. Bogart, Vice Consul, N. York.
T. H. Deas, Agent, Charleston.
F. Whittle, do. Norfolk.
E. Hollander, do. N. Orleans.

Spain.

Don Francisco Tacon, Minister Resident.
Don Miguel Tacon, attached to the Legation
Don Juan Bautiste Bernabeu, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Don Francisco Hernandez de Nogues, Consul, Philadelphia.
David Tyler, Vice Consul, Boston.
Don Fran. Stoughton, Consul, N.Y.
Manuel Valdor, V. Consul, Balt.
Antonio Pomar, V. Consul, Norfolk
Don Antonio Argote Villalobus, Consul, New Orleans.
Antonio Larragus, Charleston.
Pedro de Alba, V. Consul, Pensacola
John Notlit, Consul, Key West.

Portugal.

Commandeur Tollade D'Azambuja, Chargé d'Affaires.
Philip Marrett, Esq. V. Cons. Boston.
James B. Murray, Esq. do. N. York.
James Gowen, Esq. do. Philad'a.
Edward J. Wilson, Consul, Balti'e.
Walter de Lacy, Esq. do. Norfolk.
J. P. Calhorda, Esq. do. Wilmington, N. C.
René Goddard, Esq. Vice Consul, Charleston.
Elias Reed, Esq. do. Savannah.
C. Neal, Esq. do. Alexandria, D. C
Horace C. Camack, do. N. Orleans.
A. Willis Gordon, do. Mobile.
—— ——, do. St. Augustine.
Jule Pescay, do. Pensacola.

Austria.

Baron De Lederer, Consul General.

Prussia.

L. Neiderstetter, Chargé d'Affaires
T. Searle, Consul, Boston.
J. W. Schmidt, do. New York.
Arnold Halbach, Consul, Philad'a.
Louis Trapman, do. Charleston.
F. W. Schmidt, New Orleans.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, Con. General, Phil'a.
Vincent Nolt, Consul, N. Orleans.
F Christ. Graf, V. Con. Baltimore.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Jacob Wulff, do. Charleston.
J. W. Schmidt, do. New York.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, Consul, Savannah

Frankfort.

A. Halbach, Consul, Philadelphia.

Denmark.

Mr. Stein Bille, Chargé d'Affaires.
Louis Brandis, Esq. attached to the Legation.
W. Ritchie, Esq. V. Consul, Boston.
Erick E. Petersen, do. New York.
John Bohlen, do. Philadelphia.

H. G. Jacobson, V. C. Baltimore.
Christopher Neale, do. Alexandria.
Frederick Myers, Consul, Norfolk.
Plat K. Dichinson, do. Wilmington.
James H. Ladson, do. Charleston
William Crabtree, jr. do Savannah.
Peter Edouard Sorbé, do. N Orl's.

Wirtemberg.

Christian Mayer, Con. Gen. Balt'e.

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, Con. General.
———— ————, Consul, New York.
Robert Ralston, do. Philadelphia.
R. H. Douglas, do. Baltimore.

Sweden and Norway.

Baron Stackelberg, Chargé d'Affaires.
Chevalier S. Lorich, Consul General, Boston.
John Vaughan, Consul, Philadel'a
Charles Hayward, V. Cons. Boston
John James Boyd, do. New York
S. Lawson, do Baltimore.
C. Neale, do. Alexandria.
J. Brette, do. Norfolk.
Joseph Winthrop, do. Charleston.
Francis H. Wilman, do. Savannah.
John A. Merle, do. New Orleans.

Netherlands.

Mr. Roger Huygens, Count de Luvendal, Chargé d' Affaires.
J. C. Zimmerman, Consul, N. York.
J. J. Hagewerft, do. Baltimore.
Mr. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
————— ————, do. Norfolk.
Bohl Bohlen, do. Philadelphia.
Charles J. Cazenove, do. Boston.
P. G. Leichleitner, do. Annapolis.
G. Barnsley, do. *ad interim* Savannah.
Thomas Taxter, V. Consul, Salem.
Peter Ludlow, do. New Orleans.

Belgium.

Henry G. T. Mali, Consul, N. York.

Sicily.

Chevalier D. Genaro Capece Galeota de Duchi di Regina, Consul General Philadelphia.
Antonio C. Rossure, Vice Consul, Providence.
Martin Mantin, do. New York.
A. O. Hammand, do. Charleston.
Wm Read, Vice Consul, Philada.
Alf. Bujac, do. Baltimore.
Charles Picot, do Philadelphia.
Antonio Pommar, do. Norfolk.
Henry Perret, do. N Orleans.
Goffre Barnsley, do. Savannah.

Sardinia.

Chevalier Lon Yguace Caravadossy de Thoet, Cons. Gen Philadel'a.
C Cazenove, Consul, Boston.
S. V. Rouland, do. N. York.
A. Caribaldi, do. Philadelphia.
C. Valdor, do. Baltimore.
Y F Brette, do. Norfolk.
Y. Auze, do. Savannah.
Y. V. Viel, do. Charleston.
A F. George, do Mobile.
Antoine Michaud, V. Con. N. Orl'ns

Rome.

Giovanna Battista Sartori, Consul General, Trenton.
T J. Bixouard, V. Cons. Baltimore.
Henry Perret, V. Consul, N. Orl'ns.

Mexico.

Don J. M. Tornell, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipo'tiary.
J. Montoya, Charge d'Affaires.
Augustine Yturbide, Sec. of Legation
Edward Cabot, V. Consul, Boston.
James Treat, do. New York.
Estanislao Cuesta do. Philadelphia.
Luke Tiernan, do. Baltimore.
R. W. Cogdell, Consul, Charleston
D. Francisco Martinoz Pizarro, Consul, New Orleans.
Francisco Pizarro Martinoz, Vice Consul, New Orleans.
George F. Ward, do. Florida.
Henry Dagget, do. Mobile.
Lewis Rannivez, do. St. Louis.

Colombia.

M. Domingo Acosta, Consul General New York.
James Andrews, V. Consul, Boston.
P. Gillineau, do. Con. & R. Island.
Javier de Madina, do. New York.
Edw. Barry, do. Philadelphia.
Richard W. Gill, do. Baltimore
Thos. Middleton, do. Charleston.
John Myers, do. Norfolk.
Robert Goodwin, do. Savannah.

W H. Robertson, V. Cons. Mobile.
Samuel P Morgan, do N. Orleans
Telesforo Oreo, do. Philadelphia.

Brazil

De Araujo Ribeiro, Charge d'Affaires.
De Paiva, attached to Legation.
Francisco Joachin de Lima, Consul General, Philadelphia
Archibald Forte, Consul, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and Maine.
C. Griffin, do, New London.
Samuel Snow, do. Providence.
Herman Bruen, do. New York.
J. Vaughn, V. Consul. Philadelphia,
G. H Newman, do. Baltimore.
Christopher Neale, do. Alexandria
John P. Calhorde, do. Wilmington.
Frederick Myers, do. Norfolk.
Samuel Chadwick, do. Charleston.
J W. Anderson, V. C. Savannah
James W. Zacharie do. N. Orleans

Hanseatic Towns.

Lewis Trapman, Consul, Charleston
Casper Meyer, do. New York.
Frec. Frey, do. New Orleans.
H. F. Von Lenyerke, do, Phila.
Thomas Searle, do Boston.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.

Saxe Weimar.

Fred Augustus Mensch, V. C. N. Y

Tuscany.

George E. Pedersen, V. Cons. N. Y.

Oldenburg

Fred. Aug. Mensch, Consul, N. Y.

Hanover.

Theodore Meyer, Consul, N. York

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, Consul, New Orleans.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The National Domain, or Public Lands of the United States, consist of large bodies of territories ceded by the States which, in virtue of their several charters, laid claim to the jurisdiction; of all the lands held by France under the name of Louisiana, which was purchased from that government, according to the treaty of cession of the 30th April, 1803; and of all the lands owned by the Spanish government, in the Floridas, which was ceded by Spain to the United States, by the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, of Feb. 22, 1819 The usual process of sale of these lands, is, 1st. The extinguishment of the Indian title, which is effected by paying an equivalent in money and goods: 2d. The laying off the territory to which the Indian title has been thus extinguished into land districts and the establishment of land offices therein. The duties of these land offices are discharged, in each instance, by a Register and a Receiver of public moneys.

The lands are surveyed before they are offered for sale. They are divided into townships six miles square, which are subdivided into thirty-six sections one mile square, containing each 640 acres; and sold in sections, half sections, quarter sections, and half quarter sections.

Prior to the 1st of July, 1820, sales were made upon credit. But an act was passed on the 24th of April, 1820, which put an end to the system of credit: By that act, all sales after the 1st of July, 1820, are to be made for cash Complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. Purchasers at private sale must produce a receipt for the money before entry; and the highest bidder at public sale failing to pay, the tract is to be again offered, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sales. By the same act the minimum price of lands is fixed at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, below which they cannot be disposed of. Lands forfeited for non-payment must be

offered at public before private sale. In case of different applications at private sale, for the same tract, the highest bidder is to have preference.

Due notice is given by the commissioner of the General Land Office, of the times and places at which the sales of the public lands are to take place; and all patents for lands sold or granted by the United States are issued by that officer, upon certificates from the several land offices or military land warrants, in pursuance of various laws.

The different titles by which lands are held under the authority of the United States, are,

1. Public and private purchases.
2. Virginia military bounties, for services in the Virginia Line on continental establishment during the revolutionary war.
3. Grant to Connecticut of the Western Reserve.
4. Purchases under grant to John Cleves Symmes.
5. Purchases under grant to the Ohio Company of Associates.
6. Purchases under grant to the United Brethren.
7. Revolutionary military bounties.
8. Military bounties of the war of 1812.
9. Bounty to refuges from Canada and Nova-Scotia during the revolutionary war.
10. Bounty to Canadian volunteers in the war of 1812.
11. Confirmation of British, French, and Spanish grants, as adjusted by Boards of Commissioners appointed for the purpose.
12. Special grants, by particular acts of Congress.

The President of the United States may remove, by force, unauthorized settlers on the public lands.

Salt springs and lead mines are reserved from sale but may be released by the President; and one section of 640 acres, in each township, is given as a fund for the perpetual support of schools in the township.

Warrants for Virginia military bounties issue from the Land Office of the State of Virginia, and are checked at the General Land Office of the United States, before the issuing of patents on them

Warrants for military bounties, both for revolutionary services and services in the war of 1812, issue from the Department of War

Those Warrants are in the nature of certificates, verifying the claim of the party to a patent for the specified number of acres. The location of the two latter classes of warrants is determined by lot.

Exhibit in relation to the Sales of the Public Lands for the year ending 31st December 1830; and three quarters of the year 1831.

	Year 1830.	1st and 2d quarters, 1831	3d quarter, 1831.
Quan'ty of land sold (*acres*)	1,929,733 79	1,216,461 85	313,044 74
Purchase money.....	2,433,432 94	1,575,739 30	1,045,720 85
Received for sales prior to July 1, 1820.....	6,796 28	96,325 04	32,507 98
Amount received in cash..	2,307,560 65	1,522,103 14	1,028,366 40
Rec'd in forfeited land scrip	128,001 90	61,264 82	21,692 82
Rec'd in military land scrip..	6,666 67	88,696 37	28,169 60
Aggregate receipts.....	2,440,229 22	1,672,064 34	1,078,228 83
Am't paid into the Treasury	2,329,356 14	1,316,087 73	1,163,571 17

STATEMENT of Public Lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses and payments into the Treasury on account of Public Lands, for the year 1830.

LAND OFFICE.	Land Sold. *Acres. hdths.*	Purchase Money.	Rec'd for Sales prior to July, 1, 1830.	Amount receiv. in cash.	Received in scrip. Forfeited land scrip.	Received in scrip. Military land scrip.	Aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses.	Paid into the Treasury in 1830
Marietta, Ohio	9,656.54	12,070 66	-	11,139 37	831 29	100 00	12,070 66	1,272 43	8,190 79
Zanesville,	33,894 91	42,368 65	725 74	28,245 22	11,032 50	3,816 67	43,094 39	2,152 69	27,139 25
Steubenville,	18.318.91	22,898 64	-	20,679 21	2,219 43	-	22,898 64	1,194 24	15,955 58
Chillicothe,	15,880.03	19,850 12	257 66	18,481 57	1,376 21	250 00	20,107 78	1,478 55	27,415 71
Cincinnati,	26.475.96	33,094 95	679 04	15,244 61	18,529 38	-	33,773 99	2,411 84	12,711 71
Wooster,	18,857 98	23,573 28	-	20,059 93	3,513 35	-	23,573 28	2,012 66	18,241 72
Piqua,	2,872 01	3,590 03	-	3,257 78	332 25	-	3,590 03	1,110 24	2,342 06
Tiffin	30,436.36	38,055 45	-	33,839 92	4,215 53	-	38,055 45	1,960 49	32,514 02
Jeffersonville, Ind	17,716.82	22.146 04	759 26	17,056 12	5,849 18	-	22,905 30	1,810 44	12,603 43
Vincennes,	31.441.56	39,329 60	679 28	36,126 86	3,882 02	-	40,008 88	2,235 08	39,944 70
Indianapolis,	112,503 89	140,629 58	-	138,755 89	1,873 69	-	140.629 58	4,064 78	118,729 64
Crawfordsville,	291,387.89	366,738 92	-	365,182 31	1,556 06	-	366,738 92	8,062 66	428,330 58
Fort Wayne,	23,301.69	29,271 41	-	29,271 41	-	-	29,271 41	1,859 39	27,073 40
Shawneetown, Ill.	7,720.61	9,730 78	602 09	8,073 83	2,259 04	-	10,332 87	1,920 73	7,276 00
Kaskaskia,	5,000.92	6,251 14	127 43	5,609 57	769 00	-	6,378 57	1,422 27	6,728 75
Edwardsville,	80,020 46	100,031 02	-	97,607 02	2,424 00	-	100,031 02	3,747 64	117,768 48
Vandalia,	35,362.60	44,203 38	-	42,707 17	1,496 21	-	44,203 38	2,012 25	24,884 97
Palestine,	86,413.93	108,019 65	-	108,019 65	-	-	108,019 65	3,817 84	128.177 17
Springfield	101,933.19	127,442 37	-	127,163 22	279 15	-	127,442 37	3,363 47	111,368 94
St. Louis, Misso.	33,908.15	42,385 22	-	41,528 93	856 29	-	42,385 22	2,089 93	36,069 32
Franklin,	51,494 72	64,607 74	315 25	63,297 06	1,625 93	-	64,922 99	1,946 17	43,861 31
Palmyra,	97,128.90	121,411 77	-	119,955 33	1,456 44	-	121,411 77	4,593 11	112,164 01
Jackson,	6,572.02	8,440 01	-	8.440 01	-	-	8,440 01	1,274 73	7,270 00
Lexington,	25,813.65	32,293 52	-	32,287 13	6 39	-	32,293 52	1,376 24	2,5244 39

St. Stephens, Ala.	18,225.96	22,855 49	-	10,678 43	12,207 06	-	22,885 49	2,016 60	9,466 51
Cahaba,	155 227.77	195.963 15	25 53	182,377 30	13,111 38	500 00	195,988 68	7,627 97	229,247 09
Huntsville,	165,507.65	215,694 77	1,846 74	207,268 41	10,273 10	-	217,541 51	5,868 08	196,534 92
Tuscaloosa,	19,419.44	24.274 29	-	23,370 81	903 48	-	24,274 29	1,570 76	19,000 00
Sparta,	14,822.91	18,528 36	-	18,234 09	294 27	-	18,528 36	1,624 16	21,223 19
Washington, Miss.	6,894.42	8,758 90	614 06	7,598 26	1,774 70	-	9,372 96	1,250 87	4,850 00
Augusta,	74.63	92 55	-	92 55	-	-	62 55	723 84	-
Mount Salus,	101,471.22	126,837 61	-	120,519 37	6,318 24	-	126,837 61	4,278 54	143,404 07
N. Orleans, Lou.	6,438 72	9,101 37	-	9,101 37	-	-	9,101 37	1,823 09	-
Opelousas,	9,413.84	11,767 29	34 77	11,399 90	402 16	-	11,802 06	1,266 94	17,169 90
Ouachita	50,570.06	64,438 92	-	64,438 92	-	-	64,438 92	2,533 13	55,560 00
St. Helena,	8,225.08	10,295 10	-	10,295 10	-	-	10,295 10	1,955 65	4,000 00
Detroit, Michigan	70,361.21	87,951 65	129 43	82,747 46	5,333 62	-	88,081 08	3,646 04	77,016 65
Monroe,	76,700.34	95,960 39	-	95,960 39	-	-	95,960 39	4,146 70	101,500 00
Batesville, Ark.	786.25	982 81	-	982 81	-	-	982 81	1,735 10	1,833 53
Little Rock,	1,662.70	2,328 38	-	2,328 38	-	-	2,328 38	2,060 62	-
Tallahassee, Flo.	9,618 4 9	79,137 98	-	68,137 98	11,000 00	-	79,137 98	3,760 83	56,043 75
St. Augustine,									
Total for Ohio,	156,392.70	195,501 78	1,662 44	150,947 61	42,049 94	4,166 67	197,164 22	13,593 14	144,510 84
Total for Indiana	476,351.85	598,115 55	1,438 54	586,392 59	13,161 50	-	599,554 09	18,032 35	627.181 75
Total for Illinois.	316,451.71	395,678 34	729 52	389,180 46	7,227 40	-	396,407 86	16,784 20	396,204 31
Total for Missouri	214,917 44	269,138 26	315 25	265,508 46	3,945 05	-	269.453 51	11,285 18	224,609 03
Total for Alabama	373,203.73	477,346 06	1,872 27	441,929 04	36,789 29	500 00	479,218 33	18,707 57	475,471 71
Total for Miss.	108,439,67	135,689 06	614 06	128,210 18	8,092 94	-	136,303 12	6,253 25	148,254 07
Total for Lou.	74,647.70	95,602 68	34 77	95,235 29	402 16	-	95,637 45	7,578 81	76,730 50
Total for Mich.	147,061.55	183,912 04	129 43	178,707 85	5,333 62	-	184,041 47	7,792 74	178,516 65
Total for Ark.	2,648.95	3,311 19	-	3,311 19	-	-	3,311 19	3,795 72	1,833 53
Total for Florida,	59,618.49	79,137 98	-	68,137 98	11,000 00	-	79,137 98	3,760 83	56,043 75
Grand Total,	1,929,733.79	2,433,432 94	6,796 28	2,307,560 65	128,001 90	4,666 67	2,440,229 22	107,583 79	2,329,356 14

SURVEYORS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Micajah T. Williams, Surveyor General N. W. of Ohio, for the States of Ohio and Indiana, and Michigan Territory,	Cincinnati, Ohio..	2000 00
Samuel Williams .....Chief Clerk,	.....do.....	850 00
Alfred S. Reeder .....Clerk,	.....do.....	625 00
Oliver Simpson.....do..	.....do.....	
Gideon Fitz, Surveyor of Public Lands, South of Tennessee, for the State of Mississippi.....	Washington, Miss..	2000 00
Frederick Wood..... .....Clerk,	.....do.....	900 00
P. Hoof ....do..	.....do..	800 00
David W. Connelly.....do..	.....do.....	800 00
A. Downing..... .....do..	.....do.....	800 00
J. A Dutch..... .....do..	.....do.....	800 00
Robert Butler, Surveyor of Public Lands in Florida.....	Tallahassee, Florida	2000 00
Isham Green Searcy.....Clerk,	.....do.....	1000 00
Robert W. Williams.....do..	.....do.....	1000 00
John Coffee, Surveyor of the Public Lands in Alabama.....	Florence, Alabama.	2000 00
F. Sannoner.....Clerk,	....do.....	750 00
James R. Weakly..... .....do..	.....do.....	750 00
William McRee, Surv'r of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and Territoy of Arkansas.....	St. Louis, Missouri	2000 00
William Milburn.....Clerk	.....do.....	750 00
A H. Evans..... .....do..	.....do.....	750 00
P. O. Lee... .....do..	.....do.....	500 00
Henry Browse Trist, Surveyor General for Louisiana.....	Donaldsonville, Lou	2000 00
Fredk. R. Conway...Recorder of Land Title in Missouri.....	.....do.....	500&fs

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

The compensation to Registers and Receivers is $500 per annum, and one per cent. commission on moneys paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commiss'n.
David Hodge.....	Steubenville.....Ohio	Feb. 19, 1830
Joseph Wood.....	Marietta.....	Mar. 3, 1829
Peyton S. Semmes.....	Cincinnati.....	Mar 3, 1829
Thomas Scott.....	Chillicothe.....	Mar. 9, 1829
Thomas Flood.....	Zanesville.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Joseph S. Lake.....	Wooster.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Thomas B. Van Horne..	Piqua.....	May 5, 1825
Thomas Gillispie.....	Tiffin.....	May 22, 1830
William Lewis.....	Jeffersonville.....Indiana	May 25, 1830
John Badollet.....	Vincennnes.....	Jan. 4, 1829
Arthur St. Clair	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Samuel Milroy.....	Crawfordsville..	Mar. 25, 1830

Robert Brackenridge....	Fort Wayne.. ...	Indiana	Mar. 25,	1830
Shadrach Bond.....	Kaskaskia		Jan. 28,	1831
James C. Sloo.....	Shawneetown.....		Mar. 25,	1830
William P. McKee.....	Edwardsville.		Jan. 13,	1831
Charles Prentiss.....	Vandalia.....		Mar. 25,	1830
Samuel Alexander.....	Quincy....		Mar. 2,	1831
Joseph Kitchell.....	Palestine		Mar. 5,	1829
Francis Prince.....	Danville.....		Mar. 2,	1831
William L. May.....	Springfield..		Mar. 25,	1830
John Biddle.....	Detroit.....Michigan Ter.		Jan. 10,	1831
Abraham Edwards.....	Monroe.....		Mar. 8,	1831
William Christie.....	St. Louis.....Missour.		Mar. 7,	1829
Hampton L. Boon.....	Franklin.....		Jan. 4,	1830
George Bullit.....	Jackson.....		April 6,	1828
Finis Ewing.....	Lexington.....		May 25,	1830
William Wright.....	Palmyra.....		May 29.	1830
Hartwell Boswell.....	Batesville...Arkansas Ter		April 6,	1828
Bernard Smith..... ...	Little Rock.....		Feb. 19,	1830
Charles F. Morehouse....	Ouachita.....Louisiana		May 29,	1830
Valentine King	Opelousas..... ...		Jan. 28,	1830
Hilary B. Cenas.....	New Orleans.....		Dec. 17,	1829
Thomas G. Davidson....	St. Helena, C. H		Mar. 25,	1830
Benjamin L. C. Wales..	Washington.....Mississippi		Dec. 24,	1830
William Howze.....	Augusta.....		Feb. 10,	1832
John B. Hazard.....	St Stephens.....Alabama.		Mar. 29,	1830
Benjamin S. Pope..... ..	Huntsville.....		April 21,	1828
John H. Vincent.....	Tuscaloosa.....		Mar. 25,	1830
Gurdon Saltonstall.....	Cahaba..		Mar. 25,	1830
Wade H. Greening.....	Sparta....		May 14,	1828
George W. Ward..	Tallahassee....Florida Ter.		Jan. 4,	1830
Charles Downing.....	St. Augustine.....		May 22,	1830

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Names.	Office.	Date of commiss'n.	
Samuel S. Stokely... ..	Steubenville..... ....Ohio	Jan 4,	1829
David C. Skinner.	Marietta.....	Mar 25,	1830
Morgan Neville.....	Cincinnati.....	May 22,	1830
Isaiah Ingham.....	Chilicothe.....	Mar. 25,	1830
Bernard Van Horne....	Zaneville.....	Dec. 21,	1830
Samuel Quinby.....	Wooster	Mar. 2,	1831
Robert I. Skinner..	Piqua.....	Dec. 21,	1830
Joseph H. Larwill.....	Tiffin.....	May 29,	1830
James G. Reed	Jeffersonville.... ....Indiana	Feb. 21,	1831
John D Wolverton.....	Vincennes	Mar. 25,	1830
James P. Drake.....	Indianapolis...	Mar. 25,	1830
Israel T. Canby.....	Crawfordsville..... ...	Mar. 25,	1830
John Spencer.....	Fort Wayne	Dec. 30,	1831
Edward Humphreys.....	Kaskaskia.....Illinois	Mar. 5,	1829
John Caldwell	Shawneetown.....	Feb. 19,	1830
Benjamin F. Edwards.. .	Edwardsville.....	Dec. 17,	1829
William Linn.....	Vandalia.....	June 14,	1830

Guy W. Smith	Palestine, Illinois	Mar. 5,	1829
Thomas Carlin	Quincy	Mar. 2,	1831
John Taylor	Springfield	Mar. 25,	1830
Samuel McRoberts	Danville	Mar. 2,	1831
Jonathan Kearsley	Detroit, Mich. Ter.	Feb. 10,	1832
Thomas C. Sheldon	Monroe	Mar. 3,	1831
Bernard Pratte	St Louis, Missouri	Dec. 28,	1828
Uriel Sebree	Franklin	Dec. 17,	1829
John Hayes	Jackson	May 12,	1828
Edwin M. Ryland	Lexington	Dec. 21,	1830
Willis M. Green	Palmyra	May 29,	1830
John Redmon	Batesville, Arkansas Ter.	Feb. 19,	1832
Archibald Yell	Little Rock	Dec. 21,	1831
Joseph Friend	Ouachita, Louisiana	Mar. 2,	1831
Benjamin Robert Rogers	Opelousas	Mar 25,	1830
William L. Robeson	New Orleans	Mar. 25,	1830
Alexander Gordon Penn	St. Helena C. H.	Mar. 25,	1830
Thomas Lewis	Washington, Mississippi	May 26,	1830
George B. Dameron	Augusta	Dec. 24,	1830
George B. Crutcher	Mount Salus	Dec. 22,	1831
John Henry Owen	St. Stephens, Alabama	Jan. 21,	1832
Samuel Cruse	Huntsville	Jan. 4,	1830
William G. Parish	Tuscaloosa	Jan. 8,	1829
Uriah G. Mitchell	Cahawba	May 17,	1828
John S. Hunter	Sparta	May 14,	1828
Richard K. Call	Tallahassee, Florida	Mar 3,	1829
William H. Allen	St. Augustine	May 22,	1830

THE CUSTOMS.

The principal officer employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, is the Collector, to whom the Naval Officer is at once an aid and a check. The Surveyor superintends and directs the inferior officers of the customs; and all three are appointed by the President and Senate. They formerly held their offices for an indefinite period; but, by an act of the 15th May, 1820, their appointment is now limited to four years. Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers and Inspectors, are appointed by the Collector, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department. For the duties of these several officers, see the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1799. Public appraisers are authorized by an act of the 20th of April, 1818. Their business is to appraise imported goods subject to duty ad valorem, when they are suspected to have been invoiced below the true value. They are appointed by the President and Senate, and hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President. Assistant Appraisers are authorized by the act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Names.	Where employed.	Date of Com.	
	Maine.		
James W. Ripley	Passamaquoddy	Dec. 17, 1830	N Y
Samuel A. Moore	Machias	Jan. 28, 1832	Mass

Edward S. Jarvis.....	Frenchman's Bay	Mar 3. 1831	Mass
Joshua Carpenter.....	Penobscot.....	Mar 19. 1830	Mass
Denny M'Cobb.....	Waldoboro.....	Mar 3, 1829	Maine
Thomas M'Crate.....	Wiscasset.....	Mar 11, 1829	Ireland
William King.....	Bath.....	Mar 25. 1830	Maine
John Chandler.....	Portland.....	Mar 11, 1829	N H
John F. Scamman.....	Saco.....	Mar 11, 1829	Maine
Barnabas Palmer.....	Kennebunk.....	Mar 11. 1829	N H
Mark Dennet.....	York.....	Mar 1. 1830	Maine
Daniel Lane.....	Belfast.....	Jan 4, 1831	Maine
	New Hampshire.		
William Pickering.....	Portsmouth.....	April 8. 1830	N H
	Vermont.		
Archibald W. Hyde.....	Burlington.....	Feb. 15, 1830	Verm'nt
	Massachusetts.		
Samuel Philips.....	Newburyport.....	Mar 24, 1830	Mass
William Beach.....	Gloucester.....	Mar 24, 1830	Mass
James Miller.....	Salem.....	Jan. 3, 1829	N H
Benjamin Knight.....	Marblehead.....	Feb 19. 1830	Mass
David Henshaw.....	Boston.....	April 12, 1830	Mass
Timothy Souther.....	Ipswich.....	April 12, 1830	Mass
Schuyler Sampson.....	Plymouth.....	Mar 11, 1829	Mass
William Wood.....	Dighton.....	Mar 22, 1830	Mass
Isaiah L Green.....	Barnstable.....	Mar 3, 1829	Mass
Lemuel Williams.....	New Bedford.....	Mar 8, 1830	Mass
John P. Norton.....	Edgartown.....	Feb 19, 1830	
Martin T. Morton.....	Nantucket.....	Jan 38, 1830	Mass
	Rhode Island.		
Walter R. Danforth..	Providence.....	Mar 11, 1829	R Island
Nathaniel Bullock.....	Bristol and Warren.....	Jan 2, 1732	Mass
Christopher Ellery.....	Newport.....	April 5, 1828	R Island
	Connecticut.		
Noah A. Phelps.....	Middletown.....	Mar 11, 1829	Conn
Ingoldsby W Crawford	New London.....	Feb. 1, 1831	Conn
William H. Ellis.....	New Haven.....	Mar 11, 1829	Conn
Walter Bradley.....	Fairfield.....	Jan 28, 1830	Conn
	New York.		
Thomas Loomis.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	Mar 23, 1830	Conn
Jacob Gould.....	Gennessee.....	Mar 23, 1830	Mass
John Grant, jr.....	Oswego.....	May 2, 1830	N York
Seymour Scovell.....	Niagara.....	Mar 23, 1830	Vermont
PierceA. Barker.....	Buffalo Creek.....	Mar 22, 1030	N York
Baron S. Doty.....	Oswegatchie.....	Mar 23, 1830	N York
John P. Osborne.....	Sag Harbour.....	Mar 10. 1830	N York
Samuel Swartwout.....	New York.....	Mar 29, 1830	N York
Aaron Ogden, (Assist.)	Jersey City.....	Mar 23, 1830	N J
David B. McNeil.....	Champlain.....	May 2, 1830	
Jere Carrier.....	Cape Vincent.....	Mar 23, 1830	
	New Jersey.		
James Parker.....	Perth Amboy.....	Mar 11, 1829	N J
Ebenezer Elmer.....	Bridgetown.....	May 6, 1830	N J

Gersham Mott.....	Burlington.....	May 28, 1838	N J
Mahlon D. Canfield ..	Great Egg Harbour....	Jan 28, 1830	N J
George W Tucker..	Little Egg Harbour....	Mar 11, 1829	N J
	Pennsylvania.		
James N. Barker.. ..	Philadelphia..	Mar 11, 1829	Penn
Thomas Forster..	Presque Isle.....	Mar 9, 1829	Penn
	Delaware.		
Henry Whiteley.....	Wilmington....	Feb 16, 1830	Del
	Maryland.		
J. H M'Culloch.....	Baltimore....	May 1, 1830	Penn
Joseph Sands.....	Annapolis.....	Dec. 19, 1830	Md
George Hudson.... ..	Snowhill.....	Jan 26, 1829	Md
John Willis.	Oxford.....	Mar 9, 1829	Md
Charles Leary.....	Vienna.....	Mar 31, 1830	
Thomas R. Johnson..	St. Mary's.....	April 14, 1830	Md
	District of Columbia		
Thomas Turner..	Georgetown.....	Mar 1, 1830	Md
George Brent.....	Alexandria..	Feb 16, 1830	Virginia
	Virginia.		
James Gibbon....	Richmond.....	Jan 4, 1829	Virginia
Robert S. Garnet----	Tappahannock..... ..	Jan 9, 1830	Virginia
Conway Whittle.....	Norfolk.....	Mar 19, 1830	Virginia
John Daingerfield, jr..	East River.....	Jan 13. 1832	Virginia
Nathaniel Holland....	Cherry Stone....	Mar 3, 1829	Virginia
William Nelson.	Yorktown.....	Apr 3. 1830	Virginia
Charles McIndoe.. ...	Petersburgh..... ..	Mar 23, 1830	Virginia
William P. Custis.. ..	Folly Landing.....	Jan 10, 1829	Virginia
	North Carolina.		
Stephen Charles..	Camden.....	Mar 23, 1830	N C
Duncan McDonald ..	Edenton.....	Feb 29, 1832	N C
Levi Fagan....	Plymouth.....	Feb 19, 1830	N C
Thomas H. Blount....	Washington.....	Feb 19, 1830	N C
James C. Cole.....	Newbern.....	Jan 4, 1832	N C
Joshua Taylor..	Ocracoke.....	Jan 10. 1829	N C
Henry M. Cook.....	Beaufort..	Mar 23, 1830	N C
James Owen..... .	Wilmington..	Jan 10, 1829	N C
	South Carolina.		
James R. Pringle....	Charleston.....	Jan 29, 1832	S C
Thomas L Shaw....	Georgetown..	Jan 3. 1830	S C
William Joyner..... ..	Beaufort..	Mar 22, 1830	
	Georgia.		
John Stephens....	Savannah..	April 1, 1830	Georgia
Samuel S. Law.....	Sunbury....	Mar 17, 1830	Georgia
John N. McIntosh.. ..	Brunswick.....	Jan 19, 1829	Georgia
Archibald Clark..	St. Mary's.....	May 6, 1830	Georgia
John J. Maxwell..	Hardwick.....	Sept 30, 1830	Georgia
	Ohio.		
Charles C. P. Hunt..	[illegible]ams.....	Jan 13, 1832	Mich
William Hunter..	Sandusky.....	Mar 23, 1830	
Samuel [illegible]kweather	Cuyahoga.....	Mar 11, 1829	Mass

	Michigan.		
Adam D. Stewart....	Michilimackinac..	Jan 23, 1830	Virginia
Andrew Mack	Detroit.....	Mar 23, 1830	
	Louisiana.		
Martin Gordon.....	New Orleans.....	Mar 23, 1830	Virginia
Ogden D. Langstaff..	Teche.....	Jan 13, 1832	
	West Florida.		
Robert Mitchell..	Pensacola.....	April 3, 1330	N C
	East Florida.		
John Rodman....	St. Augustine.....	Mar 3. 1831	N York
Gabriel J Floyd.....	Apalachicola....	Mar 23, 1830	Kent'ky
Wm. A. Whitehead..	Key West.....	Nov. 18, 1830	
Jesse H. Willis.....	St. Marks.....	Feb 20. 1829	Md
James Dell.....	St. Johns....	Jan 13, 1832	
	Mississippi.		
P. R. R. Pray.....	Pearl River.....	Mar 11, 1829	Mass
	Alabama.		
George W. Owen.. ..	Mobile.....	Mar 11, 1829	Virginia

SURVEYORS.

	Maine.		
Samuel Ayer.....	Eastport....	Dec 24, 1830	N H
John W. Smith.....	Portland..	Feb 15, 1830	Mass
	New Hampshire.		
Samuel Hall.....	Portsmouth...	Jan 28, 1830	N H
	Massachusetts.		
William Cross.....	Newburyport..... ..	Jan 4, 1828	Mass
James Dalrymple.. ..	Salem and Beverly....	Jan 29, 1830	Ireland
Benjamin Hawkes, jr.	Beverly.....	Jan 29. 1830	Mass
John McNeil, jr.....	Boston....	Jan 29, 1830	N H
Joshua Prentiss	Marblehead.....	Mar. 3, 1829	Mass
Alphonso Mason.....	Gloucester....	Jan 29, 1830	Mass
	Rhode Island.		
J. B. Barton.....	Providence....	Mar 3, 1829	R Island
Joseph Aborn....	Pawtucket....	Jan 4, 1829	R Island
Allen Wardwell..	Bristol.....	Mar 28, 1828	R Island
Nathaniel Philips.. ..	Bristol and Warren....	Mar 10, 1329	Mass
William G. Hammond	Newport.	Nov 17, 1830	R Island
William Halloway....	North Kingston.....	Feb 15, 1832	R Island
Charles Durfee..	Tiverton....	Mar 11, 1829	R Island
John G. Mawney.....	East Greenwich.....	Jan 29, 1830	R Island
George Brown.....	Pawcatuck..	Mar 12, 1829	
	Connecticut.		
William Willard.. ...	Saybrook	Mar 12, 1830	Conn
William Conner.. ...	Hartford.....	Feb 22, 1831	Conn
Oliver Champlain.. ..	New London....	Mar 10, 1829	Conn
Benjamin Pomeroy....	Stonington....	Dec 4, 1830	onn
John H. Jacocks.....	New Haven.....	Dec 15, 1831	N C
Daniel Borrows	Middletown..	May 22, 1830	onn
	New York.		
John T. Vernon.... .	Albany.....	May 6, 1830	N York

Mordecai M. Noah....	New York.....	May 28, 1830	Penn
Reuben Moore.... ..	Hudson.....	Jan 3, 1830	
	New Jersey.		
Henry V. Low.....	New Brunswick.....	Mar 23, 1830	N J
	Pennsylvania.		
William Duncan.....	Philadelphia..	Mar 23, 1830	Penn
Edward Jones.....	Pittsburg.....	Mar 3, 1831	Wales
	Maryland.		
William H. Wickes..	Chester....	Jan 5, 1831	
John Chew	Havre de Grace.....	May 10, 1830	Md
James Mosher.....	Baltimore.....	Mar 14, 1829	Mass
George W. Briscoe...	Nottingham....	May 10, 1830	Md
William B. Scott....	Town Creek.....	Apr 19, 1828	Md
Robert Digges.....	Nanjemoy.....	Mar 3, 1830	Md
Henry G. S. Key.....	Llewellingsburg....	Feb 19, 1832	Md
	Dist. of Columbia.		
James M'Guire.... ..	Alexandria..	Mar 23, 1830	Md
	Virginia.		
James B. C. Thornton	Dumfries..	May 5, 1828	Virginia
John S. Tapscott....	Yeocomico..	Jan 3, 1830	Virginia
Henry Muse.....	Urbanna.....	Jan 29, 1830	Virginia
William Gray..	Port Royal..... .. .	Jan 29, 1830	Virginia
Adam Cook..... .. .	Fredericksburg..	Jan 4, 1829	Virginia
William Gresham.. ..	Carter's Creek.....	Jan 13, 1832	Virginia
Benjamin B. Baker..	South Quay.....	Dec 24, 1830	Virginia
Arthur Taylor, jr.....	Norfolk.....	Dec 17, 1830	
John S. Westwood....	Hampton..... ..	Mar 3, 1831	
Joseph Prentiss.... ..	Suffolk.....	Mar 10, 1829	Virginia
Robert Butler..	Smithfield.....	Mar 3, 1829	Virginia
Francis B. Armistead	East River.....	Jan 9, 1832	Virginia
Faugh W. Sullivan..	West Point..	Oct 20, 1830	Virginia
Edward Pescud.... ..	City Point.....	Jan 12, 1831	Virginia
Andrew Elliot..... ..	Wheeling....	Mar 3, 1831	Ireland
	North Carolina.		
John B. Jones.....	Currituck Inlet....	Mar 2, 1827	N C
Myles Elliott, jr.....	Hertford.....	Mar 14, 1829	N C
Isaac Pipkin.....	Murfreesborough..	Mar 22, 1828	N C
John Haywood.....	Windsor	Jan 13, 1832	N C
James Wade.....	Swansborough....	May 22, 1830	N C
Richard Bradley.... .	Wilmington	Mar 11, 1829	N C
	South Carolina.		
Thomas H. Jervey..	Charleston.....	Jan 3, 1830	S C
	Georgia.		
John Shellman.....	Savannah.....	Jan 2, 1832	Md
	Kentucky.		
Benjamin J. Harrison	Louisville..	Feb 3, 1831	
	Louisiana.		
Samuel Spotts.....	New Orleans....	Mar 11, 1829	Penn
G. A. Montmain.....	Bayou St. John.....	Jan 13, 1832	France
Lyman Briggs....	Madisonville	May 22, 1830	... ss
John W. Bingey... ..	Ponchartrain, La.... ..	Mar 3, 1831	Virginia

	West Florida.		
William M. Loftin....	St. Andrew's Bay.....	April 3, 1830	N C
	East Florida.		
Jefferson Glenn..	St. Johns.....	Dec 24, 1830	
Ambrose Crane..	St. Marks.....	Jan 24, 1830	Conn
Andrew Marschalk ..	Natchez....*Mississippi.*	Jan 3, 1830	Penn
Charles Larrabee.. ..	Cincinnati.....*Ohio*	Mar 3, 1831	Conn
Joel M. Smith	Nashville....*Tennessee*	Jan 13, 1832	
John Smith....	St Louis.. ...*Missouri.*	Jan 13, 1832	

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William Claggett.....	Portsmouth.. ....N. H	Dec. 17, 1830	N H
Daniel Foster.	Newburyport.. .. Mass.	Mar 11, 1829	Mass
John Swasey....	Salem..... .... Mass.	Apr 12, 1830	Mass
Leonard M. Parker....	Boston.... .... ..Mass	Oct 7, 1830	Mass
Isaack Burdick.....	Newport..... ..R. I.	Dec 28, 1828	Ireland
Samuel Brown.....	Providence.....R. I.	Jan 29, 1830	R Island
John Ferguson.....	New York.....N. Y.	Mar 3, 1829	N York
John Pemberton.... ..	Philadelphia.....Pa.	Mar 23, 1830	Md
Dabney S. Carr.....	Baltimore.. .... ..Md.	Apr 12, 1830	Virginia
Thomas Gatewood....	Norfolk.... ....Va.	May 26, 1828	Virginia
John D. Jones.....	Wilmington.... ..N. C	May 22, 1830	N C
John S. Codgell.....	Charleston.....S. C.	Jan 20, 1830	S C
Joseph S. Pelot.....	Savannah.....Geo.	Jan 29, 1830	S C
Peter K. Wagner.....	New Orleans....	Mar 23, 1830	Penn

APPRAISERS.

Levi R. Lincoln..	Port of Boston.....	April 5, 1830	Mass
John Crowninshield ..	..do.... ..do.....	Mar 19, 1830	Mass
Jeremus Johnson.....	..do....New York.....	May 26, 1830	N York
William S Coe.....	..do.....do....	May 22, 1830	N York
Abraham B. Mead....	..do.....do....	May 29, 1830	N J
Samuel Ross.....	..do....Philadelphia ...	Feb 19, 1824	Penn
Thomas Stewart.....	..do.....do..	Feb 19, 1824	Ireland
William Dickinson....	..do....Baltimore.....	Feb 19, 1824	Md
Lyde Goodwin.....	..do.....do..	Mar 23, 1830	Md
William E. Hayne....	..do....Charleston	Mar 19, 1830	
Charles R. Holmes....	..do.....do	Jan 14, 1830	
Wimberly J. Hunter..	..do....Savannah.....	Feb 24, 1824	Georgia
William Bee	..do.....do....	Feb 24, 1824	S C
Sheldon Clarke.....	..do....New Orleans ..	May 22, 1830	Conn
Robert F. Canfield....	..do.....do..	Apr 30, 1830	N J

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS—*Appointed under the Act of 28 May*, 1830.

Ichabod Prall....	New York.....	June 15, 1830	N York
Bernard J. Messerole	....do.....	June 15, 1830	N York
David L. Dodge.... ..	....do.....	June 15, 1830	Conn
Benjamin Brewster....	....do.....	June 15, 1830	N York
Samuel Eveleth.... ..	Boston.....	June 15, 1830	Mass
Jonathan P. Robinson	....do.....	Jan 11, 1832	
Edward Ewing	Philadelphia..	June 2, 1831	Penn
Anthony Groves.... ..	....do.....	June 9, 1831	Penn

Table of Fees of Officers of the Customs.

Under the act of 31st December, 1792, for Registering and Recording vessels

1	For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of an hundred tons and under,	1 cent per ton.
2	For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons,	$ 1 50
3	For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above 200 tons,	2 00
4	For every certificate of registry or record,	2 00
5	For every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record,	1 00
6	For taking every bond required by the act,	0 25

Note.—At those ports at which there is a *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, the said fees shall be equally divided between them; where there is no *Naval Officer* two thirds to the *Collector* and one-third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed; provided, that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid.

Under the act for enroling and licensing vessels, passed the 18th Feb. 1793.

1	For admeasuring every ship or vessel, in order to the enrolment, or licensing or recording the same, if of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons.	$0 50
2	If of twenty tons and not exceeding seventy tons,	0 75
3	If above seventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons,	1 00
4	If above one hundred tons,	1 50
5	For every certificate of enrolment,	0 50
6	For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment,	0 20
7	For every license, and granting the same, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons,	0 25
8	If above twenty and not more than one hundred tons,	0 50
9	If more than one hundred tons,	1 00
10	For every endorsement on a license,	0 20
11	For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if less than fifty tons,	0 25
12	For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if above fifty tons,	0 50
13	For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival such vessel, if less than fifty tons,	0 25
14	For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival such vessel, if above fifty tons,	0 50
15	For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a *registered* vessel to proceed from district to district,	1 50
16	For receiving a certified manifest and granting a permit, on the arrival of such *registered* vessel,	1 50
10	For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery, to trade at a foreign port,	0 25
18	For the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such vessel,	0 25

Note.—Where a *Surveyor* shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or receive a certified manifest, and grant a permit, the fees arising therefrom shall be received by him solely for his use, which regulation applies only to a port of delivery at which there is no other than a *Surveyor*.

All the other fees arising under the act, are to be equally divided between the *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers: where there is no *Naval Officer*, two thirds to the *Collector*, and the other third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port, for which he is appointed: provided always that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any persons appointed for that purpose, such person shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

Under the act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 2d March, 1799.

1	For every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards,	$2 50
2	For every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards,	2 50
3	For every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons,	1 50
4	For every clearance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons,	1 50
5	For every post entry,	2 00
6	For every permit to land goods, (*a*)	0 20
7	For every bond taken officially	0 40
8	For every permit to land goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback.	0 30
9	For every debenture, or other official certificate,	0 20
10	For every bill of health, (*b*)	0 20
11	For every official document (registers excepted) required by any merchant, owner or master of any vessel not before enumerated,	0 20

Where a *Naval Officer* is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and the said *Naval Officer*, the latter paying one-third the expense of the necessary stationary, and of the rent of an office, to be provided by the *Collector*, at the place assigned for his residence, &c., except the expense of fuel, office rent and necessary stationary for the *Collectors* of the districts of Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, which shall be paid three-fourths by the said *Collectors*, and the other one-fourth by the respective *Naval Officers* in those districts—*Provided*, that in all fees arising on the exportation of any goods on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the *Collectors*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers at the port where the fees are paid, &c. and where there is no *Naval Officer*, such fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and *Surveyor*, who may be concerned in attending to such exportation, and the *Surveyors* shall pay their proportion of the expenses of stationary and printing.

To each *Surveyor*, for the admeasurement and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for every ship or vessel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other services by the act in question to be performed by such *Surveyor*, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards, having on board goods subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of

(*a*) This fee chargeable for the bond on granting a Mediterranean passport.
(*b*) This fee chargeable on granting a sea letter.

less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods liable to duty, one and a half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods subject to duty, two thirds of a dollar. All which fees shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the said services shall be performed, to the *Surveyor* by whom they shall be performed, if performed by one only for his sole benefit; but if performed by more than one, to him who shall have had the first agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the said services shall also be performed.

Note.—The fees in the preceding act are applicable exclusively to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, and services to be performed under the collection law of the same date.

Compensation of Inspectors of the Customs, under the act of 2d March, 1799

To each *Inspector* there shall be allowed, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the Customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars, and for every other person that the *Collector* may find it necessary and expedient to employ as occasional *Inspectors*, or in any other way in aid of the revenue, a like sum, whilst actually so employed, not exceeding two dollars.

Note.—By the act of the 26th April, 1816, an additional allowance of fifty per cent. is authorized, making the maximum compensation of the *Inspectors* of the *Customs* three dollars per day—But this amount is not allowed to all the *Inspectors*—The rate in the different ports is regulated with reference to the expenses of living, the responsibility of the officers, the extent of commerce, &c.

Compensation of Deputy Inspectors of the revenue, under the act of 2 *Mar.* 1799

Two cents and one half for every cask, or package, of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked and returned to their respective principals.

Compensation of Measurers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

1 For every hundred bushels of grain, - - - - - - $0 20
2 For every hundred bushels of salt according to the weight established by law for the payment of the duties thereon—say 56 lbs. per bushel, - - - - - - - - - 0 50
3 For every hundred bushels of coal, - - - - - - 0 60

Compensation of Weighers under the act of 2 *March,* 1799.

For weighing every hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box or package, weighing more than 200 pounds each, except sugar, coffee, pepper, pimento, indigo, in bales, bags, mats, cannisters, or seroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New-York, Boston, and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter; in the district of Norfolk, one cent and a half; and in other districts two cents.

Compensation of Gaugers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

For gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters with his own name, and the quantity, eight cents; for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any cask, or other package or packages, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

Note.—To the compensations of the *Measurers, Weighers* and *Gaugers*, as fixed by the act of 2d March, 1799, the act of 26th April, 1816, authorizes an additional allowance of 50 per cent.

By the act of 6th April, 1802, repealing the internal duties, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate the *Collectors* of the *Customs* who are to prepare and issue the certificates to accompany wines, distilled spirits and teas, previously prepared and issued by the supervisors of the revenue.

For the purpose of carrying said law into effect, a *Collector* of the *Customs*

is designated for each State, who is entitled to a fee of 2 cents for every certificate of the kind alluded to—and the *Inspectors* of the revenue, in relation to the same service are entitled to the following fees:

1 For every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits, 1½ cents
2 For every certificate to accompany wines and teas, 2½ cents

For every certificate of citizenship issued by a *Collector* to a seaman of the United States under the 4th section of the act of 28th May, 1796, the *Collector* is entitled to a fee of 25 cents; and to a like fee under the 1st section of the act of 28th February, 1803, for certifying the lists of the crews of American vessels.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS,

Employed in the several Collection Districts of the United States, with the places of their employment, and the amount of Compensation in one year of each officer. NOTE.—*As the compensation of Officers of the Customs arise from the Fees specified in the foregoing Table, the amount of course varies every year: the sums here given, are, generally, from the returns for the year ending on the 30th September*, 1831.

MAINE.

Passamaquoddy.

J. W. Ripley, Col. Eastport, 3,000 00
Wm N. Weston, clerk, do. 100 00
J. D. Weston, dep. col. do. 625 00
Solomon Thayer, do. Lubec, 250 00
L. Pierce, do. & insp. Houlton, 750 00
H. G. Balch, inspector, Lubec, 984 00
Jas. W. Lyman, do. do. 100 00
John M'Millan, do Eastport & Lubec, 398 00
Jesse Bengin, do. Eastport, 656 00
J A. Balkam, do. do. 366 00
J. M. Kellogg, do. do. 730 00
Ed. L Osgood, do. do. 244 00
Joshua Veasey, do. Calais, 366 00
R. Palmer, do Robinston, 656 00
B. B. Leavitt, w'r, g'r & meas. Eastport and Lubec, 110 88
Jon. D. Weston, do. do. 33 43
J. H Claudge, tem. insp. do. 506 56

Eastport.

S. Ayer, surveyor, Eastport, 1713 54

Machias

Sam. A. Motse, col Machias, 397 86
J E Hathaway, dp. do. & ins. do. 66 00
Isaac Ames, insp. Rev. Boat, 414 00
Isaac Ames, jr. do. do 334 00
James Elliot, do. do. 50 00

Frenchman's Bay.

E. S. Jarvis, col. French. Bay, 345 07
G. Crabtree, dp. col. &c. do. 179 68
J. Whiting, ins &c. Union Riv. 59 16
N. Thomas, ins. Mount Desert, 18 00
Asa Crabtree, do. Hancock
J. Nichols, do. French. Bay, 245 20

Penobscot.

J. Carpenter, col. Castine, 965 64
W.G.Carpenter, dep col. do. 300 00
John Lee, insp. &c. Castine, 1095 00
B. Hook, jr. do. do. 1095 00
T. J. Whiting, insp. Rv. Boat, 908 00
W P.Carpenter, do. Lincoln, 460 00
Thos. Swazy, do. Bucksport, 250 00
John Carver, ins. Vinalhaven, 50 00
J. R. Redman, do. Brooksville, 40 00

Waldoborough.

D. McCobb, col Waldoboro, 1000 00
W. R. Webb, insp. &c. do. 480 00
D. McCobb, jr. do Nobleboro, 850 00
Elijah Hall, do. St. George, 816 00
H Prince, Jr. do. Thomaston, 745 00
Jos. Glidden, do. Nobleboro, 432 07
Wm. Burns, do. Bristol, 317 00
H. Prince, insp'r Thomaston, 84 00
J. Sproul, 3d, do Bristol, 90 00
C. Bradford, do. Friendship, 122 00
T. B. Seavey, do Monhegan. 105 00
Sam'l Fuller, do. Thomaston, 24 00

Wiscasset.

T. McCrate, col. Wiscasset, 703 33
H. Clark, insp. &c. do. 711 17
A. C. Tappan, do do. 559 17
W M. Reed, insp. Boothbay, 555 00
M. Smith, do. do. 207 00
Joseph Merry, Edgecomb, 120 00

Bath.

Wm. King, collector, Bath, 1987 95
Henry B Webb, dep. col. &c Bath and Hallowel, 1938 06
L. Fletcher, dep col & insp. Canada Road, 196 66
Peter H. Green, inspector &c. Bath, Gardiner, &c. 1330 91
Thos. Swanton, inspector, &c. Bath, Augusta, &c. 1181 28
Andrew Reed, insp'r, Phipsburg and Georgetown, 366 00

S. Hopkins, insp. Harpswell, 123 00
W. H. Page, do. Hallowel & Augusta, 400 00
E White, inspector, Gardiner, 300 00
Jeremiah Ellsworth, tem. insp. Bath Hallo'el and Augusta, 348 00
Isaiah Crooker, temp. insp. Bath, Gardiner and Bow, 162 00
N. Coval, contractor, to supply disabled seamen, Bath, 421 17

Portland and Falmouth.

John Chandler, col. Portland, 3000 00
Peter Merril, dep. col. do. 900 00
Amos Nichols, clerk, do. 600 00
J. W. Smith, sur. & ins. do. 1053 59
John Williams, insp'r, do. 1086 00
Lemuel Gooding, do. do. 1095 00
Eben'r Webster, do. do. 1095 00
Nathan Nutter, do. do. 1062 00
Jos. Sturdivant, do. & mast. of Rev. Boat, Cumberland, 1071 00
T. Bailey, tem. insp. Portland, 186 00
H. Ilsley, gauger, weigher, and measurer, Portland, 1605 33
H. H. Boody, do. do. 1605 32
C. S Carter, do. do. 1605 33
James Smith, do. do. 1605 32

Saco.

John F. Scamman, col. Saco, 400 70
Isaac Emery, insp. &c. do. 613 05
Hiram Woods, insp. do. 405 00
Sewall Milliken do. Scarboro' 21 00

Belfast.

Daniel Lane, coll'r Belfast, 759 54
N. H. Bradbury, insp. do. &c. 735 00
Benjamin Shaw, do Frankfort, Hamden and Bangor, 930 00
Joseph Carr, insp'r, Bangor, 603 00
J Dillingham, do. Camden, 286 50
J. Douglas, tem. do. Rev. Boat, 514 00
L. E Kelley, do. Frankfort, 154 00
W. B Carr, do. Bangor, 24 00
Benj Shaw, do. Frankf't, &c. 65 09
J. Carr, gauger, weighor, measurer, Bangor, 85 77

Kennebunk.

B. Palmer, col. Kennebunk, 420 65
J. Herrick, dep. col, &c. do. 351 65
Jer. Miller, insp. &c. do. 773 60
D. Wheelright, do. Wells, 273 00
A. Green, ins. Cape Porpoise, 300 00
J. Wilson, do. Ogunquit, 25 00
E. Perkins, temp do. Kenneb'k, 15 00

York.

Mark Dennett, coll'r, York, 269 12
Solomon Brooks, insp. do. ——
George Weare, do. do. 147 00
Alex Dennett, do. do. 226 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth.

W Pickering, col Portsmouth, 1016 99
W Clagett, naval officer, do 486 53
Samuel Hall, surveyor, do 540 72
Wm Walker, dep col do 300 00
A L Dearborn, clerk, do 200 00
W Walker, w'r, & g'r, do 386 90
I Nelson, insp & meas do 549 04
Thos D Bailey, do do 549 04
John Gregory, do do 549 04
Mark Nutter, do do 549 04
Peter Wilson, insp'r, do 300 00
Nathan Walden, do do 245 00
Benj Hart, insp and Boarding Officer, New Castle, 500 00
J L Lawrence, do Kittery Pt. 500 00
John T Gibbs, do Dover, 200 00
Lewis Loomis, do Colebrook, 200 00
N Knowles, tem insp'r, Rye, 21 00
Uri Lamprey, do Hampton, 48 00

VERMONT.

Burlington.

A W Hyde, col Burlington, 1409 73
J Langdon dep col & ins. do 500 00
J B Hollenback insp'r. do &c. 500 00
Danford Mott, do Wind Mill 500 00
Zoroaster Fisk, do Alburg, 360 00
N S Whetmore, do Swanton, 360 00
R L Paddock, do Highgate, 360 00
L Cushing, insp'r, Franklin, 309 16
John Lewis, do Berkshire, 230 33
C Mahoney, do Derby, 341 67
Roger Enos, do Irasburg, 360 00
J Beckwith, do Sutton, 360 00
Isaiah Silver, do Danville, 240 00
Rd Powers, do WindMill&c 341 67
D Follett, do Berkshire, 140 00
Moody Rich, do Maidstone, 120 00
I B Thomas, do Highgate, 175 00
Chas Canow, do La Motte, 90 00
W W Reyes, do, Swanton, 135 00
H Richardson, do Montpelier, 240 00
R G Hopkinson do Derby 341 67
R Lasell, tem. do St. Albans, 12 00
A G Tarlton do do 25 00
S Tucker, tem do Randolph, 21 00
Hyman Lane, do Burlington, 35 00
Jer. Porter, do do 35 00
Ira Burdick, do Hinesburg, 20 00
J R Emmerson do Alburg, 30 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport.

S Phillips, col. Newburyport, 2593 98
John Phillips, dep col do 200 00
D Foster, naval officer, do 507 27
Wm Cross, surveyor, do 250 00
J Phillips, insp & meas do 998 45

J Marquand, c & in Newburyp't		1052 39
S Walker, insp'r, &c.	do	757 95
P O Brown, tem	do	525 26
Wm Williams, insp'r,	do	144 60
Nath'l Jackson,	do	207 00
Gloucester.		
Wm Beach, col Gloucester,		2016 76
A Mason, surveyor,	do	504 85
Wm Center, jr insp	do	1041 00
Joseph Babson,	do	57 00
Jabez Tarr, jr Gloucester,	do Sandy Bay	200 00
Henry Mee, insp	Manchester,	150 00
J Merchant,	do Gloucester,	228 00
A Plumer, w'r, g'r, & m.	do	678 09
John Woodbury,	do	96 23
Wm Center, jr. meas'r,	do	27 26
Salem and Beverly.		
James Miller, coll'r,	Salem,	3000 00
W W Oliver, dep	do	1000 00
Jonath'n Holman, clerk,	do	400 00
J Swasey, naval officer,	do	703 81
T Burchmore, jr dp	do	150 00
J Dalrymple, surveyor,	do	784 69
P Putnam, insp'r, &c.	do	605 08
William Story,	do	703 30
Jona Holman,	do	340 52
Thomas West,	do	748 58
William Lee, inspector,	do	1095 00
James Chever,	do	418 50
D Dennis, meas &	do	359 20
John Ingersoll,	do	443 13
William Allen,	do	312 89
Henry Tibbets,	do	327 51
C Babbidge,	do	174 00
Joseph Jones,	do	330 40
C. Chase, meas &	do	403 10
Ebenezer Slocum,	do	345 00
William Webb,	do	351 50
Henry Prince,	do	362 50
S Brockmore,	do	457 06
B Hawkes, insp &c.	Beverly,	276 04
J H Lovett, insp'r,	do	118 31
Marblehead and Lynn.		
Benj Knight, col	Marblehead,	575 36
F. Knight, deputy col	do	——
Joshua Prentiss, surv'r,	do	126 54
Asa Hooper, ins & meas	do	438 15
Nath'l Lindsey, insp'r,	do	365 00
John G Hooper,	do	365 00
F G Silman, w'r, & g'r,	do	288 44
J Johnson, inspector,	Lynn,	275 00
Wm Marshall,	do	55 00
Ipswich		
T Southen, coll'r,	Ipswich,	284 93
B Averill, insp w'r, & g'r,	do	74 06
Abel Story, inspector,	Essex,	30 00
E Pulsifer,	do Ipswich.	——

Boston and Charlestown.		
David Henshaw, col	Boston,	4000 00
Adams Bailey, dep col	do	1500 00
John Bingham, clerk,	do	1300 00
Benj Brown, jr	do	1000 00
G Horton, clerk,	Boston,	779 81
W A Wellman,	do	900 00
William Rowson,	do	900 00
John S Prince,	do	800 00
E W Parker,	do	750 00
S Whitecomb, jr.	do	675 00
Samuel A Allen,	do	205 77
Rufus M Gay,	do	675 00
N Payne messenger,	do	600 00
L M Parker, n officer,	do	282 80
W Little, dep	do	1131 52
William Palfrey, clerk,	do	754 35
John McNiel, surveyor,	do	2500 00
John B Derby, dep sur	do	1500 00
L H Osgood, clerk,	do	600 00
H Jameson, marker, &c	do	——
G Kuhn, depy do &c.	do	——

Inspectors at Boston, at 1095 each

Darius Boardman, Nathan Ball, John Bauchor, E M Cunningham, Jno. D Dyer, James Gooch, R B Hewes, J W Homer, Samuel Jones, Lewis Lerow, John Muzzy, Josiah Newhall, J H Prince, Joseph Stevens, Ebenezer Stevens, Joshua Seaver, Joseph Snow, N K Seaton, Benjamin Whipple, Ezra Mudge, F Mc Kenna, J Dunham, Jr.

T Pitts, insp	Cambridge Port	1095 00
John Lane, do	Hingham,	570 00
L Souther, do	Cohasset,	360 00
J V Smith, do	Quarantine Isl	——
E Clapp, jr do	Dochester,	1095 00
J P Robinson, s ore k'p'r	Boston	1095 00
F C Whiston, store keeper of spirits, wines & teas,	Boston	700 00
J Loring, w'r, & g'r,	do	2591 41
J M Fiske,	do	2591 41
Nathan Tracy,	do	2591 41
T M Vinson,	do	2591 41
A H Ward,	do	2591 41
T Dexter,	do	2591 41
J Grafton, measurer,	do	1055 09
Thadeus Page,	do	1055 10
Joseph N Howe,	do	1055 09
Andrew Green,	do	1055 09
Wm P Loring,	do	1055 09
J Crowninshield, app'r	do	1500 00
Levi R Lincoln,	do	1500 00
S Eveleth, assis't	do	1200 00
J P Robinson,	do	1200 00
W H Burbeck, clk to	do	1095 00
G Halliburton, messg'r	do	600 00

P B Boardman, measurer of square yard goods, Boston, 700 00
F W Barker, do do 48 9[illegible]
Chales H Stedman, physician of marine hosp'l, Chelsea, 1000 0[illegible]
C Turner, steward, Chelsea, 500 0[illegible]

Plymouth.

S Sampson, coll'r, Plymouth, 1317 8[illegible]
J Jackson, clerk & insp do 515 0[illegible]
B Crandon, insp & g'r, do 730 [illegible]
S Jackson, weigher, do 204 45
L Lovell, measurer, do 154 8[illegible]
Nathan Reed, guager, do 139 2[illegible]
J Covington, appraiser, do 25 0[illegible]
Wm M Jackson, do do 22 5[illegible]
Eli Cook, inspector, Kingston, 200 00
L G Simpson, do & Duxbury, 710 9[illegible]
B Thomas insp Marshfield, 100 0[illegible]
C Jennings, ins & w'r, Scituate, 316 90

Dighton

W Wood, col & ins Dighton, 432 50
E A Hathaway, inspector, &c. 123 87
Joseph Potts, do do 140 95
John Hood, guager, 10 8[illegible]
Job Gardner, inspector, 39 00
Wm A Waite, do 57 00

New Bedford.

L Williams col. N Bedford, 2780 39
W H Taylor dep col do
J Freeman, clerk, do 250 00
W H Taylor, ins & w'r do 1327 62
S Kempton, insp &c do. 1446 90
Z M Allen, do Fanhaven, 618 68
W Southworth, ins Rochester, 105 00
Ezra Swift, do Wareham, 114 00
Jireh Shearman, do Dartmouth 114 00
N H Shearman, do do 24 00
Wm White, 2d, do West Port, 60 00
Isaac Covy, do do 66 00

Edgartown.

John P Norton, collector, ——
H P Worth, inspector and deputy collector, Homes' Hole, 600 00
Jer Pease, insp Edgartown, 200 00
M Luce, do Tarpaulin Cove, 500 00

Barnstable.

I L Green, col & ins Barnstable, 900 17
R Ainsworth dep col &c do 699 25
Davis Crooker, insp'r, do 263 00
R S Wood, dp c & ins Falm'th, 253 12
Isaiah Nye, do do Chatham, 253 37
Reuben Arey, insp Wellfleet, 252 75
Thos Lathrop, do Provincet'n, 253 00
Seth F Nye, do Sandwich, 260 00
O Brooks, do Harwich, 208 00

Nantucket.

M T Morton, c & ins Nant'ket, 619 6[illegible]
C B Hussey, clerk, do 25 00
Samuel Cary, insp Nantucket, 510 00
do Easton, gauger, do ——
[illegible]. Barney, do do ——
I Cary, weigher & meas do ——
Thos Cary, superintendent of Revenue Boat, Nantucket, 144 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.

W R Danforth, col Provid'ce, 1165 70
[illegible] Peckham, dep col do 1000 00
[illegible] Brown, naval officer, do 829 06
J B Barton, sur & insp do 1017 44
R H Barton, dep insp do 186 45
W E Clarke, inspector, do 567 00
F L Danforth, do do 342 00
Daniel Petty, do do 369 00
Nath'l Pearce, do do 348 00
G Church, do do 372 00
John Vaughan, do do 375 00
John S Green, do do 375 00
J Thurber, gauger, do 1350 40
J R Waterman, w & m do 1050 56
W H Allen, physician to Marine Hospital, do 297 60
W F Waterman, ins Pawtuxet, 540 00
Joseph Aborn surveyor, do 200 50

Bristol and Warren.

N Bullock, c Brist'l & Warren, 590 51
S S Allen, dep col do 400 00
A Wardwell, surv'r, do 318 05
N Phillips, do do 319 24
W Reynolds, insp'r, do 840 00
H C Wardwell, do do 144 00
N T Payne, do do 147 00
J Manchester, do do 87 00
J Haile, meas & do do 482 78
Miller Barney, do do 258 00
J Salisbury, do do 174 00
A C Hoar, tem do do 24 00
S Peck, g'r. & w'r, do 344 61
M Munro, gauger, do 10 20
N Church, weigher, do 22 98
J Dimon, gauger, do 177 60
J B Pierce, do do 298 56
Simon Davis, meas'r, do 33 76

Newport.

C Ellery, collector, Newport, 906 63
A Truston, dep do do 625.00
I Burdick, naval officer, do 471 37
W B Burdick, dep do do
W G Hammond, surv'r, do 387 92
E P Shearman, ins & m do 549 00
[illegible] W Ellery, do do 546 00
John Hull, tem insp do 237 00
C Mumford, do do 237 00
Henry Gardner, do do 195 00
Joseph W Eddy, do do 252 00
John Hall, do N Kingston 136 50

JB Rathbone, mess N Kingston, 253 50
B W Reynolds, g'r, &w'r, do 2 61
Benj T Coe, insp Black Isl'd, 500 00
D Pennegrave, do & m do 154 50
D M Coggeshall, g'r & w do 361 98
D Melville, do do 114 30
R Babcock, g'r & w'r Pawcat'k
W Halloway, surv N Kingston, 255 50
P J Hammond, dep sur do 25
J G Manney, sur E Greenwich, 250 65
D Pinniger, inspector, do 154 50
L W Updike, w'r & g'r do
Charles Durfee, sur Tiverton, 200 25

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown.

N A Phelps, col Middletown, 1736 39
G R Phelps, dep col &c do 381 56
S R Dickenson, ins Hartford, 399
L Hubbard, do Middlet'n, 438
H Stilman, insp on board ves. 279
J Dunning, do do 258
J C Burke, do do 246
S Dickenson, keep CH Saybr'k 180
D Burrows, sur &c. Middlet'n, 409
Wm Willard, do Saybrook, 371 05
W Conner, sur & ins Hartford, 256 69

New London.

J W Crawford, col N London, 430 19
W Champlin, dep col &c do 390 66
O Champlin, sur & ins do 363
C Griffing, inspector, do 840
N Sattonstall, guage, &c do 12 85
William Allen, insp Waterford, 24
Simeon Harley, do Groton, 97 50
Thomas Ash, do Stonington, 240
A Stanton, do do 189
David Tracy, do Norwich, 315
Wm Lord, guager, Stonington, 2 16
JB Jeffrey, boat k'r, N London, 264
G. Wheeler, do Stonington, 144

New Haven.

W H Ellis, col New Haven, 1594 93
N R Clark, dep col &c. do 674 14
J H Jacocks, sur and ins do 280 10
J Darrow, insp & guag do 1248 10
E Mix, ins w'r & mea do 694 01
J Graham, inspector &c do 579
W Myers, occas'l insp do 204
Benajah Mallory, insp Milford, 40
Charles Elliott, do Guilford, &c 66
D B Leebe, ins Suchemshead, 36

Fairfield.

W Bradley, coll'r &c Fairfield, 379 07
D B Nichols, ins Bridgeport, 141
D B Nichols, gua & weig do 24 30
Benj Isaacs, insp Norwalk, 90
P Smith, do Stamford, 96
M Gray, do Black Rock, 48

NEW YORK.

Sacketts Harbor.

T Loomis, col Sacketts Harb. 751 30
M K Stow, dep col & ins do 730
T Loomis, jr dep do do 730
P Dontater, do Henderson, ——
Geo Turner, insp Rev Boat, 648

Genneseee.

Jacob Gould, col Rochester, 1160 64
G H Holden, dp col L Ontario, 1445
B Green, coll'r & insp. Pouli-neyville and Lake Ontario, 730
G Gould, dp ins not stationary, 700
J Drake, do Rochester, 100
B C Lathrop, dp ins Syracuse, 100

Niagara.

S Scovell, col Dis. Niagara, 797 78
O Grace, dp c & ins Lewiston, 1095
John Porter, do Youngstown. 640
C H Smith, do Niagara Falls. 240
J Bell, ins Port of Lewiston, 462 94
E Jewett, do Fort Niagara, 240
A Butterfield, dep col & insp mouth of 18 mile Creek, 240
W Whistler, ins Fort Niagara, 200

Buffalo Creek.

Pierre A Barker, col Buffalo, 2021 75
J Handy, Jr. dep col & ins do 500
B Bennett, inspector, do 360
John Furman, do do 360
Jno G Stockly, do do 315
R G Livingston. dep collector and inspector, Black Rock, 500
Joseph Sill, do do 500
John C Gales, do Tonewanta, 250
Ernest Mullett, do Dunkirk, 250
C W Henderson, do Port Har 150

Oswegacthie

B S Doty, col & ins Ogdensb'g, 1257 99
S Stilwell, insp Ogdensburgh, 1026
J Fenton, do Waddington, 615
H Hurlbut, do Morristown, 1059
Louis Lyon, do Louisville, 732
M Victory, do Massena, 522
J G McCormick, insp Chippe-way Bay, &c. 240
C McCormick, do Lisbon and Barnhart's Island, 314
Jos Ames, 2d insp Canton, 86
C Pettibone, do Stockholm, 100
M S Daniels, do Ogdensb'gh, 100
Marcus Allen, do Canton, 66 66
G W Campbell, do do 30 55

Sag Harbor.

J P Osborne, col Sag Harbor. 720 07
D Hand, ins & boatman, do 135
Noah Washburn, insp do. 164 50
S D Fosdick, wr, gr & m do 8 85

Champlain

D B McNeil, col Plattsburg 1288 44
S T Buel, deputy collector, on board steamboat, 500
Ezra Thurber, do Champlain, 500
N Haynes, insp'r, Champlain, 360
A K Williams, dp do Hoganab'g 360
S H Payne, do F't Covington 360
A Carpenter, do Chateugay, 300
W Wooster, do Westville, 300
John Nichols, insp Plattsberg, 300
M W Hicks, do Champlain, 300
D Delance, dp do White Hall, 360
S Fenniss, inspector, Chazy, 250
B Graces, dep do Champlain and Uppervillage, 180
J McCrea, ins F't Covington, 240
Z Newell, do Mocus, 240
M Eggleton, do W Chateugay, 100
S Conck, do Chazy Turnpike Gate, 72

Cape Vincent.

J Carrier, col Cape Vincent ——
S S Robinson, dp col do 730
Nelson Potter, do do 708
Hiram Davis, do F'ch Creek, 365
A Walton, do Alexandria, 365

Albany.

J T Vernor, sur & ins Albany, 170

City of New York.

S Swartwout, col city of N.Y 4000
D S Lyon dep do do 1500
M S Swartwout, do do 1500
Daniel Strobel, do do 543 96
H Ogden, cashier, do 2000
J Phillips, ass't do do 1304 45
J B Thurston, clerk, do 700
Jas Campbell, do do 700
A N Phillips, do do 700
William Weir, do do 700
Daniel Boomer, do do 700
C Dwyce, do do 700
W J McMasters, do do 700
George L Pride, do do 700
T V Mumford, do do 700
Thos M Rogers, do do 700
R M Mitchell, do do 750
C A Gardiner, do do 700
Isaac Bloxome, do do 750
W B Bryam, do do 775
R B Adams, jr. do do 210
Edward M Cutter, do do 265
John H Ball, do do 700
T McCready, jr do do 750 82
James Leonard, do do 750
Charles Oakley, do do 700
S E Stevenson, do do 750
J B Wood, do do 600
R V Newby, clerk city of N Y 770
John A Bogart, do do 650
C Neibuhr, porter, do do 600
N Shultz, auditor, do 1500
A Martine, clerk, do do 795
Nathan'l Olcott, do do 770
J B Hinchman, do do 720
Samuel H Eakin, do do 820
L A Bleecker, do do 870
Henry Bull, do do 720
T Olmsted, do do 720
D Sullivan, do do 720
Henry K Frost, do do 500
D Seabury, do do 720
W Baillie, do do 720
O Stansbury, do do 575
J W Hunter, do do 250
N G Miles, do do 215
Robt S Newby, do do 260
Wm Dempsey, do do 695
W B C Dayton, do do 695
Ebenezer Hyde, do do 197 80
Thomas Denison, do do 207 42
Francis Jenssens, do do 265 28
Isaac Sebring, do do 550
Theodoré Kane, do do 695
J Johnson, appraiser, do 2000
Wm S Coe, do do 2000
A B Mead, do do 2000
B Brewster, ass't do do 1500
D L Dodge, do do do 1500
B J Messerole, do do do 1500
J Prall, do do do 1500
M Burnham, clerk, do 800
T Chatterton, do do 750
William A Cox, do do 800
Henry Davis, do do 734 24
J H Greenfield, do do 750
Thos S Jaycox, do do 800
Samuel Lupton, do do 750
D Monroe, do do 350
William Peck, do do 800
Edward Prall, do do 700
J Townsend, do do 750
D B Van Riper, do do 730
F W Weiss, do do 850
G K Waring, do do 200
J Ferguson, nav officer do 3000
J T Ferguson, dep do do 1500
Elias B Dayton, clerk, do 700
Gerard D Smith, do do 700
Samuel Osgood, do do 700
J R Bleecker, do do 700
L D'Ozeville, do do 700
John Corkle, do do 600
Charles Holt, do do 600
S Van Wyck, do do 600
Henry Reed, do do 600

M Roth, clerk, city of N York, 600
R Clench, tem do do 600
Peter Stagg, jr. do do 400
M M Noah, sur & insp do 2900
A Haff, dep sur & ins do 1500
P A Young, 1st clerk do 900
Sam'l Terry, 2d do do 850
A A Jones, 3d do do 800
A Pitcher, 4th do do 600
J B Phillips, 5th do do 600
L L Lazarus, 6th do do 240
D McF Smith, messg'r do 400

Inspectors at N. York, at 1095 each.

Henry Abell, Abraham Ackerman, John Anderson, Major Baylie, W. Beebe, J D. Bissett, G. L. Birch, James Boardman David Brooks, G. G Burras, John Byers, Jos. Board, John R. Bowne, John L. Broome, Jacob Clinch, Alexander Coffin, Moses Cunningham, Joseph Cutler, William Cairns, John DeCamp, Jacob L Dickinson, Robert Dumont, William Dumont, Bertrand Dupoy, D. Denyse, George Davis, John Fream, D Gardiner, jun. J. Gelston, W H P Graham, J. Guion, G Hodgson, A T. Hillyer, Zadock Hedden, John A. Hedden. George Howard, William Hopet, Freeman Hopkins, Geo. F Hopkins, Robert Hunter, David Henderson, j., Edward Hitchcock, Geo. Innes, Oliver Jaques, William Ironside, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Ketcham, Peter Kinnan, Gerard Lathrop, H. G Lewis, William Lupton, Samuel Marvin, Abraham Messerole, Alexander Ming, jr Edward Merritt, John Morris, William W. Morris, James Mitchell, Donald McLean, Jacob C. Mott, Myer Moses, Richard Dixon. Naphtali Phillips, John M. Patterson, William Phœnix, Elijah F. Purdy, Lemuel Pitman, Elijah Pinckney, Thomas Power, James Porter, James G. Reynolds, Barnet Romer, Humphrey Rickerson. William Smith, Dennis Stryker, G S. Silliman, Elnathan H Sears, Stephen Stillwell, Peter W. Sneger, Robert J. Seely. Peter R Spraing-er, J. Scofield, W. Shute, J. Stouenburgh B. S Ilvan, P. Thomas, W. W Tompkins, P Taylor, Griffen Tompkins, Andrew Tombs, Peter Lappon, John L. Van Beskere, Jacob Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Antwerp, William Van Beuren, J. Van Dyk, Abr'm B. Vanderpool, B. M. Van Beuren, Henry Willett, Wm. Welling. Everardus Warner, Alexander Whaley, Benj Wood, Sidney Wetmore, George A. Watson, Caleb T. Ward, J Hopkins

A Baudouine, guag city N.Y		1910	69
F R Hassler.	do do	1597	62
R V Mooney,	do do	1834	28
Elias Nexen, jr.	do do	1824	68
A Somerville,	do do	2095	75
W R Thompson,	do do	2179	01
A C Talman,	do do	2522	71
J Brower, weigher,	do	2298	89
Alex Bleecker,	do do	2600	24
Edw'd Cooper,	do do	3134	06
E H DeCamp,	do do	3055	16
John Franklin,	do do	2853	84
Thos Hazard,	do do	2368	37
J W Hallet,	do do	635	63
Louis Loutrel,	do do	2421	85
Sam'l C Reid,	do do	3737	27
Joseph Stevens,	do do	2119	20
Jacob Tallman,	do do	2991	63
John H Watson,	do do	793	49
E Belknap, measurer,	do	363	
S Burling,	do do	1172	65
John J Cluett,	do do	481	01
D Dodge,	do do	1221	97
Eben. Dodge,	do do	314	35
William Durell,	do do	1210	98
John Gould,	do do	934	10
W M Hitchcock,	do do	1226	63
Wm. Phillips,	do do	1328	82
B Rider,	do do	481	10
A Seymour,	do do	1128	71
Peter Sebring,	do do	754	97
H A Vedden,	do do	681	78
Peter Wynkoop,	do do	1122	57
J W Forbes,	do do	——	
L Cole, dep ins of rev.	do	1357	07
J J Cohen,	do do	3317	14
Peter Smith,	do do	2175	80

Oswego.

John Grant, jr col Oswego,		784	06
H Huguuin, dp col & ins	do	95	
Robt Cooly,	do Big Sodus	1095	
R L Robertson,	do Big Salmon	1095	
John Howe,	do Big Sandy	1075	
P Stevens, insp of district,		1453	
D S Cole,	do Little Sodus,	66	

NEW JERSEY.

Perth Amboy.

J Parker, col Perth Amboy,		1142	59
F W Binney, in & dpc	do	894	
J B Howell, insp	do	387	
John Young,	do	367	

A Hassett, insp N Brunswick, 879
J S Furman, do Manasquam, 120
H Wardell, do Shrewsbury, 93
H V Low, sur & ins N Brunsk 464 12

Bridgetown.

Eben. Elmer, col Bridgetown, 444 98
L J C Elmer, dep col do 20

Burlington.

G Mott, col & ins Burlington, 176 46
J H Sterling, depy col do 9
W R Moore, do M't Holly, 7 75

Great Egg Harbor.

M D Canfield, collector & inspector, Great Egg Harbor, 403 72
Daniel Leeds, insp do 39

Little Egg Harbor.

G W Tucker, col Tuckerton, 305
Jas. D Kelley, temp inspector, Little Egg Harbor, 178
N S Crane, do do 39
C Crane, do do 51
N Haywood, do do 21
E T Deacon, do do 48
Aaron Mathis, do do 6

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presque Isle.

Thomas Foster, coll'r, Presque Isle and Sandusky, 343 43
Thomas McConkey, depy collector, Presque Isle, 418

Pittsburgh.

Edward Jones, surv Pittsburg,——

Philadelphia.

J N Barker, col Philadelp'a, 4400
John Kern, dep col do 1500
R L Howell, clerk, do 1320
J F Valleite, do do 1020
Chas Treichel, do do 840
Robert Steele, do do 720
David Gibson, do do 720
Thos Ashmead, do do 720
John C Pechin, do do 660
Abraham Martin, do do 660
J ins Henry, do do 660
F C Deimling, do do 650
R H S George, do do 600
Thos Latimer, do do 600
S C Hopkins, do do 600
R McCarren, messg'r do 400
J Stewart, U. S. app'r do 1500
muel Ross. do do 1500
A Groves, asst do do 365 93
E Ewing, do do do 866 37
Thomas Black, watchman at custom House, do 301
Wm Jackson, do do 350 54
J Culberton, nav officer, do 2662 55
J D George, dep do do 1500
R Heysham, clerk, Philad'a, 660
W Duncan surveyor, office & wharves, Philadelphia, 1739 29
A Ford, dep surv'r, do 1043 56
Charles S Jackson deputy inspector & marker, Delaware, 725 02
John Steele, weigher, do 3873 45
Rob. Milnor, gauger, do 836 98
George Guier, do do 836 98
Joseph Abbott, meas'r, do 652 87
C Barrington, do do 652 87
J Douglass, jr. do do 652 87
John Scott, do do 652 87
C Anderson, insp. do 1095
T D Anderson, do Chester, 1095
Benj. Bache, do Delaware, 1095
R S Bonsall, do do 1095
G W Bartram, do Lazaretto 1095
John Brown, do C. House, 1095
H Caldwell, do Delaware, 990
Saml Cameron, do do 984
Thomas Cash, do do 1095
Geo Clymer, do do 1095
John Davis, do do 1095
J W Dickson, do do 981
J W Durant, do do 1095
Jacob H Fisler, do do 1095
Chambers Gaw, do do 1095
Wm P Gaw, do do 1095
Curtis Grubb, do do 1095
J P Hamelin, do do 1095
Henry Huber, do do 1095
John Hyneman, do do 924
And Jackson, do do 1095
Joseph L Kay, do in charge of the Rev Barge, do 1095
G Kern, ins Schuykill wharves 1095
T Maxwell, insp Delaware, 981
R R Moore, do do 1095
R P McCalla, do Del wharves 1095
B A Meredith, insp do 1095
J Patterson, do do 1095
R A Patton, do C House, 1095
Ed Rogers, do Del wharves 1095
T J Rogers, do do 939
John Reed, do do 730
Rowland Smith, do do 730
John Suter, do do 1095
Henry Schell, do do 1095
F Shull, do Marcus Hook, 1095
W F Swift, dp col & ins Bristol 234 90
J Worrell, insp Cus House, 1095
P Warrington, do D. wharves 327

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

H Whiteley, col Dist. of Del. 500
P B Delany, insp New Castle, 1095
H Geddes, do Port Penn, 1095

S McDowell, ins Wilmington, 1095
Lewis West, do Lewis, 250
Abr'm Allen, do Smyrna, 150
Levi Boulden, do Del City, 200
Wm W Polk, do C Gallatin, 888 80
E Schillenger, do do 828 80
Josiah Marsh, do do 648 80
Chas Grover, do do 530 90
Geo Berryman, do do 581 14
A Bunough, do do 568 14
J H Maulsby, do do 359 29
Jas B Rogers, do do 273 25
J McGowan, do do 236 96
J D Bender, do do 167 98
Duncan Stuart, do Rev. Boats 365
D Bobinett, do do 302
Jas Anderson, do do 365
John D Kidd, do do 365
Samuel Smith, do do 365
S Flanagan, keeper of buoys, &c. Delaware Bay, 1200

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.

J H McCulloch, col Baltim're 2787 69
J H McCulloch, jr. dp col do 1500
J Hamilton, clerk, Baltimore, 1000
J K Law, do do 800
R Lyon, Jr do do 700
J C VanWyck, do do 700
J Mosher, sur & insp do 1329 54
John K Law dep do do 800
D S Carr, nav officer, do
M Eichelberger, w'r do 1702 22
J Martin, measurer, do 1177 82
J F Lightner, gauger, do 1296 43
W Dickenson, app'r, do 1500
L Goodwin, do do 1500
A Young, clerk, do 600
J RSnyder, store k'pr do 1095
J Mortimer, do do 1500

Inspectors at $3 per diem, each.

C Robinson, J Gregg, J Lowry, R Maccubbin, J Nantz, N N Robinson, J Creery, T L Williams, J Caustin, D B Watts, H Price, J Tilghman, J Branson, J Jenkins, R Neilson, C L Gantt, T Anderson, G W Burke,
W Dimpson, marker, Baltimore.

Annapolis.

J Sands, collector, Annapolis, 439 68
G W Biscoe, sur Nottingham, 150
J Randall, insp'r, Annapolis, 1095
M B Carroll, do Nottingham, 240

Snowhill.

G Hudson, col Snowhill, 395 05

Oxford.

John Willis, collector, Oxford 453 25
J Willis, jr. dp col & c Oxford, 100

St Mary's.

T R Johnson, col St Mary's, 250
H G SKey, sur Lewellinsburg, 200
R Digges, do Nanjemoy, 200

Town Creek.

W B Scott, sur & ins T Creek 150

Havre De Grace

J Chew, sur & ins H De Grace 150

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown.

T Turner, col & ins Georget'n 952 97
Brooke Mackall, insp do 1095
S Bootes, tem insp &c do 576 82
I P Tenney, tem insp do 100
T Carberry insp Wash. City, 1095
E Mattingly tem do do 200
A Cheshire, tem do do 200
J Waters, gaug Georget'n, &c. 5 88

Alexandria.

Geo Brent, col. Alexandria, 1967 26
C T Chapman, dp c & ins do 1095
J McGuire, sur & insp do 588 29
Geo McClish, gauger, do 115 32
A Hunter, weigh & meas do 690
James Carson, inspector, do 1095
Samuel Mark, do do 1095

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk

Conway Whittle, col Norfolk 1344 27
Thos Jennings, insp do 1095
N W Parker, do do 1095
John Widgeon, do do 1095
T M Candlish, do do 1095
W Lavall, ins and meas do 100 50
Thos Corby, measurer, do 483 50
J Vickery, w'r and g'r, do 780 71
J S Westwood, ins Schr Alert 400
T Gatewood, n. officer, Nort'k 840 65
J Prentis, sur & ins P't of Suff'k 255 50
R Butler surv &c. Smithfield, 200 25
J B Butler, dep do do ——
B B Baker, surv South Quay, 200

Petersburg

C D McJadoe, col Petersb'g, 1072 80
Joel Hammon, insp do 1095
Ed Peacud, surv City Point, 409 06
J Poythress, insp do 1095
J Poythress, superintendent of revenue boat, do 100
John Prentis, tem ins do 278 15
d Conner, do do 241 29

Richmond.

J Gibbon coll'r Richmond, 1707 17
R Randolph, inspector, do 636
G B Read, do do 1008
J C Valey, do do 1008
C Richardson, do do 450

W G Keeze, t. ins B. Hundreds 105
C Roberts, do Warwick, 99
W Gay, do 81
R Randolph, m'r & w'r Rich'd 401 05
J H Strobia, gauger, do 20 99

Tappahannock

R L Garnett, c Tappahannoc 671 02
R L P tts, dep col & in p do 202 60
Adam Cooke, surveyor, weigher & gauger, Fredericksburg 376 16
William Gray, do Port Royal 265
Wm Gresham, surveyor and inspector, Carter's Creek, 560
H Muse, do Urbanna, 155 75
J B C Thornton, sur Dumfries 153
R H Tapscott, temporary inspector, Carter's Creek, 99

East River.

J Daingerfield col & ins E River 92 27
F B Armistead, surveyor, do 253 24
C C Braxton, tem do do 27
T H Roberts, do do do 4 41

Cherry Stone.

N Holland, collector, gauger, weigh & insp Cherry Stone, 362 90
G Holt, jr. tem insp do 33
Thos Powell, do do 6

Folly Landing.

W P Custis, col Drummondt'n 237 08
W Gillett, dep do do 164 30
H Bagnell, do do 11 27

York Town.

W Nelson, col &c Yorktown, 285 40
F W Sullivan, sur & ins W Point 114

Yeocomico.

J S Tapscott, surveyor and inspector, Yeocomico, 250

Wheeling.

A Elliott, sur & ins Wheeling,——

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edenton.

D McDonald, coll Edenton, 900 57
R Howett, insp &c. do 194 96
Edwin Bond, do do 58 87
J J Tredwell, do do 59 34
I Pipkin, surv Murfreesboro, 202
L M Cowper, clerk, do 202
Miles Elliott, surv Hertford, 200

Plymouth.

Levi Fagan, col Plymouth, 543 95
George Nicholls, insp gauger, weigher and meas Plymouth 304 17
J Haywood, surv Windsor, 74 90

Washington.

T H Blount, col Washington, 250
W L Holmes, dep col do 250
L B Myers, tem ins &c. do 137 89
J Myers, t m ins & gaug do 9 24

Newbern.

James C Cole, col Newbern, 725 96
S Wilkins, clerk, insp weigher, gauger and meas. Newbern, 450 89
James Wade, sur Swansboro, 251 50

Beaufort

H M Cooke, coll Beaufort, 320 70
J E Gibble insp &c. do 59 62

Wilmington.

James Owen, col Wilmington 1367 06
R Bradley, sur & gaug do 938 90
J D Jones, nav officer do 600 72
D J L White, inspector do 600
J C Dunbibin, ins & m do 242 72
S Hoard, ins m & w'r. do 571 57
R Moore, insp & meas do 69 75
J P Brownlow, do do 241 39

Ocracoke.

J Tayloe, coll Ocracoke, 1093 01
John Mayo, insp do 480

Camden.

S Charles, col Port of E city, 892 58
J B Jones, sur Currituck Inlet, 83 88
J M Morine, inspector, gauger and weigh Elizabeth City 563 23
Thomas Bell, tem do do 275 43
B Charles, do do 31 38
A C Ebringhause, do do 50 39
William Gregory, do do 20 56
S Charles, jr. do do 28 56

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston

J P Pringle, col Charleston, 2884 83
C Bouchoneau, clk Charlest'n 1000
W T McCready, do do 1000
E Kennedy, do do 350
J S Cogdell, nav officer do 1438 53
T H Jervey, sur & ins do 1220 88
William Laval, salt and coal measurer, do 3386 60
I N Cardosa, weigher do 2725 76
J Elsworth, gauger, do 535 88
R Wilson, b'ding officer do 1095
M Waring, drawb'k ins do 1095
W Perronneau, do do 1095
T P Chiffelle, coastwise and drawback inspector, do 1095
Francis I Lee, do do 1095
S Wagner, store keeper and notice carrier, do 1095
Ed Kennedy, measurer of foreign goods, do 1095

Temporary Inspectors at Charleston at $3 per day while actually employed —William Roberts, Peter Ehney, Thomas Tennant, Charles Hurst, Charles Rogers, John Bay, Elias Bullough, John Dawson, John

Evans, David Ross, Alex. Howard, Robert Gibbs, John Grierson, Wm B. Barnes, Wm Collier, Thomas Whilly, H M Stromer H Sparwick

Beaufort.

William Joyner, collector. ——
D. Stevens, do Beaufort, 125 00

Georgetown

T. L. Shaw, col and inspector 301 48

GEORGIA.

Savannah.

J Stevens, col Savannah, 1760 90
H Olmstead, dep col 600 00
J S Pelot, naval officer Sav'h 936 11
J Shellman, sur and ins do 601 00

Inspectors at Savannah, at $1095 each

John Dennis, Samuel C House, Raymond P Desnere, J W Stirk, Wm Starr John B Davis, M Shellall, Joseph George, Wm W Washington.

R G Wallace, w & g Savannah 747 84
Wm Bee, appraiser, do 1500
W J Hunter, do do 1500
N H Olmstead, storekeeper, 800

Sunbury.

S S Law, collector, Sunbury, 365

Brunswick.

J N McIntosh, col Brunswick, 665 87
J Rockenbaugh, inspector, do 227 82
W Donnelly, do do 18 00

St. Mary's.

A Clark, col St Mary's 640 00
H E P Clark do, 505 18

Hardwick.

John J Maxwell, collector. ——

OHIO

Cuyahoga.

S Starkweather, c Cleaveland 603 80
H Hubbard, ins Ashtabula, 149 50
S Butler. do Grand River, 24 00

Cincinnati.

C Larrabee, sur and inspector ——

Miami.

C C P Hunt, col Miami, 59 75
W Wilson, ins Ft Lawrence, 125 00

Sandusky.

W W Hunter, c Dist Sandusky ——
J M Root, in Portland, Huron, 150
C H Leggett, dep col Huron, 150

MICHIGAN.

Mackinaw.

A D Stewart, col Mackinaw, 889 10
Samuel Abbot, ins do 400
J Agnew, do Sault St Maria, 600
E Reed, St Joseph's River, 590

Detroit.

Andrew Mack, col Detroit, 1832 96
J J Denning, ins do 480 0
T C Sheldon, ins Detroit 360
J E Schwartz, do do 480
W Meldrum, do Clinton, 360
James Hale, do Monroe, 300
B Chittenden, do Flat Rock, 100
J A Ruckner, do Gose Isle, 150
G McDougall, do Ft Gratiot, 150
John Thorn, do Cottreville, 144
Wm B Hunt, do Detroit, 100
J B Vallee, mariner, do 330
J s F Marsac, do do 330
F Cicot, ins River Rouge, 144

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.

M Gordon, col New Orleans, 4000
H T Smith, dep col do 1500
P K Wagner, nav officer, do 3000
Samuel Spotts, surveyor, do 3000
G A Montman, do Basin Carondelet, 250
L Briggs, do Madisonville, 250
A Marschalk, do Natchez, 150
R T Canfield, pub sp N O 1500
C Clark, do do 1500
A Miller, impost clerk, do 1500
L Pitcher, assistant do, do 1200
D M Kibben, reg clk, do 1500
J Warbeck, assist do, do 1000
F Coquet, debenture clk do 1200
A O'Armas, ast deb clk do 800
Charles Jones, col clk do 600
P G Bertrand, weigher, do 6594 42
C B Penrose, do do 648 38
J B Jeanbart, gauger, do 3815 29
P R Glavary, mea & mar do 4502
G J Gow, pub store kr do 1095
W B G Taylor, boarding officer and inspector, Balize, 1095
W McCulloch, do do South West Pass, 1095
John Taylor, do do, Basin Carondelot, 1095

Inspectors at New Orleans at $1095 each —Wm Shephard, John Brainard, P A Rousseau, L B Willis, J Rollins, P A Lefebre, W Vandergreff, A H Smith, J Ross, G W Backus, A Simon, M Smelsor, L P Bureau.

Teche.

O D Langstaff, col Franklin, 356 00
E W Taylor, deputy collector and inspector Opelousas, 19 00
J Cabel, do do do Natchitoches.

TENNESSEE.

Joel M Smith, col Nashville ——

MISSOURI.

John Smith, collector St Louis, ——

WEST FLORIDA.	
Pensacola.	
R Mitchell, col Pensacola	611 71
R A Mitchell, dep col and in	1095 00
W M Loftin, surveyor and inspector, St Andrews Bay,	300 00
H L Cook, weigher, measurer and gauger, Pensacola.	——
St. Johns.	
James Dell, col St Johns.	——
EAST FLORIDA.	
St. Augustine.	
J Rodman col, St Augustine.	——
St. Marks.	
J H Willis, col St Marks	654 86
A Steele, dep col Tampas Bay,	547 50
B H Duvall, inspec Magnolio,	562 50
A Crane, sur St Marks,	647 62
Key West	
W A Whitehead, col Key West,	——
G J Floyd, do Apalachicola,	67 00
W D Prince, ins do	750 00
MISSISSIPPI.	
Natchez.	
A Marschalk, sur and ins Natchez,	112 50
Joseph Bowman, do	262 50
Ponchartrain.	
J W Bingey, surveyor and inspector Ponchartrain.	——
Pearl River.	
P R R Pray, col Pearlington,	250 00
ALABAMA	
Mobile.	
G W Owen, col Mobile,	3000 00
Horace L Higley, deputy col and clerk, do	1200 00
C A Henry, ins Mobile Point	1095 00
A G Hollenger, do Mobile,	1095 00
R W Lewis, wr and mea do	2287 99

LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The erection and support of Light Houses devolves on the government of the United States, as incidental to commerce. They are provided for by an annual and specific appropriation; and are placed under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury; but the regulations which relate to them are more immediately attended to in the office of the Fifth Auditor. For every Light House, or Floating Light, there is a Keeper, who receives a stated salary, per annum; each of the Superintendents have, generally, several Light Houses under their direction, and receive, as a compensation for their services, a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount of their disbursements.

Light Houses.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.
Maine.	John Chandler.....Superintendent	
Portland.....	Joshua Freeman.....Keeper	350 00
Segum.....	John Salter.....do..	400 00
Whitehead.....	Samuel Davis.....do..	410 00
Franklin Island.....	Thomas Hanna.....do..	350 00
Wood Island.....	Philip Goldthwart.....do..	350 00
Passamaquoddy.....	Peter Godfrey.....do..	410 00
Petit Manan.....	Robert Leighton.....do..	350 00
Pond Island	Samuel L. Rogers.....do..	350 00
Burnt Island.....	Joseph P. Chandler.....do..	350 00
Libby Island.....	John McKellar.....do..	350 00
Monhegan Island.....	Thomas B. Seavey.....do..	350 00
Owl's Heart.....	Isaac Stearns.....do..	350 00
Moose Peak Island....	Alexander Milliken.....do..	400 00
Martinicus Rock.....	Phineas Speer.....do..	450 00
Permaquid Point.....	Isaac Dunham.....do..	350 00
Baker's Island.....	William Gilley.....do..	350 00
Kape Elizabeth.....	Elisha Jordan.....do..	450 00
Dice's Head.....	Jacob Sherburn.....do..	350 00
Hendrick's Head.....	John Upham.....do..	350 00
Mount Desert Rock..	Esaias Preble.....do..	600 00

New Hampshire.	William Pickering	Superintendent	
Portsmouth	Allen Porter	Keeper	350 00
White Island	Joseph L. Lock	do	600 00
Whale's Back	Samuel E. Hascall	do	500 00
Boon Island	Eliphalet Grover	do	600 00
Massachusetts.	David Henshaw	Superintendent	
Boston	Jonathan Bruce	Keeper	400 00
Nantucket	Caleb Cushman	do	450 00
Nantucket Beacon	David Coffin, 2d	do	300 00
Nantucket Harbor Light	Aaron Folger	do	300 00
Thatcher's Island	Aaron Wheeler	do	450 00
Baker's Island	Ambrose Martin	do	400 00
Plumb Island	Joseph Lowell	do	350 00
Cape Cod	John Grozer	do	350 00
Cape Pogue	Matthew Mayhew	do	350 00
Plymouth	Joseph Burgiss	do	400 00
Wigwam Point	George Day	do	350 00
Chatham	Joseph Loveland	do	400 00
Scituate	Simeon Bates	do	350 00
Race Point	Elijah Dyer	do	350 00
Point Gammon	John A. Peak	do	350 00
Holmes' Hole	James West	do	350 00
Tarpaulin Cove	John Geyer	do	350 00
Bird Island	William S. Moore	do	400 00
Long Island Head	Charles Beck	do	350 00
Ten Pound Island	James Sayward	do	350 00
Billingsgate Island	Abijah Gill	do	400 00
Monamoy Point	David Bearse	do	400 00
Sandy Neck	Joseph Nickerson	do	400 00
Long Point	Charles Derby	do	350 00
Nobsque Point	Peter Dogget	do	350 00
Dumpling Rock	Levi Smith	do	350 00
Edgartown	Jeremiah Pease	do	350 00
	Lemuel Williams	Superintendent	
Gayhead	Ellis Skiff	do	350 00
Clark's Point	Cornelius Howland	do	350 00
Cutter Hunk Island	Benjamin K. Sayer	do	350 00
Rhode Island.	Christopher Ellery	Superintendent	
Newport	Sylvester R. Hazard	Keeper	350 00
Watch Hill	Jonathan Nash	do	350 00
Point Judith	John P. Whitford	do	350 00
Goat Island	Samuel Watson	do	350 00
Dutch Island	William Dennis	do	350 00
Warwick Neck	Daniel Waite	do	350 00
Nayat Point	Daniel Wightman	do	350 00
Block Island	William A Weeden		400 00
Poplar Point	Samuel Thomas, jr	do	350 00
Vermont.	Arch. W. Hyde	Superintendent	
Juniper Island	Malachi Corning	Keeper	350 00
Connecticut.	Ingoldsby W Crawford	Superinten't	
New London	Staughton J. Beckwith	Keeper	350 00

Faulkner's Island.. ..	Eli Kimberly.... .... .Keeper	350 00
Lynde Point.....	Daniel Whittlesey .....do..	350 00
Stonington..	William Potter..... ....do..	350 00
Morgan's Point..	Ezra Daboll. ....do..	350 00
	William H. Ellis.... ..Superintendent	
Norwalk	Gershom B. Smith..... ....Keeper	250 00
Five Mile Point.....	Elihu Ives.....do..	350 00
Fayerweather Island..	Stephen T. Moore.....do..	350 00
Stratford Point.....	Samuel Budington.....do..	350 00
Great Captain's Island	John H. Smith.....do..	350 00
New York.	Samuel Swartwout....Superintendent	
Sandy Hook.....	John Casler..... ....Keeper	500 00
Eaton's Neck....	John H. Gardiner.....do..	350 00
Sand's Point.....	Noah Mason.... .....do..	350 00
Old Field Point.... ..	Elizabeth Smith.....do..	350 00
Fire Island Inlet.... ..	John M. Isaacs.....do..	600 00
Throg's Neck....	James Baylies.....do..	350 00
Stoney Point.....	Robert Parkinson.... .....do..	350 00
Highlands of Neversink	James Wilson.....do..	600 00
Princess Bay.....	Abel Rawson..... .....do..	350 00
Bluff n'r Fort Tompkins	Benjamin Church..... .....do..	350 00
Stuyvesant.....	Volkirk Whitback.....do..	300 00
Kinderhook..	John Carroll.....do..	300 00
	John P. Osborn.... ....Superintedent	
Montauk.....	Henry Baker..... .....Keeper	350 00
Little Gull Island....	Frederick Chase.....do..	600 00
Plumb Island....	Sineus Conkling.....do..	350 00
	Pierre A. Barker.....Superintendent	
Buffaloe....	William Jones..... .....Keeper	350 00
Niagara (Fort)..	Ezekiel Jewett..... .....do..	350 00
Portland Harbor.....	Joshua Lane.... ....do..	350 00
Dunkirk	Abraham Day.....do..	350 00
	Jacob Gould..... ....Superintendent	
Galloo Island..	Zenas Hastings.. .....Keeper	400 00
Oswego..	Orlo Steele..... ....do..	350 00
Gennessee.....	Giles H. Holden.....do..	350 00
Sodus Bay.....	Bennet C. Fitzhugh.....do..	350 00
Tibbett's Point.....	Nelson B. Williams..... .....do..	350 00
Pennsylvania.	Thomas Forster.....Superintendent	
Presque Isle.....	John Bone..... .....Keeper	350 00
Delaware.	Henry Whiteley.....Superintendent	
Cape Henlopen.....	Kendal Batson.....Keeper	400 00
Cape Beacon.....		250 00
Cape May.....	Ezekiel Stevens..... .....do..	400 00
Bombay Hook	Duncan Stewart.....do..	450 00
Mahon's Ditch.....	Abel Harris..... .....do..	450 00
Mispillion Creek.....	Thomas Carlisle.....de..	400 00
Maryland.	Dabney S. Carr.....Superintendent	
Bodkin Island....	Philip Marshal..... .....Keeper	400 00
North Point..	David Riley.....do..	600 00

Thomas' Point.....	Benjamin Mead .....Keeper	350 00
Pool's Island.....	Silvester Nugent.....do..	460 00
Smith's Island.....	John M White.....do..	400 00
Concord Point.....	John O'Neil.....do..	350 00
Cove Point.....	James Somerville.....do..	350 00
Point Lookout.....	Ann Davis.....do..	350 00
Lazaretto Point.....	William Shaw.....do..	350 00
Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent	
Cape Henry.....	Pravy Burroughs.....Keeper	500 00
Old Point Comfort....	John Luke.....do..	400 00
Smith's Point.....	Yarret Hughlett.....do..	400 00
New Point Comfort....	William R. Brownley.....do..	400 00
Smith's Island	James Powell.....do..	500 00
Black River Point....	William Jett.....do..	400 00
North Carolina.	James Owen.....Superintendent	
Baldhead.....	Sedwick Springs.....Keeper	400 00
Federal Point.....	Edward Newton.....do..	400 00
	Thomas H. Blount...Superintendent	
Cape Hatteras.....	Isaac Farrow.....Keeper	400 00
Pamplico Point.....	Samuel Fulford.....do..	400 00
	Joshua Taylor.....Superintendent	
Ocracoke.....	Anson Harker.....Keeper	400 00
	Henry M. Cooke.....Superintendent	
Cape Lookout.....	William Fulford.....Keeper	400 00
	Duncan McDonald....Superintendent	
Roanoke Marshes....	Littlejohn Pugh.....Keeper	400 00
South Carolina.	James R. Pringle.....Superintendent	
Charleston.....	Saint Loe Meilichamp.....Keeper	400 00
Racoon Key.....	Thomas Skrine.....do..	450 00
	Thomas L. Shaw.....Superintendent	
North Island.....	Samuel N. Marsh.....Keeper	400 00
Georgia.	John Stevens.....Superintendent	
Tybee.....	Henry Cragg.....Keeper	533 33
	John N. McIntosh.....Superintendent	
St. Simon's Island....	James Gould.....Keeper	400 00
Sapelo Island.....	William Donnelly.....do..	400 00
Beacons on Wolf Isl'd	Elisha C. Hopkins.....do.	400 00
	Archibald Clark.....Superintendent	
Cumberland Island ..	Amos Latham.....Keeper	400 00
Ohio.	Samuel Starkweather..Superintendent	
Grand River.....	Samuel Butler.....Keeper	350 00
Cleaveland.....	Stephen Wolverton.....do..	350 00
	Thomas Foster.....Superintendent	
Sandusky.....	Benajah Wolcott.....Keeper	350 00
Louisiana.	Martin Gordon.....Superintendent	
Bayou St. John.....	Ambrose Schap.....Keeper	250 00
Frank's Island.....	James Newman.....do..	600 00
	Ogden D. Langstaff...Superintendent	
Point Defer	Lorenzo Munson.....Keeper..	600 00
East Florida.	John Rodman.....Superintendent	
St. Augustine.....	John Andreo.....Keeper	400 00

	James Dell.....Superintendent	
St. John's River.....	Roque Leonardy.....Keeper	400 00
	Wm. A. Whitehead....Superintendent	
Cape Florida.....	John Dubose.....Keeper	600 00
Dry Tortugas.....	Edward Glover.....do..	600 00
Sand Key.....	Rebecca T. Flaherty.....do..	600 00
Whitehead's Pt, (Key West).....	Michael Mabrity.....do..	500 00
West Florida.	Robert Mitchell.....Superintendent	
Pensacola.....	Jeremiah Ingraham.....Keeper	550 00
Cat Island.....	George Riolly.....do..	500 00
Pass Christian.....	Robert A. Heirn.....do..	500 00
	Jesse H. Willis.....Superintendent	
St. Marks.....	Samuel Crosby.....Keeper	400 00
Michigan.	Andrew Mack.....Superintendent	
Fort Gratiot.....	George McDougall.....Keeper	350 00
Otter Point Creek....	John Whipple.....do..	350 00
	Adam D. Stewart.....Superietendent	
Blois Blanc.....	Eber Ward.....Keeper	350 00
Alabama.	George W. Owen.....Superintendent	
Mobile.....	Thomas Harris.....Keeper	400 00
Choctaw Point.....	Starling Thrower.....do..	500 00
Mississippi.	Andrew Marschalk.....Superintendent	
Natchez.....	Joseph Bowman.....Keeper	350 00
	FLOATING LIGHTS.	
Massachusetts.	David Henshaw.....Superintendent	
Tuckhanuck Shoal....	Henry Barnard.....Keeper	500 00
Delaware.	Henry Whiteley.....Superintendent	
Five Fathom Bank....	Jeremiah Bennet.....Keeper	700 00
Brandywine Shoal..	Richard Saunders.....do..	500 00
Upper Middle Shoal..	George H. Geddes.....do..	500 00
Maryland.	Dabney S. Carr.....Superintendent	
Hooper's Straits.....	John Hooper.....Keeper	500 00
Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent	
Crane Island.....	William Fee.....Keeper	450 00
Smith's Point.....	George L. Corbin.....do..	500 00
Willoughby's Spit..	John B. Sale.....do..	500 00
Wolf Trap Shoals....	Ralph Johnson.....do..	500 00
	George. Brent.....Superintendent	
Narrows of Potomac..	John C. Jones.....Keeper	400 00
North Carolina.	Joshua Taylor.....Superintendent	
Pamptico Sound..	James Gaskill.....Keeper	500 00
Royal Shoal.....	James Wallace.....do..	500 00
Ocracoke Nine Feet Shoal.....	Richard Jones.....do..	500 00
Mouth Neuse River..	Taylor H. Walker.....do..	500 00
Brant Island Shoal..	Samuel Whitehurst.....do..	500 00
	Stephen Charles.....Superintendent	
Wade's Point Shoal..	Silby Harney.....Keeper	500 00
East-Florida.	Wm. A. Whitehead....Superintendent	
Carcysfort Reef.....	John Walton.....Keeper	700 00

INDIAN TRADE AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Act of the 7th of August, 1789, enjoins on the Secretary of War to execute such duties relative to Indian Affairs as may be confided to him; and, under this authority, he superintends the negotiation of Indian Treaties, and other matters connected with Indian Agencies and Trade, which from the necessary association between the subjection and civilization of the aborigines, within the territorial limits of the United States, intermingle themselves with the Military Establishment

The Act of March 2d, 1811, regulating the trade with Indian Tribes being limited in its duration, to the 3d of June, 1822, and not renewed at the first session of the seventeenth Congress, of course expired. At that session, however, another law, bearing date, May 6th, 1822, was passed which made an entire change in the system. By that law the President was required to cause the Indian trading houses to be closed, and the accounts to be settled.

By another law of the same date, private traders with the Indians are permitted. They receive licences for seven years to trade with remote Indians, and two years with others. Citizens only can obtain licences. The President may cause the stores and packages of goods of the traders to be searched, for ardent spirits, &c. and if any ardent spirits are found, the goods are forfeited. This act also authorizes the President to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to reside at St. Louis, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and an Agent for the Tribes in East and West Florida, also with an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Officers and other persons employed in the Indian Department.

Names and Officers.	Where Employed.	Salary.
Sup'dent of Indian Affairs.		
William Clark	St. Louis	1500 00
Indian Agents.		
John Crowell	Creek Agency, Alabama	1800 00
William Ward	Choctaw Agency, Mississippi	1800 00
H. Montgomery	Cherokee Agency, Tennessee	1300 00
Benjamin Reynolds	Chickasaw Agency	1300 00
Jehiel Brooks	Red River Agency, Lousiana	1200 00
John Dougherity	Upper Missouri Agency	1800 00
Richard W. Cummins	Delaware Agency	1300 00
P L. Choteau	Osage Agency, Neosho River	1500 00
Lawrence Taliaferro	St. Peter's Agency	1300 00
Felix St. Vrain	Fort Armstrong	1200 00
Joseph M. Street	Praire du Chien	1200 00
George Boyd	Michillimackinac	1400 00
H R. Schoolcraft	Sault St. Marie	1200 00
Thomas J. Owen	Chicago	1300 00
John Tipton	Eel River Agency, Indiana	1200 00
John McElvain	Columbus, Ohio	1200 00
George Vashon	Cherokee Agency, Mississippi	1500 00
John Campbell	Creek Agency, West	1500 00
John Phagan	Seminole Agency, Florida	1500 00
F. W Armstrong	Choctaws, West	1500 00

Sub Agents.		
John F. A. Sandford.. ..	Mandan Villages.....	800 00
Jonathan L. Bean,.....	Sioux, South Agency.....	800 00
Marston G. Clark..	Kanzas River.....	500 00
Pierre Menard, Sen..	Kaskaskia.....	500 00
John Ruland	St. Louis.....	950 00
Peter Menard, Jr..	Peoria, Illinois.....	500 00
Andrew S. Hughes..	Ioway Villages.....	850 00
J. B. Wells.....	Shawnee and Delaware Agency....	500 00
Alexander McNair..	Osage Agency.....	500 00
Thomas Anthony.	..... do	500 00
T. B. Burnett..	Praire du Cheih	500 00
Henry Gratiot.....	Winnebago, Rock River..	500 00
David Robb.....	Lewistown, Ohio.....	500 00
David Tipton.....	Upper Sandusky, Ohio....	500 00
Henry C. Brist.....	Senecas, Ohio..	500 00
A. C. Pepper.....	Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	500 00
N. D. Grover.....	Kankakee, Indiana.....	500 00
James Stryker.....	Green Bay, Michigan.....	500 00
Francis Audrain...	Sault St. Marie.....	500 00
George Johnson...	La Pointe.....	500 00
James Jackson.....	Maumee, Ohio.....	500 00
James Stewart..	St. Joseph's, Michigan.....	500 00
R. P. Beauchamp.....	Upper Missouri.....	500 00
Elias T. Langham... ...	St. Peter's Agency..	500 00
Henry Conner.....	Hamtramck, Michigan Territory.	500 00
John Kinze.....	Fort Winnebago.....	980 00
Gabriel Godfroy..	Springwell's, Michigan Territory.	980 00
James G. Williams.....	Cherokee Agency, Tennessee.....	500 00
Benjamin Johnson..... ..	Choctaw Agency, Mississippi.....	500 00
John L. Allen....	Chickasaw Agency.....	500 00
David M. Sheffield.....	Apalachicola River, Florida..	500 00
Justus Ingersoll.....	Six Nations, New York.....	500 00
David McClellan.....	Choctaws, West.....	500 00
Richard M. Hannum....	Quapaws, Arkansaw.....	500 00
Samuel Ringwalt.....	Detroit.....	500 00
Interpreters		
Paddy Carr	Creek Nation, Alabama..	400 00
Adam.....	.....do.....	200 00
Sloffeche Barnard.....	....do.	200 00
Edward Folsom..	Chocktaws, West.....	400 00
Jackson Kemp.....	Chickasaws.....	400 00
Larkin Edwards.....	Caddo Indians, Louisiana.....	480 00
John W. Edwards.. ...	Quapaw.....	400 00
Tony Proctor..... ..	Apalachicolo River, Florida . pr. d.	1 00
Horatio Jones.....	Six Nations, Buffalo, N. Y.....	400 00
James Rogers.....	Cherokees, West.....	400 00
Augustin Kennerly..	St. Louis.....	400 00
Jacques Mette....	St. Louis.....	400 00
Anthony Shane.....	Shawnees, West.....	400 00
James Connor.....	Delawares, West.....	400 00

Baptiste, Pecria, half breed	Delaware Agency	400 00
Scott Campbell	St. Peter's Agency	420 00
Antoine Le Clare	Rock Island	400 00
Baptiste Mougrain	Osage Agency	400 00
Joseph James	Upper Missouri Agency	400 00
Tausst. Charbonneau	Mandan Villages	400 00
Thomas Dixon	Sioux, pr. d.	1. 25
Collin Campbell	do. pr. d.	1 00
Joseph Ojai	Peoria South Agency	400 00
Lewis Rogers	Ioway	400 00
Clement Lessert	Kanzas South Agency	400 00
E. A. Brush	Detroit	480 00
Antoine Dunord	Detroit, Superintendent's Office	150 00
Martin Lane	Senecas, Ohio	200 00
F Duchoquet	Wapaghkonetta	240 00
Joseph Park	do	240 00
William Walker	Upper Sandusky	469 20
Joseph Barron	Eel River Agency	500 00
Pierre Le Clerc	Chicago	432 00
Richard Prickett	Green Bay	300 00
H. G Graverot	Mackinac	250 00
J. J. Boyd	do	360 00
John Miller	Cherokees, Tennessee	400 00
Alexander Sanders	do do	400 00
John Pitchlynn	Choctaws, Mississippi	500 00
Middleton MacKey	do do	400 00
Gun & Blacksmiths, &c.		
Phil. Creamer, Gun Smith.	St. Louis	600 00
Jacques Martin, B. Smith.	St. Louis	500 00
Henry Floyd, Striker	do	250 00
J. Pool, G. Smith & St'kr.	Delaware Agency	740 00
B. Lowhead, B. S. & St'kr.	do	650 00
Robert Dunlap, G. Smith.	Osage Agency	500 00
William Carlisle, B. Smith	do	400 00
Oliver Crate, Gun Smith.	St. Peter's Agency	360 00
George Casner, B. Smith.	Rock Island, for Socks	400 00
Jean B. Lebeau, G. Smith	do for Foxes	400 00
G Phillibert, B. S. & St'r.	Kanzas Sub-Agency	550 00
Jos. Vanbibber, B. Smith.	Iowny Sub-Agency	400 00
William Holland	do Peoria Sub-Agency	400 00
Oliver Cherrier	do Praire du Chien	365 00
John Lewis	do Upper Sandusky	469 00
John Elliot	do Wapaphkonnetta, Ohio	469 00
Joseph Smith	do Eel River Agency, Indiana	400 00
Robert Willson	do Eel River Agency, for Miamies	400 00
John Lindsey	do do for Potowatomies.	400 00
Joseph Jourdain	do Green Bay, Michigan	360 00
Simon Allard	do Mackinac do	400 00
Wm C. Smith, Striker	Eel River Agency, Indiana	180 00
Ephraim T. Keller	do for Miamies	180 00
Wm Lindsey	do for Potowatomies	180 00

Louis La FarrierreStrik'r.	Mackinac.....	250 00
Jacob Irwin, Gun Smith..	Red River Agency, Louisiana.. ..	300 00
Christ. Spring, B. S. & St'r	Choctaw Agency, Mississippi..	960 00
Robert J. Terry.. ..do....	Chickasaw Agency.....	840 00
Israel Dodge. Black Smith	Choctaws, West.....	800 00
Wm. D. Shaw....do.....	Creeks West.....	1000 00
.....do.....	Creeks, Alabama.....	1000 00
Clerks.		
Samuel C. Benton.....	Creek Agency, Alabama.....	350 00
James Murray.....	Cherokee Agency, West.....	350 00
C. C. Trowbridge.....	Superintendent's Office.....	400 00
Agriculturists, employed under treaty stipulations.		
Daniel M. Boon..	Kanzas Nation....	600 00
David Bailey....	Osage Nation.....	600 00
Richard Brannin.....	Osage Nation.....	600 00
Millers, employed under treaty stipulations.		
Jonathan Keeler.....	Eel River Agency, for Miamies....	400 00
Nathan Rose..... ...	.... .do.....for Potowatomies.	300 00
Laborers.		
Claiborne Johnson..	St. Louis..	180 00
James Triplett.....	Praire du Chein.....	266 00
George Frailey..	St. Peter's Agency.....	192 00
Antonine Dehetre.....	Osage Agency.....	300 00
Jean Courvillion.....	Chippewa Agency.....	200 00
Ferryman.		
James Shinnick..	Lake Leodo, Red River Agency.....	100 00
Commissioners, &c. temporarily employed.		
John H. Eaton. } Com'srs. John Coffee.. . }	To treat with the Choctaws for a portion of their country, west, for the Chickasaws to move to..	$8 p. d.
James B. Gardiner.	Special Agent to treat with the Indians in Ohio, for an exchange of lands and removal west..	$8 p. d.
Samuel C. Stambaugh....	Special Agent to examine the country in dispute between the Menomenies and New York Indians, and to collect and report information for a just decision between the parties.	$5 p. d.
Benj. F. Churvy..	Superintendent of Emigration Cherokees, East.....	200 00
David A. Reese....	Enrolling Agent, Cherokees, East..	1000 00
John W. Byrn.....	Special Agent, to value the cattle of the Choctaws, under a provision of the late Treaty; for whole work	1000 00

THE ARMY, 1831.

[See Report of the Secretary of War, Appendix, p. 8*]

Extract from the Report of the Commanding General, November 1831.

During the year the post of Chicago has been evacuated, and the garrison, consisting of two companies of the 5th regiment of Infantry, removed to Fort Howard, Green Bay, relieving the four companies of the same regiment stationed at the latter post. The four companies of the 5th regiment thus relieved, were marched to Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and the garrison of that post ordered to the Head Quarters of the 1st regiment of Infantry at the Prairie du Chien. This arrangement, while it strengthened the line between Green Bay and the Mississippi, along which the Indians had evinced among themselves a restless and quarrelsome disposition, it was also expected would have the effect of preventing them from proceeding to open hostilities, which were seriously threatened.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the whole of the 7th regiment of Infantry has been concentrated at Cantonment Gibson on the Arkansas, and the 3d regiment of Infantry has been ordered to occupy the posts on the Red river. A new post has been established on the latter river, near the mouth of the Kiamichie, and garrisoned by four companies of the 3d regiment of Infantry.

The positions of the 3d and 7th regiments are favorable to the affording of facilities to the Indians emigrating, under the provisions of the acts of Congress, to the country marked out for them, west of the boundary of the territory of Arkansas, and at the same time to the protection of them in their new abodes from the attacks of unfriendly tribes, and those wild hordes with whom they are, as yet, unacquainted. The troops there stationed will also, by their presence and force, exert a beneficial influence over the conduct of the various tribes, and be instrumental in maintaining harmony and peace among them.

In the month of June, a communication was received from the commanding General of the Western Department, dated the 30th of May, stating that the Sac Indians, settled near Rock Island, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, who had, for some years past, been extremely restless and insolent, had recently become disorderly, and that he had learned from the Governor of the State of Illinois that they had assumed the attitude of open hostility, and, as the Governor conceived, had actually invaded the State; that the Governor had ordered seven hundred mounted militia to be in readiness to march against those Indians; that a conference was had with the Governor, which resulted in an understanding that the Commanding General of the Department should make an effort to repel the supposed invasion, and to remove the offenders to the right bank of the Mississippi, their proper residence; but that, in the mean time, the mounted men were not to be called out, unless the General should find that the hostile band, sustained by any considerable number of the neighbouring Indians, might render it necessary for him to avail himself of the assistance and co operation offered by the Governor of Illinois.

The General, immediately after, as appears by subsequent report, ordered six companies of Infantry from Jefferson barracks, with the two six pounders, with a supply of muskets and rifles, and a suitable portion of ammunition, to embark on board a steam-boat, and proceeded with them to Rock Island, at which place they arrived early in June; and, on the 4th of that month, he held a conference with the chiefs and warriors of the Sacs, who disavowed any intention of hostility, but expressed a determination to remain on the Rock river lands. The General notified them that he would not permit them so to remain, and that they must move off as soon as practicable, as they held no right to the lands in question, having sold them to the United States

The General states that he was informed that the Sacs had invited their friends, the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes, with some Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, to join them, but that they were not so disposed; notwithstanding, conceiving it to be the safest course to be prepared against any emergency, he thought it most prudent to call for additional troops from Prairie du Chien, and for the Illinois mounted men. The Sacs having failed to obtain the assistance of the Winnebagoes and Potowatomies, and having been abandoned by many of the friends of one of their principal chiefs, determined to listen to the advice of the Commanding General, and entered into an agreement with him to abandon their position in Illinois, and to re-cross the Mississippi, after which the General discharged the volunteers of Illinois, and ordered the regular troops to their respective stations.

Representations were made to the Department of War, by the authorities of Louisiana, that a disposition was manifested by the people of color in that State to revolt, and that the presence of a military force in New Orleans was, in their opinion, necessary to insure order and to allay the apprehensions of the inhabitants. The commanding officer of the troops at Baton Rouge was instructed to proceed to the city of New Orleans and confer with the Governor of the State, and the authorities of the city, in reference to the subject, and to adopt such measures as would be proper and satisfactory. Orders were given to the troops at the contiguous posts to be held in readiness in case of necessity, and two companies of Infantry were stationed in the city with an extra quantity of arms.

In the month of August, a partial but sudden insurrection of the negroes in the county of South Hampton, Va. took place, the intelligence of which being communicated by the Mayor of Norfolk to the commandant of fortress Monroe, a detachment of that garrison, consisting of three companies of artillery, under a field officer, was forthwith ordered to the seat of the disturbances, where they arrived in the course of twenty-four hours, a distance of sixty miles. The insurrection having been quelled, the detachment returned to its quarters at fortress Monroe.

On the application of the authorities of Newbern, in North Carolina, under the excitement which prevailed after the late disturbances in South Hampton, a company was detailed from fortress Monroe to guard the city and its vicinity, and to quiet the apprehensions of the citizens of that quarter generally. The necessity of their remaining any longer at that position having ceased, the company was ordered to Bellona arsenal where it relieved the company of the 1st regiment of artillery, which had been long stationed there. The relieved company was ordered to fortress Monroe.

During the excitement which prevailed, in consequence of the disorderly conduct evinced by the colored population in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the garrison of fortress Monroe was augmented by five companies, drawn from the northern posts on the seaboard, with a view of having at hand a disposable force, to afford protection to such parts of the country as might require it—that fortress being so situated as to possess all the requisite facilities for promptly entering into any part of the country, where there was any probability that the presence of a military force might be necessary. The concentration of so large a portion of the artillery at fortress Monroe afforded, at the same time, the advantage of practising their appropriate duties on an enlarged scale, that post being the established school of artillery.

During the year, the troops have been inspected by the Inspectors General. The reports, as far as they have been received, represent the troops in an improving condition. It could not be expected that they could arrive at any great proficiency in general tactics in their present dispersed state, as scarcely a complete regiment has been together during the year; still the elements of instruction are not neglected, and a concentration of any considerable portion of the army would readily bring into practice an harmonious combination of movements, according to the established system of tactics.

The appearance of the troops under arms is creditable; they are well dressed, armed and accoutred; neat in their persons, clean and comfortable in their quarters, and well supplied with every thing allowed them by the Government. Notwithstanding these favorable appearances, it is with regret that I have to report the continuance of desertion from the rank and file to an unusual extent. This evil can only be attributed to the great prosperity which pervades every class of our citizens. Although the soldier is well paid, fed, clothed, quartered, and treated with kindness by his officers, yet the apparent small amount paid to him in money, as allowed by Law, does not offer sufficient inducement to the steady and active citizen to engage in the service in time of peace; but the unsteady and idle, and frequently the profligate, are willing, for the sake of the bounty in hand, to enlist with a view of remaining until the first payment, and then desert, perhaps to practice again the same fraud on the Government; and this they are induced to do, from their knowledge of the fact, that no adequate punishment awaits the crime of desertion in time of peace.

The only preventive to desertion that strikes me at this time, is to offer, apparently, a larger sum a month for the service of a soldier; that is, instead of five dollars in money, and the clothing, rations, and other allowances which are made in hand, and which amount in all to about fifteen dollars a month, it would be better to make the pay of the soldier fifteen dollars in money a month, and supply him at the contract prices with clothing, rations, &c., and to deduct the cost of the articles so supplied out of the fifteen dollars; besides to retain in hand a certain portion of his pay, say one half, until the termination of his enlistment, when his accounts should be finally closed, and the difference paid him. By this arrangement, it is to be expected that none but good and faithful men will enter the service, such as may intend to fulfil their engagements. The money in hand will be a guarantee to that effect, and will secure the Government against loss, in case of destruction of arms or other property entrusted to the soldier; and moreover, the fines which may be imposed by the sentences of courts martial for derelictions of duty will, according to our mild system of discipline, be probably the best mode of inflicting punishment. Independently of these advantages, by interesting the soldier in the careful use and proper application of the articles supplied him by the Government, for which he knows he is to pay in cash, or otherwise to suffer a deduction from his pay to the amount of their value, it will induce to economy on his part, and, at the same time, interest him in the service; for a soldier cannot be expected, under the present system, where he is supplied by the Government with a regulated allowance, whether he require it or not, to possess the same inducements to economise. The bounty which is now offered to a recruit on his enlistment, and which probably has been the sole object of the worthless to grasp, might, with advantage, be deferred until the close of the period of his enlistment, when its payment will operate as a reward for faithful services.

In connection with this subject, and with a view to the improvement of the condition of the non-commissioned officers, on whose exertions the discipline and well-being of the rank and file in a great measure depend, I would urge, as a matter of great importance, an augmentation of the pay of the sergeants and corporals; and a distinction, as regards pay, in favor of the 1st sergeants of the companies, on whom the details of duty devolve, and whose responsibility is greater than that of the other non-commissioned officers.

The order abolishing the whiskey ration has been in operation since December last, and has, in a degree, fulfilled the favorable anticipations which were indulged in relation to its results. It now only remains in order to accomplish what has been so much desired in reference to the health and moral condition of the army to prohibit entirely the sale of ardent spirits to the troops.

The various movements made by the troops during the present year have tested, to a certain extent, the state of their discipline as well as their capacity for active service, and at the same time have afforded to the several

staff departments a practical application of their respective functions. The promptitude and regularity observed in the execution of their instructions have furnished, both on the part of the line and the staff, satisfactory evidences of their efficiency

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, not named in the Army List, employed under the Engineer Department.

Joseph G. Smith, Superintending improvements at Big Sodus Bay and Genesee River, New York, $6 per day, and 2½ per cent on disbursements, not to exceed $2 per day

Lot Gage, Hyannis Harbor, Mass. $2 per day, and 2½ per cent on disbursements

Thos. M. Clark, Merrimack River, Massachusetts, 5 per cent for disbursing.

Thos Bunton. } Merrimack River, Massachusetts, $2 50 for superintend-
B W. Hale, } ing, and 5 per cent for disbursing.

S. Sampson, Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts, 5 per cent on disbursements.

A S Bowley, do. do. do.

E Young, Provincetown Harbor, Massachussetts, do.

C A. Brown, do. do. do.

Y. B Smith, Preservation of St. George's and Deer Islands, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, $4 per day; and 2½ per cent. on disbursements—not to exceed $2 per day.

Gurdon Trumbull, Stonington Harbor, Conn. 5 per cent. on disbursements.

Jer Sturges, Mill River do. do do.

Timothy Ferguson, Piscataqua River, Maine, do. do.

Peter Grant, Kennebec River, do. do. do.

B. Palmer, do. do. do. do.

Ashbel Dart, Conneaut Creek, Ohio, 2½ do. do.

Aaron Wheeler, Cunningham's Creek, Ohio, 2½ do. do.

Matthew Hubbard, Ashtabula do. do. do. do.

Henry Phelps, Grand River, do. do. do.

A W. Walworth, Cleaveland Harbor, do. do. do.

Jabez Wright, Huron River, $2 per day.

H. M. Shreve, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, $6 per day for superintending, and $2 per day for disbursing—not to exceed 2½ per cent

Jesse H. Willis, River and Harbor of St. Marks, Florida, $3 per day, and 2½ per cent. on disbursements

James Thompson Cumberland Road, west of Zanesville, Ohio, $1500 per ann.

John Milroy, do. east of Indianopolis, Indiana, 1000 per ann.

Homer Johnson, do. west of do. do do.

Wm C Greenup, do in Illinois do. 1250 per ann.

List of Civil Engineers employed under the Topographical Bureau, with the rate and amount of compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each.

Dr Wm. Howard, Civil Engineer, on furlough, $6 per day, and 12 cents per mile when travelling under orders on duty.

De Witt Clinton, do. Surveying Hudson river, do. do 2,391 64

Howard Stansbury, Asst. do. Washington, on office duty, $110 per month, and 10 cents per mile, 1,533 97

F Harrison, Jr. Asst do. Baltimore, do $3 50 per day in the field, $3 while employed in office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders on duty, 1,402 62

Wm B Guyon, on furlough, do. do. do. 939 30

Henry Belin, Surveying in Illinois and Missouri, do. do. 1,665 91

G W. Hughes, on duty with Mr Clinton, do. do. 1,211 70

C N Hagner, do do. do. 567 10

P. Van Wyck, on duty with Col. Long, pay and emoluments of 2d lieutenant of infantry, 1,989 25

Erskine Stansbury, Surveyor, do. with Mr. Stansbury, 2 50 per day, 672 0

Randolph Coyle, do do do 2 do 706 5

Chauncey Barnard, do. do. with Mr. Belin, 3 do. 466.00

Operations of the Engineer Department during the past year.

I. FORTIFICATIONS.

1. *Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.*—The operations on this fort have been continued in an active and efficient manner. 2. *Fort Hamilton, Narrows, N. Y.*—This fort has been completed. 3. *Fort Lafayette, Narrows, N. Y.*, has been thoroughly repaired. 4. *Governor's Island, N. Y.*—In consequence of the arrangements necessary for removing the garrison nothing has been done in repairing the fortifications on this island. 5 *Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.*—The operations on this work have been directed to the formations of the ramparts, the excavation of the ditch and embankment of the glacis; the construction of a counterscarp wall, &c. 6. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.*—When the walls and piers of this fort had been carried up to the level of the second battery, it was found that the additional weight caused a subsidence of the foundations, which made it prudent to suspend the construction of the masonry, and confine the operations of the past year to the reception of materials, which have been so distributed as to equalize the pressure of the bottom as much as possible, and produce a uniform settling; as this still continues, it is judged best to pursue the same course next year, and to continue it until a weight of materials equal to that which the foundations must finally bear, shall have been accumulated on them, after which the construction may with safety be completed. 7. *Fort Macon, Beaufort N. C.*—The operations on this work have been satisfactorily continued, and there is every reason to expect that they will be completed in 1832. 8. *Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear river, N. C.*—This fort will also be completed in 1832. 9. *Fortifications at Charleston, S. C.*—Only 7,000 tons of stone have been added to the foundations of the fort projected to occupy a shoal opposite to fort Moultrie. *Castle Pinckney*, near the city of Charleston has been thoroughly repaired, and is ready to receive a garrison. 10. *Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia.*—But little progress has been made in 1831, in the construction of the fort on Cockspur Island, the operations having been, as yet, confined to making the preliminary arrangements, and excavating for the foundations. 11 *Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida.*—So great a progress has been effected in the construction of the fort on Santa Rosa Island, that it may be completed in 1832. 12. *Fort at Mobile Point, Ala.*—Satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of this fort, which will likewise be accomplished in 1832, should means be afforded. 13. *Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend, Lou.*, has been completed, and is occupied by a garrison. The wall and enbankment designed to preserve the Peapatch Island (the site of fort Delaware) have been completed.

In 1831, the wood work about fort Delaware was consumed by fire, and very extensive injury thereby caused to the other parts of the work. An inspection has been made by a board of officers of the corps of engineers, whose report recommends rebuilding the whole work.

II INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1. *La Plaisance Bay, Michigan.*—The piers for protecting this bay were completed in 1829, but those built by contract in 1828, and not faithfully executed, have been so much injured by a storm about the 4th of October, 1831, as to require repairs. 2. *Huron river, Ohio.*—The extension of the eastern pier has been effected, and a sufficient depth of water thereby ensured. 3. *Black river, Ohio.*—The construction of 100 yards of pier work will complete the proposed plan for improving the channel of entrance into this river, which has already a depth of 8 feet. 4. *Cleaveland harbor, Ohio.*—The effect of the works for improving the entrance of Cuyahoga river, has been in the highest degree satisfactory, the channel having a depth of not less than 10 feet. 5. *Grand River, Ohio.*—All that remains to be done at the piers at the mouth of this river, is to raise a part of one of them which has settled

6. *Cunningham creek, O* —Nothing has been done to the pier at this point during the past year. 7 *Ashtabula creek, O.*—The piers at this place have been completed. 8 *Conneaut creek Ohio* —The depth of water at the mouth of this creek has continued to increase with the extension of the piers, and is now 8 feet. 9. *Presque Isle, Pa.*—The funds appropriated at the last session of Congress have been well applied to the repairs of the piers at the entrance of this harbor. 10. *Dunkirk harbor N. Y.*—A new pier for the protection of this harbor has been commenced, and extended 280 yards. 11. *Buffalo, N. Y.* —The funds available for the works at this harbor have been applied to the extension and security of the southern pier, and to the construction of a foundation for a light-house at its extremity. 12 *Black Rock, N. Y.*—No appropriation having been made for continuing the works in this harbor, nothing has been done to them. The above mentioned works are all on Lake Erie. 13. *Genneseee river, N. Y.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made, during the past year, in the execution of the plan adopted for improving the entrance into this river About 150 yards have been added to the piers, which now extend to the distance of 403 yards from the shore, being about three-fifths of the proposed extent. 14. *Big Sodus bay N. Y.*—The piers designed to form a safe harbor at this point, have been extended about 400 yards, the eastern pier being now 656 yards long, and the western, 620 yards. 15. *Oswego, N. Y.*—The piers for protecting this harbor have been completed. A pier head, and mole of stone for their security, have also been constructed. 16. *Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Me.*—A very considerable rise of water in this river has prevented the contractor from fulfilling his engagement to remove the obstructions to its navigation during the past season. 17 *Piers at the mouth of Kennebunk river, Me.*—The new piers at this place have had the desired effect of protecting the channel of entrance into the river. 18. *Berwick branch of Piscataqua river Me* —The death of the agent caused a suspension of the operations; little remains to be done for completing the work. 19. *Merrimack river, Mass.*—The pier constructed for the purpose of deepening the channel at the mouth of this river has been repaired and strengthened. 20. *Deer Island, Boston harbor, Mass* —Owing to the very exposed situation of this island, which forms the outer barrier to the harbor of Boston, great difficulty has been experienced in constructing a wall sufficently strong to protect it from the effect of storms; and the operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the repair of injuries sustained the previous winter, and much remains yet to be done to secure the proposed object. 21. *Plymouth beach, Mass.*—The fascine work, and the planting of grass for the preservation of this beach, have been in constant progress, as dictated by the circumstances of the case. 22 *Provincetown harbor, Mass.*—The agents to whom the operations for preserving this harbor were confided, have continued to give great satisfaction by their activity and attention. 23. *Hyannis harbor, Mass* —There has been added to the breakwater designed to protect this harbor about 9 000 tons of stone; and the length of the mole is now 552 feet 24. *Nantucket harbor, Mass.*—With such interruptions as are unavoidable for repairing machinery, and on account of the weather, the dredging machine has been kept in operation during the season, and the prospec of a permanent improvement continues to be flattering 25. *Stonington harbor, Conn.*—The work on the breakwater for the protection of this harbor has been completed. 26. *Mill river, Conn.*—The work for improving this harbor has been completed. 27. *Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river.*—The operations for improving these harbors have been confined, during the past year, to working a dredging machine for deepening them. 28. *Ocracock Inlet, N. C.*—The dredging machinery designed to improve the channel of this inlet has been applied to that object, on the part called the Flounderslue, during all the favorable weather since the beginning of August, 1830, and about 10,600 cubic yards have been excavated. *Cape Fear river, N C.*—The operations

for improving the navigation of this river, below the town of Wilmington, have been confined, during the past year, to the repair of injuries sustained by the jettees, from the effects of a gale last August; and to the working of a dredging machine, which has been employed with success in deepening the channel on the Bulk head shoal. 30. *St. Mark's river and harbor Florida.*—The removal of the logs and trees from the channel and shores of this river, has been continued, though at some disadvantage, from the prevalence of sickness among the laborers. 31. *Apalachicola river, Florida.*—An experiment made to improve the navigation of this river, by cutting off the points forming some of the most difficult beads, with the expectation that the water would thus find a new and more direct channel, was not successful; further operations will be confined to the removal of obstructions, formed by trees and drift wood, from the present bed of the river. 32. *Harbor of Mobile, Ala.*—The engagements of the contractor, for deepening the channel through Choctaw pass, in this harbor, have not been complied with. 33. *Pass au Heron, Ala.*—The operations for deepening this pass have been entirely suspended. 34. *Pascagoula river, Miss.*—The work at this point has likewise been suspended. 25. *Red river, La.*—On this river also, the work in progress for improving its navigation, about the Great Raft, has been suspended. Previously to the suspension of operations, the improvement of about 50 miles in extent had been effected. 36. *Mississippi and Ohio rivers.*—From the 1st of October, 1830, to the 9th of March, 1831, the steamboat Helepolis removed from the channel of the Mississippi river 1,334 snags or trees, taken from the whole line of the river between Island No. 10, sixty miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, and the mouth of Bayou Placquemine, twenty-one miles below Baton Rouge, a distance of 330 miles. During the same time, that boat cut a channel through a neck of land near the mouth of Red river, through which the whole channel of the Mississippi river was turned, shortening the distance to the navigators of the Mississippi river, 18 miles; and to those navigating the Red and Mississippi rivers, between the Red river settlements and New Orleans the distance has been shortened six miles. In October, November, and December, 1830, the timber was cut from off the falling in banks of the Mississippi river, a distance of about 538 miles, at the same time all the timber was cut from under the banks and out of the island chutes for the same distance. The steamboat Helepolis was repaired in April and May last, left New Albany, Indiana, on the 8th June, and commenced operations in the Mississippi river, between the Ohio and Missouri rivers, where she continued until the water was too low for her to work in that part of the river to advantage; she then commenced work below the Ohio. Up to the 30th of September last, she has removed from the main channel of the Mississippi river 727 snags, making, together, 2,061 snags removed this year by the steamboat Helepolis. On the 10th of September last, the new steamboat Archimedes commenced work at the mouth of the Ohio, and worked up the Mississippi river. From that time to the 30th of September, she has removed from the low water channels of that river 204 snags, added to those removed by the steamboat Helepolis, making an aggregate of 2,265 snags removed this year from the bed of the Mississippi river. 37. *Cumberland road, Ohio.*—The progress made in the construction of this road, has not been satisfactory, the operations having been confined to those parts previously contracted for, viz. 26 miles west of Zanesville, and 14 miles west of Columbus. 38. *Cumberland road, Indiana.*—For grading and bridging 10 additional miles east of Indianapolis, and 12 miles west, contracts are to be completed by the 1st of next July. *Cumberland road in Illinois, east of Vandalia.*—The contracts for opening and grubbing this road between Vandalia, and the east boundary of the State, have been completed, and new ones entered into for the construction of 16 of the principal bridges, 110 culverts, and some parts of the grading, which work is to be finished by the 1st of June next. 40. *Road from Detroit to Chicago,*

Michigan.—The work contracted for last year, to complete this road as far as the 87th mile from Detroit, has, with some small exceptions, been accomplished; and contracts have been made for the construction of 18 1-4 additional miles, to be finished by the beginning of next May. 41. *Road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan.*—The contracts made for this road, provide for its continuation to the distance of 47 1-4 miles from Detroit; of which 27 miles are completed, and the remainder in fair progress. 42. *Road from Detroit to fort Gratiot.*—This road has been completed about the same distance as the preceding, viz. 26 miles from Detroit, and contracts made for its continuation as far as the 1st quarter of the 39th mile.

Statement exhibiting the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS.

To be commenced as soon as possible.

Fort St. Philip, Louisiana,	77,810 79
Soller's Point Flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44
Tompkins, N. York,	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of do.	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins, pt. N. Y.	456,845 51
Throg's point, do.	471,181 53
Dumpling's pt. R. I.	759,946 57
Rose Island, do.	82,411 74
Dykes across west passage, Narragansett roads,	205,000
For defence of Boston harbor;	
Fort on George's Island,	458,800
on Nantasket head	539,000
Lunette in advance of do.	79,000
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of do.	32,000
No. 1, (on Hog Island) in advance of do.	29,000
Dyke across Broad Sound passage,	140,000
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island,	2,429
Works for the defence of Connanicut island, Narragansett bay, R. I.	220.053 43
	$4,531.873 10

SECOND CLASS.

To be commenced at a later period.

Fort at Grand Terre, Lou.	254,517 52
Tower at Pass-au-Huron, Mobile Bay,	16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins Point, Patapsco river,	244,337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river.	205,602 38
Ft. opposite the Pea-patch, Delaware river,	347,257 71
Ft. at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of N. Y.	1,681,411 66
Ft. at East Bank, do. do	1,681,411 66
Hale, Connecticut,	31,815 83
Wooster,	27,793 34
Trumbull,	77,445 21
Griswold,	132,230 41
at Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Me	103,000
at House Island, do.	32,000
Pickering, Salem,	116.000
for Nangus Head,	35,000
Seawell, Marblehead	110,000
for Jack's point, do.	96,000
on Bald Head, N. C.	120,000
on Federal point, do.	120,000
	$5,340,500 22

THIRD CLASS.

To be commenced at a remote period.

The rafts to obstruct the channel between—	
Fts. Monroe and Calhoun	240,568
Fort, Crany island flats,	558,465 14
at Newport News,	244.337 44
on Naseway shoal,	673,205
For the defence of Patuxent river:	
Fort on Thomas' point,	173,000
Point Patience,	164,000
the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine,	101.000
	$1.854,575 58

RECAPITULATION

First class of works,	(17)	4,531,873 10
Second class do.	(19)	5,340,500 22
Third class do	(7)	1,854,575 58
		$11.726,948 90

REMARKS.—The classification in this statement, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, in the employ of the Quarter Master's Departments not named in the Army Register

Names and Nature of Service.	Where Employed.	Compensation.
Heman A Fay, Military storekeeper	Albany, N Y	Pay and al Capt inf
Hezekiah Johnson, do	Pittsburg	do
Wm Harper, Clk Qr M Office	Philadelphia	$50 per month
Daniel Stinson, do	New York	50 do
John Havirty, Assistant clerk	St Louis, Mo	45 do
James Baker, do	Fortress Monroe	35 do
P Jacobs, do	New Orleans	70 do
A A Sangruin, do	Jefferson Barr'ks	25 do
A Garland, do	Fort Crawford	25 do
J A Rucker, do	Detroit	25 do
Bernard Nollen, do	Baton Rouge	25 do
C Colburn, do	Boston	25 do
U L Robinson, do	Baltimore	25 do
A G Johnson, do	Pittsburg	15 do & 1 ra'n p day
A R McNavi, do	Ft Leavenworth	25 per month
F A Brown, do	Key West	40 do
J A Thomas, Kr. of Dismantled Post	East Haven, Con	5 p m & 1 r p day
Michael Sanno, do	Carlisle, Pen	12 50 per month
Benjamin Devault, do	Billingsport, N J	1 67 per day
Phillip Brandt, do	Fort Mifflin	25 per month
Thomas McCrate do	Damescotte, Me	5 do and 1 r p day
Stephen Twist, do	Salem, Mass	do do
William Webb, do	Fairhaven, Mass	do do
John Hills, do	Phippsburg, Me	do do
Peter Rix, do	Marblehead, Mas	do do
Joshua Clark, do	Gloucester, Me	do do
James Fritts, do	Fort Warren	do do
George Cooper, do	Fort Norfolk and Crany Island	do do
Silas Halsey, do	Plattsburg, N Y	10 per month
Wm Strickland, Engineer,	Del. Breakwater	3000 per annum
Adam Traquair, Superintendent,	do	5 per diem
Henry F Hall, M D., Surgeon,	do	50 per month
Wm McKibben, Mooring Officer,	do	2 per diem
James West, do	do	2 do
J A Canwell, do	do	2 do
H F McCracken, do	do	2 do
James Wilson, do	do	2 do
Ellwood Morris, Acting Assistant Engineer and Inspector,	do	2 do
John Burton, Insp. of Stone vessels,	do	1 50 per diem
John T Bryant, Jr. do	do	1 50 do
Wm M Huddy, do	do	1 50 do
John S Dennis, do	do	1 50 do
Thomas W Burton, do	do	1 50 do
John Sweeney, } Do and Carpen-	do	2 00 do
J C Tillinghurst, } ter's Clerk,	do	1 50 do
H A Waire, Marker of Vessels, &c.	Chester	1 50 do
E W Lewis, Clerk. Weigher, &c.	do	1 12 1-2 do
Jacob Hewes, Marker, Weigher, &c.	Ridley Creek	1 12 1-2 do
Wm S Simmons, do	Quarryville	1 12 1-2 do
A M Wright, do	Crum Creek	1 12 1-2 do
S P Morris, Weigher and Counter,	Chester	1 00 do
Jas Campion, Marker, Weigher, &c.	Brandywine	1 12 1-2 do
Wm A Martin, do	Naaman's Creek	1 12 1-2 do

Peter H Hill, Weigher and Counter,	Chester	1 00	do
Peter Martin, Weigher and Counter	Chester	1 00	do
G A H Blake, do	do	1 00	do
B D McCarmey, do	do	1 00	do
Benjamin K Fox, do	do	1 00	do
Abraham Coil, do	do	1 00	do
M G Gilbert, do	Crum Creek	1 00	do
W A Barker, do	do	1 00	do
W J Moore, do	do	1 00	do
John H Coil, do	Ridley Creek	1 00	do
John Welsh, do	Brandywine	1 00	do
R P Desilver, Clerk's office, Delaware Breakwater,	Philadelphia	45 00	per month

The compensation allowed to the persons employed in connection with the Delaware Breakwater, with the exception of the Engineer and office Clerk, ceases during the winter season—or say from November to April.

Of the works under the direction of the Quarter Master's Department, the road from Alagna to Marianna, in Florida, has been completed as far as the appropriation would permit. The amount appropriated for repairs on the road from Jacksonville to Alachua court-house, in Florida, has been applied to that object as far as it would go; but it was found altogether inadequate to the completion of the work. The road authorized from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas Territory, has been put under contract, and will be completed early in 1832. There was reason to believe that the military road in the State of Maine, would have been finished in 1831; but the unusual wetness of the season so retarded the operations of the contractors, as to prevent the completion of this work. The barracks authorized at Fortress Monroe and Fort Gratiot, have been completed during the year 1831. Those at Fort Crawford and Fort Winnebago have been advanced as far as the available means would permit. The barracks authorized at Green Bay and Key West are in progress.

Operations were resumed at the Delaware Breakwater early in April, 1831, and on the 30th of September, 81,791 perches of stone had been deposited, which, added to 135,079 perches, deposited in the years 1829 and '30, makes the quantity deposited to that date, 216,870, perches

The work was estimated by the Commissioners who located it, to cost 2,216,950 dollars.

The appropriations made, to March 2, 1831, amount to -	$620,000 00
Of which there has been expended - - - -	524,519 26
Leaving a balance, September 30, 1831, of - - -	$95,480 74

Operations have been confined, during the whole of the season to that branch of the work called the *Breakwater*, in contradistinction of the *Ice-breaker;* from its western extremity, for a distance of more than two hundred feet, it has been raised nearly to its destined height. For more than six hundred feet in addition, this branch of the work has been raised above the plane of low water, and stone has been deposited on a base extending——feet further. So far as the experience of the two last seasons can be relied on as a test of the stability of the work, there is abundant reason for believing that it will have sufficient strength to resist the action of the ocean, even when agitated by the severest tempests; and its advantages as a harbor may be inferred from the shelter it has already afforded during storms to vessels employed in transporting stone, as well as those engaged in commerce Instances have occurred of vessels, after parting their cables, at their usual anchoring ground, having been moored behind the Breakwater, where they remained in perfect security during the most violent gales.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jeremiah Mason, Portsmouth, N. H	Joseph Johnson, Charleston, S. C.
Heman Allen, Burlington, Vermont	John Cumming, Savannah, Georgia
Joshua Wingate, Jr. Portland, Maine.	Jonathan Hunt, Mobile, Alabama.
Gardiner Green, Boston, Mass.	Beverly Chew, New Orleans, Lou.
Enoch Parsons, Hartford, Conn.	J. Nichols, Nashville, Tennessee.
Philip Allen, Providence, R. I.	J. O'Fallon, St. Louis, Missouri.
Isaac Lawrence, New York, N. Y.	Robert King,† Knoxville, Tenn.
Benjamin Knower, Albany, N. Y.	Charles Wilkins, Lexington, Ky.
Thomas L. Woodruff, Trenton, N. J.	James Reynolds, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia, Penn	A. Brackenridge, Pittsburg, Penn.
James R Black, New Castle, Del.	James C. Wilkins, Natchez, Miss.
William Patterson, Baltimore, Md	Thomas Posey,† Corydon, Indiana.
Samuel H. Smith, Washington, D. C	Daniel Hay,† Carmi, Illinois.
Richard Anderson, Richmond, Va.	Ellis Doy,† Detroit, Michigan.
John Huske, Fayetteville, N. C	

† Agents marked thus (†) receive two per cent. on the amount disbursed; the others receive no compensation.

Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners added to the rolls since October 22, 1830; the number on the rolls October 17, 1831; and the number of Pensioners who have died during the year ending September 4, 1831; also those dropped from the rolls under the act of March 3, 1829.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Revolutionary Pensioners added to rolls.	Invalid Pensioners added to the rolls.	On the rolls Oct. 17, 1831. Revolutionary Pensioners.	On the rolls Oct. 17, 1831. Invalid Pensioners.	Deaths in the year ending Sept. 4, 1831. Revolutionary Pensioners.	Deaths in the year ending Sept. 4, 1831. Invalid Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners dropped from the roll under act March 3, 1829.
Maine	14	6	900	141	51	–	
New Hampshire	19	4	703	187	30	4	
Massachusetts	19	2	1,439	337	38		
Connecticut	6	3	693	120	27	1	
Rhode Island	–	1	160	14	2	–	
Vermont	12	2	931	173	29	3	
New York	35	11	2,749	1,014	53	15	5
New Jersey	3	1	360	58	10	1	
Pennsylvania	15	7	712	343	29	8	1
Pittsburg, Pa.	3	3	322	95	15	2	
Delaware	2	1	15	16	1	–	
Maryland	–	4	140	227	9	3	
Virginia	9	3	668	212	23	3	
North Carolina	5	–	256	64	9	1	
South Carolina	2	–	116	22	1	–	
Georgia	3	–	77	23	6	–	
Kentucky	19	4	476	169	9	3	
East Tennessee	4	1	151	49	–	–	
West Tennessee	2	–	124	98	–	–	
Ohio	13	2	534	161	–	–	
Indiana	2	4	124	81	7	3	1
Louisiana	2	1	10	29	–	–	
Mississippi	–	–	16	7	2	1	
Michigan Territory	–	1	10	36	–	1	
Illinois	–	1	28	28	6	4	
Alabama	1	1	35	27	–	–	1
Missouri	–	3	18	70	2	3	
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	18	58	17	8	
	201	67	11,876	3,868	375	64	

Apportionment of Arms to the Militia, for the year 1830, under the act of 1808

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	No of arms apport'nd	*Statement of the arms and military equipments distributed to the Militia, from the 1st Oct 1830, to the 30th Sept. 1831.*
Maine	1829	41,136	489	
New Hampshire	1830	29 149	346	
Massachusetts	1830	49,560	589	
Connecticut	1830	24,893	296	
Rhode Island	1830	9 600	114	1 5 1-2 inch brass mortar.
Vermont	1824	27.653	329	
New York	1830	188.615	2,241	47 6-pounder iron cannon, with carriages, &c. complete
New Jersey	1829	39.171	465	
Pennsylvania	1828	177,743	2,112	
Delaware	1814	7,454	89	14 6-pounder caissons.
Maryland	1830	46,113	548	20 sets artillery harness
Virginia	1830	101.054	1,201	22,575 muskets complete
orth Carolina	1830	61.785	734	6463 rifles complete.
South Carolina	1830	49 512	588	2913 rifles complete.
Georgia	1827	39,056	464	821 artillery swords.
Kentucky	1830	63,602	756	100 non-commission'd officers' swords
Tennessee	1830	60,887	734	
Ohio	1830	125,159	1.487	1461 cavalry sabres.
Louisiana	1829	14,808	176	1263 sets rifle accoutrements.
Indiana	1829	40,000	475	
Mississippi	1830	13,724	163	7020 sets infantry accoutrements.
Illinois	1823	8.521	101	
Alabama	1829	30,000	357	1261 sabre belts.
Missouri	1830	7,838	93	510 word belts.
Michigan	1822	1,503	18	860 holsters
Arkansas	1825	2,028	24	840 cavalry cartridge boxes.
Florida	None	-	-	
Dist of Columbia	1829	1,756	21	
Total		1,262,315	15,000	

Quantity of Lead made at U. S. Lead Mines annually, from 1821 to 1831

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
lbs of lead made from 1821 to 30 Sep 1823	8 5,150	- -	335,150
do. for the year ending 30 Sep. 1824	175,220	-	175,220
do. do. do. 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
do. do. do. 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
do. do. do. 1827	5,182,18[illegible]	910,380	6,092,560
do. do. do. 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
do. do. do. 1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14.541,310
do. do. do. 1830	8,3[illegible]3,993	8,06[illegible]	8,332,053
do. do. do. 1831	6,381.9[illegible]	67,186	6,449,030
Total,	46,470 820	5 151,252	51,622,072

Operations of the Lead Mines, for the year ending September 30, 1831.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made,	6,381 9[illegible]	67,180	6,449,0[illegible]
* Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	219 69[illegible]	3,359	322,454
Rents remaining due 30th September, 1830	[illegible] 7 6		124,73[illegible]
Total rents due in the year ending 30th September, 1831	443,631	3,359	447,190
Pounds of lead received as rent in 1831	27[illegible]	3,359	274,986
Rents remaining due the 30th Sept 1831	[illegible] 84	-	17[illegible] 204

* Rents reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. on the amount of lead made, by order of the Secretary of War, January 15th, 1830.

ARMY LIST, *Feb.* 1832.

Names and rank.	Date of commis'n.	Brevets, and staff appointments.	Remarks.
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.			
1 Alexander Macomb, Maj Gen commanding the Army	24 May 28	- - - - - -	[Washington H Qrs of the army,
1 Edmund P. Gaines, Brig Gen command'g Western Dept	9 Mar 14	Major Genl 15 August 14	
2 Winfield Scott, Brig General Command'g Eastern Dept	9 do 14	Major General 25 July 14	
Adjutant General's Department.			
1 Roger Jones, Colonel	7 do 15	Adjutant General	Washington
Inspector General's Department.			
1 John E. Wool Colonel	29 April 16	Insp Gl Bt Gl 29 April 26	
2 George Croghan do	21 Decr 25	Inspector General	
Quartermaster General's Department.			
1 Thomas S. Jesup Brig Gen	8 May 18	Quartermaster Genl. Maj General 8 May 28	Washington
1 William Linnard Major	12 do 13	Quar'mr Lt Cl 15 June 25	Philadelphia
2 Henry Stanton do	13 do 20	Quartermaster	New York
3 George Bender do	22 do 26	Quartermaster	
4 Trueman Cross do	22 do 26	Quartermaster	Washington
(20 Ass't Quartermasters to be taken from the line.)			
Subsistence Department.			
1 George Gibson Colonel	18 Apr 18	Com G Sub B G 29 Apr 26	Washington
1 James H. Hook Major	10 Mar 29	Commissary 20 May 23	Washington
2 Joseph P. Taylor Captain	10 do 29	Commissary	Cincinnatti
(30 Assistant Commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.)			
Pay Department.			
1 Nathan Towson Paym'r Gen	8 May 22	Lieut Colonel 5 July 14	Washington
1 Thomas Wright Paymaster	22 June 15	Captain 25 September 17	St. Louis, Missouri
2 Asher Phillips do	26 Aug 15	1st Lieutenant 17 May 16	Louisville, Ky.
3 Alphonso Wetmore do	14 Oct 15	Captain 25 December 19	Franklin, Miss
4 Benjamin F. Larned do	24 Nov 15	Captain 15 August 14	Detroit, Mich Ter
5 David S. Townsend do	29 April 16	Major 27 July 14	Boston, Mass
6 Charles B. Tallmadge do	27 Mar 18	- - - -	New York
7 Daniel Randall do	21 July 18	- - - - -	New Orleans
8 Charles H. Smith do	24 Nov 19	- - - - - -	Norfolk, Virginia
9 A. A. Massias do	12 Dec 20	- - - - -	Charleston, S. C
10 Timothy P. Andrews do	22 May 22	- - - - - -	Washington
11 Edmund Kirby do	5 Aug 24	Captain 1 May 24	Brownville N Y
12 L. G. De Russey do	21 Sept 26	Captain 11 Decem 25	Natchitoches, Lou
13 William Piatt do	20 May 30	- - - - -	Cincinnati, Ohio
14 Robert A. Forsyth do	10 Sept 31	- - - - - -	Florida
Purchasing Department.			
1 C. Irvine, Com Gen of Pur	8 Aug 12	- - - - -	Philadelphia
1 Peter Faysoux, Storekeep'r			
2 ——— do			

| | | |

No.	names, rank, and date of commission.			Brevets, & staff appointments,
	ENGINEER CORPS.			
	Colonel.			
1	Charles Gratiot,	24 May,	28	Br Gen bt 24 May, 28, Chief Eng
	Lieutenant Colonel.			
1	Joseph G. Totten,	24 May,	28	Colonel brevet 11 September, 24
	Majors.			
1	Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May,	28	Lieutenant Col. brevet 3 Mar. 23 [Supt. of the Mil. Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey,	22 December	30	Brevet 11 September 24
	Captains.			
1	T. W. Maurice,	12 November,	18	Major brevet 12 November 28
2	John L. Smith,	29 August,	20	
3	George Blancy,	1 July,	24	
4	William H. Chase,	1 January,	25	
5	Richard Delafield,	24 May,	28	
6	Andrew Talcott,	22 December	30	
	First Lieutenants.			
1	Thomas J. Leslie,	31 March,	19	Paymaster 27 Nov. 15, Military Academy.
2	William A. Elinson,	28 July,	23	
3	Cornelius A. Ogden,	1 do	24	
4	Henry Brewerton,	1 January,	25	
5	Stephen Tuttle,	24 May,	28	
6	George Dutton,	22 December	30	
	Second Lieutenants.			
1	Joseph Mansfield,	1 July,	22	
2	Alfred Mordecai,	1 do	23	
3	Dennis H. Mahan,	1 do	24	Military Academy
4	Alexander H. Bowman,	1 do	25	
5	Thompson S. Brown,	1 do	25	
6	William H. C. Bartlett,	1 do	26	
	Robert E. Lee,	1 do	29	Brevet
	Alexander J. Swift,	1 do	30	Brevet
	Roswell Park	1 do	31	Brevet
	ASSISTANT ENGINEER.			
1	James Gadsden,	19 August,	31	
	TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.			
	Majors, (Bvt.)			
1	John Anderson,	18 April,	13	Lieut. Colonel brevet 18 Apr. 23
2	John J. Abert,	22 November,	14	Lieut. Colonel brevet 22 Nov. 24
3	James Kearney,	29 April,	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
4	Stephen H. Long,	29 do	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
5	P. H. Perrault,	17 February,	17	Lieut. Colonel brevet 17 Feb 27
6	William Tell Poussin,	15 January,	29	Brevet 6 March 27
	ASST. TOP. ENGINEERS.			
	Captains, (Bvt.)			
1	Hartman Bache,	24 July,	18	Major brevet 24 July, 28
2	W. G. M'Neill,	27 January,	23	
3	James D. Graham,	15 do	29	
4	William Turpbull,	20 August	31	

Names, rank, and date of commission.			Brevets, and staff appointments.
FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			
Colonel.			
James House	8 May	22	
Lieutenant Colonel.			
G. Bomford	9 Feb	15	Col 9 Feb'y 25 [ordnance
Major.			
J. B. Walbach	28 Apr	18	Col 1 May 25 [ordnance
Captains.			
A. S. Brooks	6 July	12	Lt Cl 11 Sep 24
S. Churchill	15 Aug	13	Maj 15 Augt 23
W. J. Worth	19 Aug	14	Lt Cl 25 July 24
Milo Mason	17 May	16	Maj 17 May 26
Henry Whiting	3 Mar	17	Maj 17 Mar 24
F. Whiting	10 Sep	19	[A Q M
R. L. Baker*	21 May	17	Maj 21 May 27
H. Saunders	4 Nov	23	[Ord
R. M. Kirby	5 Aug	24	Maj 17 Sept 24
N. G. Dana	15 Sep	25	
First Lieutenants.			
Timy Green	20 Apr	18	[A C S Capt 20 Apr 28
H. W. Griswold	12 Dec	18	Capt 12 Dec 28
W. Smith	5 June	19	Ordnance
J. Simonson	10 Oct	19	
J. Symington	17 May	20	Ordnance
M. A Patrick	11 Aug	20	
Giles Porter	1 Feb	23	
George Webb	15 May	23	A C S
J. Howard	1 Nov	23	Ordnance
D. Van Ness,	4 do	23	Ordnance
Justin Dimick	1 May	24	A C S
Daniel Tyler	6 do	24	Ordnance
W. H. Swift	5 Aug	24	
Lemuel Gates	11 Feb	25	
D. D Tompkins	1 Mar	25	Eng duty
Geo. D. Ramsay	1 Mar	26	Top duty
Johns. Prescott	31 Mar	27	Eng duty
Chas. Dimmock	20 Feb	28	A Q M
Second Lieutenants.			
W. Wheelright,	1 July	21	Ordnance
J. H Cooke,	1 do	23	Ordnance
Isaac Trimble	1 do	22	
L. B. Webster	1 do	23	Mil Academy
George Norman	1 do	23	
John Farley	1 do	23	Special duty War Dept
J. N. Dillahunty	1 do	24	Top duty
S. V. R. Ryan	1 do	25	
Francis Taylor	1 do	25	
A. D. Mackay	do	25	Top duty
James R. Irwin	1 do	25	Top duty
John McClellan	1 do	26	Adjutant
John Williamson	1 do	26	
John H. Winder	2 Apr	27	Eng duty
Eben S. Sibley	1 July	27	Eng Duty
Wm. Maynadier	1 do	27	
R. C Tilghman	1 July	28	
Edm. French	1 do	28	Top duty
Wm. Palmer	1 do	28	Brevet
Miner Knowlton	1 do	29	Brevet
John F. Kennedy	1 do	29	Brevet
John W. Barry	1 do	30	Brevet
James H. Prentis	1 do	30	Brevet.
Jno B. Magruder	1 do	30	Brevet
Geo. W. Turner	1 do	31	Bvt Mil Acad
Jacob Ammen	1 do	31	Bvt Mil Acad
SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.			
Colonel.			
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Wm. Mac Rea	19 Apr	14	Col 19 April 24
Major.			
Roger Jones	17 Feb	27	Col 17 Sept 24 Adj General
Captains.			
William Gates	3 Mar	13	Major 3 Mar 23
A. C. W. Fanning	13 Mar	13	Lt Cl 15 Aug 24
J. F. Heileman	5 May	13	Major 5 May 23
George Talcott	5 Aug	13	Major 5 Aug 23 Ordnance
Francis S. Belton	31 July	17	
R. A. Zantzinger	12 Dec	18	Maj 15 Aug 24
J. Mountfort	11 Aug	19	Maj 11 Sept 24
Th. C. Legate	13 May	20	Ordnance
N. Baden	1 Apr	24	6 August 23
Joseph P. Taylor	6 July	25	Commissary
First Lieutenants.			
Richard Bache	15 Jun	17	17 April 13
Aid de camp to Bvt Maj Gen Scott			
G. S. Drane	15 Nov	17	Capt 15 Nov 27 A C S
G. W. Gardiner	20 Apr	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A C S
C. S. Merchant	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A C S
Charles Mellon	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 Ordnance.
Allen Lowd	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A C S.
H. W. Fitzhugh	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A Q M
James S. Abeel	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 Ordnance
R. L. Armstrong	2 July	18	Capt 2 July 28
H. S. Mallory	31 May	19	
W. Wells	28 Aug	19	
F. L. Griffith	28 Nov	19	
S. M'Kenzie	20 Feb	25	
Edw. Harding	10 May	26	Ordnance
James Green	31 do	26	Adjutant
Am. C. Fowler	20 Feb	27	
G. W. Whistler	16 Aug	29	Top duty
Wm. C. DeHart	10 Oct	31	

Second Lieutenants.

J. A. Chambers	1	July	20	
Joshua Barney	1	do	20	
J. A. d'Lagnel	1	do	21	Ord Office
J. M. W. Picton	1	do	24	
C. F. Smith	1	do	25	Mil Academy
Const. Smith†	27	Aug	25	
F. L. Dancy	1	July	26	Top duty
M. M. Clarke	1	do	26	
John B. Grayson	1	do	26	Top duty
W. E. Aisquith	1	do	27	
Hh. W. Mercer	1	do	28	
Jos. L. Loeke	1	do	28	Ordnance
Thos. B. Adams	1	do	28	
John Mackay	1	do	30	Top duty
John C. Casey	1	do	29	Mil Academy
O. M'K. Mitchell	1	do	29	
Wm. E. Basinger	1	do	30	Mil Academy
W. S. Chandler	1	do	30	Mil Academy
Wm. N. Pendleton	1	do	30	Mil Academy
Thos. B. Linnard	1	do	30	Brevet Ord
R. H. K. Whitely	1	do	30	Brevet
Hy. E. Prentiss	1	do	31	Bvt Mil Acad
Rich. H. Peyton	1	do	31	Brevet
A. A. Humphreys	1	do	31	Bvt Mil Acad

†*Transferred from Marine Corps.*

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

W. K. Armistead	12	Nov	13	B G 12 Nov 28

Lieutenant Colonel.

William Lindsay	12	Mar	13	Col 12 Mar 23

Majors.

Jas. Bankhead	15	Aug	13	Ord Lt Col 15 Aug 23

Captains.

Henry K. Craig	23	Dec	18	Maj 23 Dec 23
M. P. Lomax	17	Nov	14	Maj 17 Nov 24
Felix Ansart	28	do	19	
Æneas Mackay	31	Dec	22	A Q M
W. L. M'Clintock	11	Aug	23	
Thomas Childs	1	Oct	26	
C. M. Thruston	17	Feb	27	
Elijah Lyon	20	do	27	1 January 27
Upton S. Fraser	1	May	28	
T. W. Lendrum	31	Dec	28	

First Lieutenants.

J. R. Vinton	30	Sep	19	
R. B. Lee	31	Oct	19	Ordnance
Sam. Ringgold	8	May	22	
G. W. Corprew	6	Aug	22	
W. S. Newton	31	Dec	22	
W. B. Davidson	1	Jan	25	A G Office
D. H. Vinton	7	Apr	25	Ordnance
Z. I. D. Kinsley	30	Aug	25	Mil Academy
John L'Engle	11	Dec	25	A Q M
A. Broekenbrough	1	Oct	26	A C S
H. Garner	26	Feb	27	Adjutant
F. N Barbarin	28	do	27	A C S
Martin Burk	1	May	28	
R. D. A. Wade	10	Sep	28	Ordnance
Campbell Graham	11	Sep	28	
W. S. Maitland	31	Dec	28	
Geo. S Greene	31	May	29	
R. P. Parrot	27	Aug	31	A C S

Second Lieutenants.

N. B. Bennett	1	July	24	
Benjamin Huger	1	do	25	Ordnance
J. W. Harris	1	do	25	
Robert Anderson	1	do	25	Ordnance
William Bryant	1	do	26	
B. H. Henderson	1	do	26	
Edw. B. White	1	do	26	
Danl. S. Herring	1	do	26	
Theop. B. Brown	1	do	26	Mil Academy
John Child	1	do	27	Ordnance
J. A. J. Bradford	1	do	27	
N. B. Buford	1	do	27	
Geo. Fetterman	1	do	27	
Albt. E. Church	1	do	28	
Ro. E. Temple	1	do	28	
George E. Chase	1	do	28	
Joseph A. Smith	1	do	29	Mil Academy
Chas. W. Hackley	1	do	29	
Wm. R. M'Kee	1	do	29	Brevet
Gustavus Brown	1	do	29	Brevet
Francis Vinton	1	do	30	Brevet
Benjamin Poole	1	do	30	Brevet
Edwin Rose	1	do	30	Brevet
Samuel H. Miller	1	July	31	Bvt Mil Acad
Geo. H. Talcott	1	do	31	Brevet

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

J. R. Fenwick	8	May	22	Br General 18 March 23

Lieutenant Colonel.

Abram Eustis	8	May	22	Col 10 Sept 23

Majors.

Ich. B. Crane	18	Sep	25	Lt Col 13 Nov 23

Captains.

B. K. Peirce	1	Oct	13	Major 1 Oct 23
M. M. Payne	2	Mar	14	Major 2 Mar 24
William Wade	9	Feb	15	Major 9 Feb 25 Ordnance
John Erving	25	Apr	18	Maj 25 Apr 28
L. Whiting	31	May	22	
I. L. Gardner	1	Nov	23	
John Munroe	2	Mar	25	
Jac. Schmuck	11	Apr	25	
J. W. Ripley	1	Aug	25	
Patrick H. Galt	15	May	29	Bvt 26 Sept 28

First Lieutenants.

James Monroe	31	Dec	18	Capt 13 Dec 28 A C S
I. M. Washington	23	May	20	Ordnance
Harvey Brown	23	Aug	21	A C S
Samuel Cooper	6	July	21	
Aid de camp to Major Gen Macomb				
Charles Ward	20	do	22	
H. A. Thompson	31	Dec	22	Adjutant
W. W Morris	11	Aug	23	
William H. Bell	1	Nov	23	Ordnance
S. B. Dusenbury	1	Mar	25	A C S
Edward C. Ross	27	Nov	26	M Academy
John B. Scott	31	July	27	A C S
Horace Bliss	31	Dec	27	
William Cook	13	May	29	

Walter Gwynn	19	Oct	20	
Aug. Canfield	1	Mar	30	
John Pickell	28	May	31	
Alfred Beckley	31	July	31	Ordnance
Frederick Searle	20	Aug	31	

Second Lieutenants.

F. L. Jones	1	July	24	Ordnance
George W. Long	1	do	24	Eng duty
W. P. Hainbridge	1	do	24	A C S
H. A. Wilson	1	do	24	
R. C. Smead	1	do	25	Ordnance
W. F. Hopkins	1	do	25	M Academy
W. A. Thornton	1	do	25	
Fred'k Norcom	1	do	25	
Thomas J. Crain	1	do	26	M Academy
M. C. Ewing	1	do	26	
D. H. Tufts	1	do	26	
Chas. O. Collins	1	do	28	
John F. Lane	1	do	28	
James Barnes	1	do	29	
Joseph B. Smith	1	do	29	
J. E. Johnston	1	do	29	
Charles Petigru	1	do	29	
Franklin E. Hunt	1	do	29	
Thomas J. Lee	1	do	30	Top duty
Simon H. Drum	1	do	30	Bvt M Acad
James Allen	1	July	31	Bvt M Acad
Wm. H. Norton	1	do	31	Bvt M Acad
Sam. C. Rigdely	1	do	31	Bvt M Acad
Wm. H. Emory	1	do	31	Brevet
John Hills	17	Dec	31	Brevet

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Wil'by Morgan	23	Apr	30	10 Nov 20

Lieutenant Colonel.

Zach. Taylor	20	Apr	19	

Major.

John Bliss	15	July	31	18 May 23

Captains.

Thos. J. Beall	26	Sep	18	Mj 26 Sep 28
G. Loomis	7	Apr	19	
T. F. Smith	25	do	19	
R. B. Mason	31	July	19	
E. A. Hitchcock	31	Dec	24	M Academy
Wm. S. Harney	14	May	25	
Wm. R. Jouett,	1	May	29	
Thomas Barker	31	do	29	
Saml. Shannon	28	July	31	A Q M
Samuel M'Ree	31	Dec	31	

First Lieutenants.

William Day	25	Dec	23	
Th. P. Gwynne	31	Dec	24	A C S
Jefferson Vail	14	May	25	
W. M. Boyce	30	Jun	25	Top duty
J. J. Abercrombie	26	Sep	28	Adjutant
Alt. S. Miller	31	May	29	
J. W. Kingsbury	1	Aug	30	A C S
W. L. Harris	31	Dec	30	
Electus Backus	28	July	31	
O. Cross	31	Dec	31	A C S

Second Lieutenants.

George W. Garey	1	July	25	
T. B. W. Stockton	1	do	27	
Jos. H. Lamotte.	1	do	27	
Levin Gale,	1	do	27	
J. K. Greenough	1	do	27	
E. G Mitchell	1	do	28	
Jef. Davis	1	do	28	
J. R. B. Gardenier	1	do	28	
Sidney Burbank	1	do	29	
Seth Eastman	1	do	29	Top duty
George Richards	1	do	29	
G. R. J. Bowdoin	1	do	29	Brevet
E. R. Williams	1	do	26	Brevet
Lloyd J. Beall	1	do	30	Brevet
George Wilson	1	do	30	Brevet
Edm. A. Ogden	1	do	31	Brevet
E. S. Covington	1	do	31	Brevet
Ingham Wood	1	do	31	Brevet

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Hugh Brady	6	July	12	B Gl 6 July 22

Lieutenant Colonel.

Alex. Cumbings	26	Aug	28	

Major.

Wm. Whistler	28	Apr	26	31 Decem 28

Captains.

A. R. Thompson	1	May	14	Maj 1 May 24
N. S. Clarke	1	Oct	14	Maj 25 July 34
E. Boardman	31	Mar	17	Maj 31 Mar 37
W. V. Cobbs	31	do	19	
W. Hoffman	1	May	19	
G. Dearborn	30	Sep	19	
T. Staniford	1	Mar	20	
B. Al Boynton	8	Jan	23	
Owen Ransom	25	do	23	
Seth Johnson	13	Sept	31	

First Lieutenants.

Joshua B. Brant	1	Dec	19	A Q M Capt 7 Sept 34
John Clitz	31	do	19	Adjutant
E. K. Barnum	31	Dec	20	
John Bradley	2	Oct	22	
E. V. Sumner	25	Jan	23	A C S
Saml. L. Russel	31	Dec	27	A C S
C. A. Waite	1	May	28	A Q M
J. S. Gallagher	2	Feb	30	
T. Morris	26	May	30	
J. J. B. Kingsbury	13	Sept	31	

Second Lieutenants.

J. R. Smith	1	July	23	
H. Day	1	do	23	
W. Bloodgood	1	do	24	
S. P. Heintzelman	1	do	26	
Amos B. Eaton	1	do	26	
Silas Casey	1	do	26	
Abner R. Hetzel	1	do	27	
Isc. P. Simonton	1	do	27	
Ab. Van Buren	1	do	27	
Aid de camp to Major Gen Macomb				
James F. Izard	1	do	28	Top duty
James W Penrose	1	do	28	Brevet
Edwin R. Long	1	do	29	Brevet
James M. Hill	1	do	30	Brevet

J H Leavenworth	1 July	30	Brevet		
J. H.K. Burgwin	1 do	30	Brevet		
Geo. W. Patten	1 do	30	Brevet		
J. M. Clendenin	1 do	30	Brevet		
Rlb. G. Eastman	1 do	31	Brevet		
John G. Harvey	1 do	31	Brevet		

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel.

H. Leavenworth	16 Dec	25	B G 25 July 24		

Lieutenant Colonel.

Josiah H. Vose	23 Apr	30			

Major.

S. W. Kearney	1 May	29	1 April 23		

Captains.

John Green	25 Sep	14	Maj 25 Sept 24		
J. Garland	7 May	17	Maj 7 May 27 A Q M		
J. S. Nelson	13 Aug	19	30 April 13		
S. H. Webb	9 July	20			
W. G. Belknap	1 Feb	22			
John B. Clark	18 Mar	26			
Andrew Lewis	6 Jun	27			
T J. Harrison	23 Sep	27			
James Dean	4 Oct	27			
Henry H. Loring	15 July	31			

First Lieutenants.

Benj. Walker	13 Oct	23			
L. N. Morris,	31 Dec	25	A C S		
Otis Wheeler	28 Apr	26			
Hy. Bainbridge	6 Jun	27			
George Wright	23 Sep	27	Adjutant		
J. W. Cotton	4 Oct	27			
E. B. Alexander	29 Dec	27	A C S		
E. B. Birdsall	17 Feb	29	A C S		
Nat. S. Harris	11 Sep	29	M Academy		
Joseph Bonne	15 July	31	A C S		

Second Lieutenants.

W R Montgomery	1 July	25			
John Archer	1 do	26			
Edw B. Babbit	1 do	26			
Rich. W. Colcock	1 do	26			
Chas. L. C. Minor	1 do	26	A Q M		
Nath. C. Macrae	1 do	26			
Alex. G. Baldwin	1 do	26			
Jeff Van Horne	1 do	27			
Wm S. Stillwell	1 do	27			
Thomas Cutts	1 do	28			
Sam. K. Cobb	1 do	28	Brevet		
Lan. P. Lupton	1 do	29	Brevet		
A. G. Blanchard	1 do	29	Brevet		
W. H. Warfield	1 do	29	Brevet		
Benj. W. Brice	1 do	29	Brevet		
Wm.C. Heyward	1 do	30	Brevet		
James H. Taylor	1 do	30	Bvt M Acad		
William Eustis	1 do	30	Brevet		
Steph. B. Legate	1 do	30	Brevet		

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

D. L. Clinch	20 Apr	19			

Lieutenant Colonel.

David E. Twiggs	15 July	31			

Major.

Wm. S. Foster	7 July	26	Lt C 15 Aug 24		

Captains.

James H. Hook	20 May	13	Maj 20 May 23 Com of C G S		
J. S. M'Intosh	8 Mar	17	Maj 8 Mar 27		
J. M. Glassell	10 Feb	18	Maj 10 Feb 28		
Francis L. Dade	24 do	18	Maj 24 Feb 28		
Philip Wager	8 May	18	Maj 8 May 28		
Henry Wilson	20 Apr	19			
R. M. Sands	30 do	19			
William Lear	1 May	24			
G. W. Allen	25 Jan	29	1 January 29		
John Paige	30 Apr	31	1 January 29		

First Lieutenants.

W. M. Graham	11 Aug	19			
A. W. Thornton	25 Apr	23	A C S		
W. Martin	25 Mar	26	Adjutant		
P. Morrison	26 Aug	26	A C S		
Eustace Trenor	29 Nov	26			
Geo. A. M'Call	25 Jan	29			
Aid-de-camp to bvt Maj L Thomas		17 Mar	29	Gen Gaines	
R. D. C. Collins	3 Nov	29	A Q M		
Elias Phillips	30 Mar	31			
Gov. Morris	30 Apr	31			

Second Lieutenants.

F D. Newcomb	1 July	24	A Q M		
Timothy Page	1 do	24			
Joseph Clay	1 do	25	A C S		
Saml. R. Allston	1 do	25			
Wash. Hood	1 do	27	Top duty		
Nel. N. Clark	1 do	27			
Sam. Torrence	1 do	28			
Wm. H. Harford	1 do	29	Top duty		
Thomas Swords	1 do	29			
Chileab S. Howe	1 do	29	Eng'r duty		
Robt. W. Burnet	1 do	29	Brevet		
Rd. B. Screven	1 do	29	Brevet		
Joseph Ritner	1 do	30	Bvt M Acad		
R. C. Buchanan	1 do	30	Brevet		
L. A. Manning	1 do	31	Brevet		
Chas. H. Larned	1 do	31	Brevet		
Th. L. McKean	1 do	31	Brevet		
B. R. Alden	1 do	31	Brevet		
Fdk. Wilkinson	1 do	31	Brevet		

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Geo. M. Brooke	15 July	31	B G 17 Sept 24		

Lieutenant Colonel.

Enos Cutler	28 Apr	25			

Major.

George Bender	23 Apr	30	13 May 23 Q M		

Captains.

J. Fowle	10 Jun	14	maj 10 Jun 24 A Q M		
T. F. Hunt	20 May	20			
J. Plympton	1 Jun	21			
D. Wilcox	1 Apr	22			
R. A. M'Cabe	1 May	24			
Nathan Clarke	29 Jun	24			
Thomas Hunt	27 Sep	24	Offlee C G S		
Martin Scott	16 Aug	28			
Gideon Lowe	20 do	28			
J. B. F. Russell	23 Apr	30			

First Lieutenants

Jos. M. Baxley	1 May	24			
W. E. Cruger	29 Jun	24			

W. Alexander	31	Oct	25	
St Clair Denny	30	Nov	27	A Q M
David Hunter	30	Jun	23	
Anthony Drane	20	Aug	28	A Q M
Alex. Johnson	23	do	28	
L. T. Jamison	23	Apr	30	A C S
James Engle	14	Oct	30	A C S
John M. Berrian	31	Dec	30	Top duty
Second Lieutenants.				
Moses E. Merrill	1	July	26	A C S
Alex. S. Hooe	1	do	27	
David Perkins	1	do	27	
Alex. J. Center	1	do	27	
Edgar M. Lacy	1	do	27	A C S
Isaac Lynde	1	do	27	
Robert E. Clary	1	do	28	
J. L. Thompson	1	do	28	
Amos Foster	1	do	28	
Caleb Sibley	1	do	29	
James Allen	1	do	29	Brevet
J. T. Collinsworth	1	do	30	Brevet
C. C. Daveiss	1	do	30	Brevet
Geo. W. M'Clure	1	do	30	Brevet
Wm. Chapman	1	do	31	Brevet
Moses Scott	1	do	31	Brevet
H. Van Rensselaer	1	do	31	Brevet
H. V. Vaneleve	1	do	31	Brevet
Thos. Stockton	1	do	31	Brevet
Chas. Whittlesey	1	do	31	Brevet

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Henry Atkinson	15	Apr	14	B G 13 May 20

Lieutenant Colonel.

Daniel Baker	1	May	29	9 August 22

Major.

W. Davenport	16	Dec	25	28 Sept'r 22

Captains.

Bennet Riley	6	Aug	18	maj 6 Aug 23
I. Clark, jr	27	do	22	A Q M
Jacob Brown	7	Apr	25	
Z. C. Palmer	15	Feb	26	
W. N. Wickliffe	15	do	26	
Henry Smith	7	July	26	
Thomas Noel	1	May	27	
Jason Rogers	30	Aug	28	
Geo. C. Hutter	12	May	29	
Cl. Wharton	22	Apr	30	

First Lieutenants.

R. Holmes	15	Feb	26	A C S
G. W. Waters	15	do	26	
Levi M. Nute	7	July	26	
M. W. Batman	20	Dec	26	
Geo. Andrews	11	Feb	27	
Ash Richardson	1	May	27	
John Nichols	31	Oct	27	
G. H. Crosman	30	Aug	28	A Q M
J. VanSweareng'n	12	My	29	
Joseph S. Worth	22	Apr	30	

Second Lieutenants.

Hy. St. J. Linden	1	July	25	
Gustavus Dorr	1	do	25	
Albt. S. Johnston	1	do	26	Adjutant
Jos. D. Searight	1	do	26	
F. J. Brooke	1	July	26	
P. St. Geo. Cooke	1	do	27	
Nathan J. Eaton	1	do	27	A C S
Robert Sevier	1	do	28	A C S
Gus. S. Rousseau	1	do	28	
Thos. Drayton	1	do	28	
Wm. Hoffman	1	do	29	Brevet
Alber'e Cady	1	do	29	Brevet
Jona. Freeman	1	do	29	Brevet
M. L. Clark	1	do	30	Brevet
T. L. Alexander	1	do	30	Brevet
J. S. VanDerveer	1	do	30	Brevet
Thos. J. Royster	1	do	30	Brevet
Jas. S. Williams	1	do	31	Brevet
John Conrod	1	do	31	Brevet

SEVENTH INFANTRY

Colonel.

M. Arbuckle	16	Mar	20	

Lieutenant Colonel.

J. B. Many	1	Jun	21	

Major.

S. Burbank	20	Aug	28	L C 25 July 24

Captains.

George Birch	31	Aug	16	Maj 31 Aug 26
R. B. Hyde	31	Oct	18	Maj 31 Oct 28
Nath. Young	1	Jan	19	Maj 1 Jan 29
Trueman Cross	27	Sep	19	Q M
Dan. E. Burch	30	Jun	20	
H. Berryman	6	Oct	22	
N. G. Wilkinson	31	July	24	
B. L. E. Bonneville	4	Oct	25	
John Stuart	30	Jun	28	
E. S. Hawkins	10	Nov	29	

First Lieutenants.

Charles Thomas	1	Mar	24	A Q M
James L. Dawson	1	May	24	
Al. H. Morton	31	July	24	
Francis Lee	24	Sep	24	A Q M
J. R. Stephenson	4	Oct	25	
Thomas Johnson	16	Dec	25	
Jos. A. Phillips	30	Jun	28	
J. E. Newell	10	Nov	29	
Jasp. Macomb	10	do	29	
N. Tillinghast	30	Jun	30	M Academy

Second Lieutenants.

W. G. Williams	1	July	24	Top duty
D. S. Miles	1	do	24	Adjutant
W. Seawell	1	do	25	Eng duty
L. F. Carter	1	do	25	A C S
Gabriel J. Rains	1	do	27	
Step. W. Moore	1	do	27	
W. W. Mather	1	do	28	M Academy
B. W. Kinsman	1	do	28	
John P. Davis	1	do	29	
The. H. Holmes	1	do	29	
Alb. T. Bledsoe	1	do	30	Brevet
James West	1	do	30	Brevet
Samuel Kinney	1	do	30	Brevet
Richard H. Ross	1	do	30	Brevet
Albert M. Lea	1	do	31	Brevet
L. B. Northrop	1	do	31	Brevet
Samuel R. Curtis	1	do	31	Brevet

Note.—This mark * affixed to any Officer's name, denotes a voluntary *transfer* which is the cause of his anomalous regimental position.

Relative Rank.

No. and Names.	Date of Commission.	Regiment and Corps.	Brevets.
Major General.			
Alex. Macomb,	24 May, 28		
Brigadier Generals.			
Edmund P. Gaines,	9 March, 14	- -	Mj Gen bvt 15 Aug 14
Winfield Scott,	9 do 14	- -	Mj Gen bvt 25 July 14
Thomas S. Jesup,	8 May, 18	Qr Mas Gen	Mj Gen bvt 8 May 28
Colonels.			
1 Hugh Brady,	6 July, 12	2d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 6 July 22
2 Henry Atkinson,	15 April, 14	6th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 13 May 20
3 John E. Wool,	29 do 1	Inspec Genl	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
4 George Gibson,	18 do 1	C Genl Sub	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
5 W. K. Armistead,	12 Nov 18	3d Artillery	Br Gen bvt 12 Nov 28
6 Duncan L. Clinch,	20 April, 19	4th Infantry	
7 Matthew Arbuckle,	16 Mar 20	7th Infantry	
8 John R. Fenwick,	8 May, 22	4th Artillery	Br Gen bvt 18 Mar 23
9 James House,	8 do 22	1st Artillery	
10 Roger Jones,	7 March, 25	Adj General	Brevet 17 Sept 24
11 H. Leavenworth,	16 Dec 25	3d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 25 July 24
12 George Croghan,	21 do 25	Inspec Genl	
13 Charles Gratiot,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Br Gen bvt 24 May 28
14 Willoughby Morgan,	23 April 30	1st Infanry	Brevet 15 Sept 24
15 George M. Brooke,	15 July 31	5th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 17 Sept 24
16		2d Artillery	
Lieutenant Colonels.			
1 William Lindsay,	12 Mar 13	3d Artillery	Colonel bvt 12 Mar 23
2 William MacRee,	19 April, 14	2d Artillery	Colonel bvt 19 April 24
3 George Bomford,	9 Feb 15	1st Artillery	Colonel bvt 9 Feb'y 25
4 Zachariah Taylor,	20 April, 19	1st Infantry	
5 James B. Many,	1 June, 21	7th Infantry	
6 Abraham Eustis,	8 May 22	4th Artillery	Colonel bvt 10 Sept 23
7 Enos Cutler,	28 April, 26	5th Infantry	
8 Joseph G. Totten,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Colonel bvt 11 Sept 24
9 Alexander Cummings,	20 Aug 28	2d Infantry	
10 Daniel Baker,	1 May 29	6th Infantry	Brevet 9 August, 22
11 Josiah H. Vose,	23 April, 30	3d Infantry	
12 David E. Twiggs,	15 July 31	4th Infantry	
Majors.			
1 John Anderson,	12 April, 13	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 23
2 W. Linnard,	12 May, 13	Quar Master	Lt Col bvt 15 June 25
3 James Bankhead,	15 Aug 13	3d Artillery	Lt Col bvt 15 Augt 23
4 John J. Abert,	22 Nov 14	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 22 Nov'r 24
5 James Kearney,	29 April, 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
6 Stephen H. Long,	29 do 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
7 P. H. Perrault,	17 Feb 17	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 17 Feb'y 27
8 John B. Walbach,	25 April, 18	1st Artillery	Colonel bvt 1 May 25
9 Samuel Babcock,	31 Mar 19	Engineers	
10 Henry Stanton,	13 May 20	Quar Master	
11 J. B. Crane,	15 Sept 25	4th Artillery	Lt Col bvt 13 Nov'r 23
12 William Davenport,	16 Dec 25	6th Infantry	Brevet 28 Septem'r 29
13 William Whistler,	28 April, 26	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decemb'r 22
14 George Bender,	22 May, 26	Quar Master	
15 Truman Cross,	22 May, 26	Quar Master	
16 W. S. Foster,	7 July, 26	4th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 15 Augt 24
17 Roger Jones,	17 Feb 27	2d Artillery	Colonel bvt 17 Sept 24
18 Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Lt-Col bvt 3 March 23

19	Sullivan Burbank,	20 Aug 28	7th Infantry	Lt Col brt 25 July 24
20	William Tell Poussin,	15 Jan 29	Top Engin'r	Brevet 6 March 27
21	James H. Hook,	10 March, 29	Commissary	Brevet 20 March 23
22	Stephen W. Kearney,	1 May, 29	3d Infantry	Brevet 1 April 23
23	John Bliss,	15 July 31	1st Infantry	Brevet 13 May 23
	Captains.			
1	Alexander S. Brooks,	6 July, 12	1st Artillery	Lt Col brt 11 Sept 24
2	William Gates,	3 March, 13	2d Artillery	major brt 3 March 23
3	A. C. W. Fanning,	13 do 13	2d Artillery	Lt Col brt 15 Aug 24
4	J. F. Heileman,	5 May, 13	2d Artillery	major brt 5 May 23
5	James H. Hook,	20 do 13	4th Infantry	major brt 20 May 23
6	George Talcott,	5 Aug 13	2d Artillery	major brt 5 August 23
7	Sylvester Churchill,	15 do 13	1st Artillery	major brt 15 Aug't 23
8	Benjamin K. Pearce,	1 Oct 13	4th Artillery	major brt 1 October 23
9	Henry K. Craig,	23 Dec 13	3d Artillery	major brt 23 Dec'r 23
10	M. M. Payne,	2 March, 14	4th Artillery	major brt 2 March 24
11	Alex. R. Thompson,	1 May, 14	2d Infantry	major brt 1 May 24
12	J. Fowle,	10 June, 14	5th Infantry	major brt 10 June 24
13	W. J. Worth,	19 Aug 14	1st Artillery	Lt Col brt 25 July 24
14	John Green,	25 Sept 14	3d Infantry	major brt 25 Sept'r 24
15	Newman S. Clarke	1 Oct 14	2d Infantry	major brt 25 July 24
16	M. P. Lomax,	17 Nov 14	3d Artillery	major brt 17 Novem 24
17	R. E. De Russey,	9 Feb 15	Engineers	major brt 11 Sept 24
18	W. Wade,	9 do 15	4th Artillery	major brt 9 Febr'y 25
19	Milo Mason,	17 May 16	1st Artillery	major brt 17 May 26
20	George Birch	31 Aug 16	7th Infantry	major brt 31 Aug't 26
21	Henry Whiting,	3 March, 17	1st Artillery	major brt 3 March 27
22	J. S. M'Intosh,	8 do 17	4th Infantry	major brt 17 March 24
23	Elijah Boardman,	31 do 17	2d Infantry	major brt 31 March 27
24	John Garland,	7 May, 17	3d Infantry	major brt 7 May 27
25	Rufus L. Baker,	21 do 17	1st Artillery	major brt 21 May 27
26	Francis S. Belton,	31 July 17	2d Artillery	
27	James M. Glassell,	10 Feb 18	4th Infantry	major brt 10 Feb 28
28	Francis L. Dade,	24 do 18	4th Infantry	major brt 24 Feb 28
29	John Le Conte,	18 April, 18	Ast Tp Eng	major brt 18 April 23
30	J. Erving,	25 do 18	4th Artillery	major brt 25 April 28
31	Philip Wager,	8 May, 18	4th Infantry	major brt 8 May 28
32	Hartman Bache,	24 July, 18	Ast Tp Eng	major brt 24 July 28
33	Bennet Riley,	6 Aug 18	6th Infantry	major brt 6 Aug't 28
34	Thomas J. Beall,	26 Sept 18	1st Infantry	major brt 26 Sept'r 28
35	R. B. Hyde,	31 Oct 18	7th Infantry	major brt 31 Oct 28
36	T. W. Maurice,	12 Nov 13	Engineers	major brt 12 Nov 28
37	R. A. Zantzinger,	12 Dec 18	2d Artillery	major brt 15 Aug 24
38	Nathaniel Young,	1 Jan 19	7th Infantry	major brt 1 Jan 29
39	W. V Cobbs,	31 March, 19	2d Infantry	
40	Gustavus Loomis,	7 April, 19	1st Infantry	
41	Henry Wilson,	20 do 19	4th Infantry	
42	Thomas F. Smith,	25 do 19	1st Infantry	
43	Richard M. Sands,	30 do 19	4th Infantry	
44	William Hoffman,	1 May, 19	2d Infantry	
45	R. B. Mason,	31 July, 19	1st Infantry	
46	John Mountfort,	11 Aug 19	2d Artillery	Brevet 11 Septem'r 24
47	J. S. Nelson,	13 do 19	3d Infantry	Brevet 30 April 13
48	— Whiting,	10 Sept 19	1st Artillery	
49	Truman Cross,	27 do 19	7th Infantry	
50	Greenleaf Dearborn,	30 do 19	2d Infantry	
51	Felix Ansart,	28 Nov 19	3d Artillery	
52	Thomas Staniford,	1 March, 20	2d Infantry	
53	Thomas C. Legate,	13 May, 20	2d Artillery	
54	Thomas F. Hunt,	20 do 20	5th Infantry	
55	Daniel E. Burch,	30 June, 20	7th Infantry	
56	Stephen H. Webb,	9 July, 20	3d Infantry	
57	J. L. Smith.	29 Aug 20	Engineers	
58	J. Plympton,	1 June 21	5th Infantry	
59	W. G. Belknap,	1 Feb 22	3d Infantry	
60	D. Wilcox,	April, 22	5th Infantry	
61	Levi Whiting,	21 May 22	4th Artillery	
62	I. Clark, jr.	27 Aug 22	6th Infantry	
63	Henry Berryman,	6 Oct 22	7th Infantry	

64	Æneas Mackay,	31 Dec	22	3d Artillery	
65	Benjamin A. Boynton	8 Jan	23	2d Infantry	
66	Owen Ransom,	25 do	23	2d Infantry	
67	W. G. McNeill,	27 do	23	Ast Tp Eng	
68	W. L. M'Clintock,	11 Aug	23	3d Artillery	
69	J. L. Gardner,	1 Nov	23	4th Artillery	
70	Henry Saunders,	4 do	23	1st Artillery	
71	N. Baden,	1 April,	24	2d Artillery	Brevet 6 August 23
72	Robert A. M'Cabe,	1 May,	24	5th Infantry	
73	W. Lear,	1 do	24	4th Infantry	
74	Nath. Clark,	29 June,	24	5th Infantry	
75	George Blaney,	1 July,	24	Engineers	
76	N. G. Wilkinson,	31 do	24	7th Infantry	
77	R. M. Kirby,	5 Aug	24	1st Artillery	Major bvt 17 Sep 24
78	Thomas Hunt,	27 Sept	24	5th Infantry	
79	Ethan A. Hitchcock,	31 Dec	24	1st Infantry	
80	W. H. Chase,	1 Jan	25	Engineers	
81	John Munroe,	2 March,	25	4th Artillery	
82	Jacob Brown,	7 April,	25	6th Infantry	
83	J. Schmuck,	11 do	25	4th Artillery	
84	W. S. Harney,	14 May,	25	1st Infantry	
85	Joseph P. Taylor,	6 July,	25	2d Artillery	
86	James W. Ripley,	1 Aug	25	4th Artillery	
87	Nath. G. Dana,	15 Sept	25	1st Artillery	
88	B. L. E. Bonneville,	4 Oct	25	7th Infantry	
89	Z. C. Palmer,	15 Feb	26	6th Infantry	
90	W. N. Wickliffe,	15 do	26	6th Infantry	
91	John B. Clark,	18 March,	25	3d Infantry	
92	Henry Smith,	7 July,	26	6th Infantry	
93	Thomas Childs,	1 Oct	26	3d Artillery	
94	Charles M. Thruston,	17 Feb	27	3d Artillery	
95	Elijah Lyon,	20 do	27	3d Artillery	Brevet 1 January 27
96	Thomas Noel,	1 May,	27	6th Infantry	
97	Andrew Lewis,	6 June,	27	3d Infantry	
98	Thomas J. Harrison,	23 Sept	27	3d Infantry	
99	James Dean,	4 Oct	27	3d Infantry	
100	Upton S. Fraser,	1 May,	28	3d Artillery	
101	Richard Delafield,	24 do	28	Engineers	
102	John Stuart,	30 June,	28	7th Infantry	
103	Martin Scott,	16 Aug	28	5th Infantry	
104	Gideon Low,	20 do	28	5th Infantry	
105	Jason Rogers,	30 do	28	6th Infantry	
106	Thos. W. Lendrum,	31 Dec	28	3d Artillery	
107	James D. Graham,	15 Jan	29	Asst Tp Eng	
108	George W. Allen,	25 do	29	4th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 29
109	William R. Jouett,	1 May,	29	1st Infantry	
110	George C. Hutter,	12 do	29	6th Infantry	
111	Patrick H. Galt,	15 do	29	4th Artillery	Brevet 26 Septemb 28
112	Thomas Barker,	31 do	29	1st Infantry	
113	Edgar S. Hawkins,	10 Nov	29	7th Infantry	
114	Clifton Wharton	22 April,	30	6th Infantry	
115	J. B. F. Russell,	23 do	30	5th Infantry	
116	John Paige,	30 April,	31	4th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 29
117	Henry H. Loring,	15 July,	31	3d Infantry	
118	Samuel Shannon,	28 do	31	1st Infantry	
119	Seth Johnson,	13 Sept	31	2d Infantry	
120	Samuel Mallea,	31 Dec	31	1st Infantry	

Departments of the Army.

The Head Quarters of the General-in-Chief are in the District of Columbia

The Western Department comprises all West of a line drawn from the Southernmost point of East Florida to the North West extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the Eastern Department all East of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

A List of the Military Posts and Arsenals in the occupation of the Army; the States or Territories in which they are situated; and the Names of the Sutlers and Permanent Commanders

Posts, and State or Territory.	Post Office.	Names of Permanent Commanders.	Names of Sutlers.
Eastern Department.			
Fort Winnebago, M Ter	Fort Winnebago	Lieut col Enos Cutler	S.Clark&S.Clark jr
Fort Brady, Mich Ter	Sault St. Marie	Cap De LaFayette Wilcox	C. W. Griswold
Fort Mackinac, Mich Ter	Michilimacinac	Bt br gen Geo.M. Brooke	David Jones
Fort Howard, Mich Ter	Green Bay	Brevet major John Fowle	Kercheval & Forsyth
Fort Gratiot, Mich Ter	Fort Gratiot	Bvt maj A. R. Thompson	Hunt & Peltier
Fort Niagara, New York	YoungstownN.Y	Major William Whistler	Donald Frazer
Madison Barracks N Y	Sacket's Harbor	Lieut col Alex Cummings	William Burrel
Hancock Barracks, Maine	Houlton	Brevet major N. S. Clark	James Thomas
Fort Sullivan, Maine	Eastport	Captain Thomas Childs	Joel W. Jones
Fort Preble, Maine	Portland	Capt W. L. McClintock	Luther Dana
Fort Constitution, N H	Portsmouth	Captain Felix Ansart	S. S. Stacey
Fort Independence, Mass	Boston	Bvt col William Lindsay	Frederick Conklin
Fort Wolcott, R Island	Newport	Bvt maj Mann P. Lomax	J. H. Hayden
Fort Trumbull, Conn	New London	Capt Charles M. Thruston	George Shepard
West Point, N York	West Point	Bvt lieut. col S. Thayer	
Fort Columbus, N York	New York	Bvt lt. col. Ieh. B. Crane	William Kendall
Fort Hamilton, N York	New York	Captain L. Whiting	
Fort Delaware, Delaware	New Castle	Bvt maj Benj. K. Pearce	Cox & Dawson
Fort McHenry, Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet maj M. M. Payne	Alex. Sanford
Fort Severn, Maryland	Annapolis	Brevet maj John Erving	James Allison
Fort Washington, Md	Ft. Washington	Brevet major Milo Mason	John H. Coolidge
Fortress Monroe, Virginia	Old Pt. Comfort	Bvt Col Abraham Eustis	Armistead & Scott
Bellona Arsenal, Virginia	Bellona	Captain F. Whiting	Archibald H. Cole
Fort Johnston, North Car	Smithville	Brevet maj Syl. Churchill	John H. Holmes
For Moultrie,		Captain Francis S. Belton	
Castle Pinkney, S C	Charleston	Captain Thos. C. Legate	Hyam Cohen
Citadel, Charleston,		Brevet major J. Heileman	
Arsenal, Augusta, Ga	Augusta	Bvt col. A.C.W. Fanning	John Fetters
Oglethorpe Barracks, Geo	Savannah	Bvt capt C. S. Merchant	William Williams
Fort Marion Florida	St. Augustine	Brevet major Wm. Gates	J. M. Hanson
Western Department.			
Ft Snelling, On the Up'r	Fort Snelling	Lieutenant col Z. Taylor	John Culbertson
Ft Crawford, Mississippi	Prairie du Chien	Col Willoughby Morgan	William M. Reed
Fort Armstrong, Illinois	Rock Island	Brevet major John Bliss	Luther Leonard
Cant. Leavenworth, Rt. Bank of the Missouri near the Little Platte	Ct. Leavenworth	Major William Davenport	B. C. Wallace & Alex'r Morgan
Jefferson Barracks, Misso	Jefferson Barr'ks	Bvt brig gen H. Atkinson	George Kennerley
Cantonment Gibson, Ark	Canton't Gibson	Col Matthew Arbuckle	John Nicks
Cantonment Jesup, Lou	Canton't Jesup	Bvt B G H. Leavenworth	
Cant. Towson, Arkansas	Little-river-fork	Lieut. Col. Josiah H. Vose	
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Colonel Duncan L. Clinch	L.L. Near
New Orleans, Louisiana	New Orleans	Bvt Lt. Col. Wm.S. Foster	
Fort Wood, Louisiana	New Orleans	Bvt maj R. A.Zantzinger	Nathaniel Wells
Fort Pike, Louisiana	Petite Coquille	Brevet maj J. Mountfort	
Fort Jackson, Louisiana	Fort Jackson	Captain N. Baden	
Cantonment Brooke, Flor	Seminole Ag'cy	Bvt Maj. J. S. M'Intosh	William Johnson
Fort Mitchell, Alabama	Creek Agency	Major Philip Wager	Wm. G. Saunders
Key West, Florida	Key West	Brevet maj James Glasset	Samuel C. Benton
Arsenal, Kennebeck, Me	Augusta	Bvt Cap. Charles Mellon	G. E. Weever & Co.
Arsenal, Watertown, Mass	Watertown	Bvt maj Henry K. Craig	
Arsenal, Champlain, Vt	Vergennes	1st Lt. I. M. Washington	
Arsenal, Watervleit, N. Y	Watervleit	Bvt maj George Talcott	
Arsenal, Rome, N York	Rome	Bvt capt James S. Abeel	
Arsenal, Alleghany, Penn	Pittsburg	Bvt maj Rufus L. Baker	
Arsenal, Frankford, Penn	Frankfort	Brevet col J. B. Walbach	
Arsenal, Pikesville, Md	Pikesville	Bvt lt. col. Jas Bankhead	
Arsenal, Washington, D C	Washington	Lieutenant J. Symington	
Arsenal, St. Louis, Misso	St. Louis	1st Lieut. R. R. Lee	
Arsenal, Mt. Vernon, Va	Mount Vernon	1st Lieut. W. Smith	
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge	2d Lieut. Robt Anderson	

RESIGNATIONS, &c. SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF VOL IX

RESIGNATIONS.

Colonel.

Wm. Lawrence, 5th Infantry, 15th July, 1831.

Captains.

James H. Gale, 1st Infantry, 28th July, 1831.
Geo. C. Spencer, 1st Infantry, 31st Dec. 1831.
Charles F. Morton, 2d Infan'y, 13th Sep. 1831.
Francis W. Brady, 4th Inf. 30th April, 1831.

First Lieutenants.

James D. Graham, 3d Artil'y, 27th Aug. 1831.
Wm. Turnbull, 4th Artillery, 20th Aug. 1821.
Edw. G. W. Butler, 4th Art. 28th May, 1831.
Wm. W. Wells, 4th Artillery, 31st July, 1831.

Second Lieutenants.

C. P. Buckingham, 3d Art'y, 30th. Sep. 1831.
John M. Fessenden, 4th Art'y, 30th Nov. 1831.
Wm. H. Baker, 4th Infantry, 20th May, 1831.
John Hills, 5th Infantry, 17th December, 1831.
Geo. A. Sterling, 7th Infan'y, 31st Dec. 1831.

Brevet Second Lieutenants.

Chas. Mason, Corps of Engi's, 31st Dec. 1831.
Geo. W. Lawson, 2d Art'y, 30th June, 1831.
Henry Clay, 2d Artillery, 1st November, 1831.
Thomas A. Davies, 1st Infan'y, 31st Oct. 1831.

Assistant Engineer.

Simon Bernard, 10th August, 1831.

Professor of Engineering.

David B. Douglass, 1st March, 1831.

Assistant Topographical Engineer.

John LeConte, 20th August, 1831.

DEATHS.

First Lieutenants.

Jacob A. Dumont, 2d Infantry, 10th Oct. 1831.
Joseph B. Shaw, 4th Inf'y, 30th March, 1831.

Second Lieutenants.

Lucian J. Bibb, 1st Artillery, 7th Sept. 1331.
Frederick Thomas, 7th Inf'y, 27th May, 1831.
Thos. C. Brockway, 7th Inf'y, 28th Sep. 1831.

Brevet. Second Lieutenant.

John W. Murray, 7th Infan'y, 14th Feb. 1831.

Paymaster.

Thomas Biddle 29th August, 1831.

Surgeon.

William H. Nicoll, 5th March, 1831.

DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant.

Martin Thomas, 2d Artillery, 13th Jan. 1831.

DECLINED.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

John S. Stoddard, 5th Infantry, 1830.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT NEW YORK.

Inspector.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer. (ex-officio) Inspector of the Military Academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Superintendent and Commandant.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, (Corps of Engineers.)

Professor of Mathematics.

Charles Davies, A. M.

Assistant Professors.

1st Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, (4t Artillery.)
2d Lieutenant Walter S. Chandler, (2d Art'y.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Wm. N. Pendleton, (2d Art'y.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Turner, (1st Artil'y.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Sam. C. Ridgeley, (4th Art'y.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Miller, (3d Artil'y.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Jacob Ammen, (1st Artillery.)
Cadet Robert P. Smith, (1st Class.)
Cadet William H. Sidell, (2d Class.)

Chaplain and Professor of Ethics

Reverend Thomas Warner.

Assistant Professors.

1st Lieut. Nicholas Tillinghast, (7th Infan'y.)
2d Lieutenant J. Allen Smith, (3d Artillery.)

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Edward H. Courtenay.

Assistant Professors.

3d Lieut. T. Jefferson Cram, (4th Artillery.)
Bvt 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Norton, (4th Artillery.)

Professor of Engineering.

2d Lieut. Dennis H. Mahan. (Corps of Eng's.)

Assistant Professors.

Brevet 2d Lieut. James Allen, (4th Artillery.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. Henry E. Prentiss, (2d Artil'y.)

Teachers of the French Language.

Cladius Berard.
Julian Molinard.

Assistant Teachers;

Cadet Frederick A. Smith, (2d Class.)
Cadet Henry Dupont, (2d Class.)

Teacher of Drawing.

Thomas Gimbrede.

Assistant Teacher.

2d Lieut. Theophilus B. Brown, (3d Artil'y.)

Instructor of Tactics, and commandant of the Corps of Cadets.

Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, (1st Infantry.)

Assistant Instructors.

1st Lieutenant E. Sayre Harris, (3d Infantry.)
2d Lieutenant Wm. E. Basinger. (2d Artil'y.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Simon H. Drum, (4th Art'y.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph Ritner, (4th Infan'y.)

Instructor of Artillery, and commandant of the Military Academy Detachment.

1st Lieut. Zebina J. D. Kinsley. (3d Artillery.)

Acting professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy

2d Lieut. W. Fenn. Hopkins, (4th Art'y) A M)

Assistant Professors.

2d Lieutenant Wm. W. Mather, (7th Infan'y.)
2d Lieutenant John C. Casey, (2d Artillery.)

Sword Master.

Nicholas A. Jumel.

Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, (2d Artil'y.)

Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence.

2d Lieut. Lucien B. Webster, (1st Artillery.)
Bvt. 2d Lieut. James H. Taylor, (3d Infan'y.)

Paymaster and Treasurer.

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leslie, (Corps of Eng's.)

Surgeon.

Doctor Walter V. Wheaton.

Military Store-keeper.

Major Roger Alden.

DISTINGUISHED CADETS REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1831.

The following list of Cadets with the studies in which each particularly excels, is attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose, at each annual examination.

FIRST CLASS.

Roswell Park, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, French language, Drawing, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy, Artillery and Tactics.

Henry Clay, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, French language, Drawing, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, Artillery and Tactics.

James Allen, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, French language, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, Artillery and Tactics.

Henry E Prentiss, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, French language, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, Artillery and Tactics.

Albert M. Lea, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, French, language, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, Artillery and Tactics.

SECOND CLASS.

Robert P. Smith, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.

George W. Ward, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.

Jacob W. Bailey, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Benjamin S. Ewell, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

George W. Cass, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

THIRD CLASS.

Frederick A. Smith, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

William H. Sidell, Mathematics and French.

Jonathan G. Barnard, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

Roswell W. Lee, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

Rufus King, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

FOURTH CLASS.

William Smith, Mathematics and French.

Harrison Loughborough, Mathematics and French.

John F. Lee, Mathematics and French.

John Sanders, Mathematics and French.

Curran Pope, Mathematics and French.

CADETS.

List of Cadets at the Military Academy on the 1st of February, 1832. The First, Second, and Third Classes, stand as they were arranged after the examination in June last. The Fourth Class is arranged alphabetically.

No.	Names.	State.
	1st Class.	
1	Robert P Smith,	Mississippi
2	Geo. W. Ward,	Massachusetts
3	Jacob W Bailey,	Rhode Island
4	Benj amin S. Ewell,	Virginia
5	George W. Cass,	Ohio
6	St George Cooke,	Virginia
7	E. D. Keyes,	Maine
8	George Watson,	do
9	Henry G Sill,	Connecticut
10	Joseph C. Vance,	Ohio
11	Edward D as,	South Carolina
12	Franklin McDuffie,	N Hampshire
13	Lewis Howel',	Pennsylvania
14	John N Macomb,	New York
15	L Sitgreaves,	Pennsylvania
16	H. K Yoakom,	Tennessee
17	William Wall,	Pennsylvania
18	D P Whiting,	New York
19	G orge B Crittenden,	Kentucky
20	T nch Tilghman,	Maryland
21	James H Simpson,	New Jersey
22	John E. Brackett,	New York
23	Alfred Brush,	Michigan
24	Roger S. Dix,	New Hampshire
25	Benjamin Bryant,	Pennsylvania
26	Thos. J. F Wilkinson,	Alabama
27	William H Pettes,	Vermont
28	Richard G. Fain,	Tennessee
29	Jacob Brown,	New York
30	Ja s V. Bomford,	Dist. of Col.
31	R. B. Marcy,	Massachusetts
32	Geo. H. Griffin,	Virginia
33	Thomas M. Hill,	Maine
34	H Marshall,	Kentucky
35	James P. Hardin,	do
36	Wm. O Killo,	Virginia
37	Robert H Archer	Maryland
38	James M. Bowman,	Pennsylvania
39	W. H. Storer,	New York
40	John Beach,	New Hampshire
41	H Swartwout,	New York
42	A G Edwards,	Illinois
43	G. P Kingsbury,	Ohio
44	R C Gatlin,	North Carolina
45	Ashbury Ury,	Tennessee
	2d Class.	
1	F A Smith,	Massachusetts
2	Wm. H Sidell,	New York
3	Jonathan G. Barnard,	Mass.

4	R. W. Lee,	Massachusetts	
5	Rufus King,	New York	
6	F. H. Smith,	Virginia	
7	Geo. W. Cullum,	Pennsylvania	
8	D. B. Harris,	Virginia	
9	Wm. W. S. Bliss,	N. Hampshire	
10	Wm. Darey,	Indiana	
11	Isaiah Garrett,	Missouri	
12	Henry Dupont,	Delaware	
13	Benjamin Alvord,	Vermont	
14	H. Ariel Norris.	New York	
15	A. E. Shiras,	New Jersey	
16	John H. Allen,	New York	
17	John H. Miller,	Pennsylvania	
18	Robert R. Mudge,	Massachusetts	
19	E. A Capron,	New York	
20	E. Schriver,	Pennsylvania	
21	Joel Riggs,	Alabama	
22	D E. Hale,	New Hampshire	
23	John A. Thomas,	Tennessee	
24	John W McCrabb	do	
25	Jas. L. Davis,	Virginia	
26	John P. Center,	Massachusetts	
27	Jacob E. Blake,	Pennsylvania	
28	Henry Waller,	Kentucky	
29	A. C. Myers,	South Carolina	
30	James W Anderson,	Virginia	
31	Henry McKavett,	New York	
32	George H Ringgold,	Maryland	
33	J C. Reid,	New York	
34	Thos. H. Johns,	Dist. of Col.	
35	H. W. Wessells,	Connecticut	
36	Geo. W. Holley,	do	
37	John L. Hooper,	Massachusetts	
38	George H. Pegram,	Virginia	
39	Henry L. Scott,	North Carolina	
40	J. P. Harrison,	Alabama	
41	James McClure	Pennsylvania	
42	John C. Campbell	do	
43	Benj. E. Dubose,	South Carolina	
44	D Ruggles,	Massachusetts	
45	N. W. Hunter,	Georgia	
46	Francis Howe,	Connecticut	
47	George D. Dimon,	do	
48	J. R. D Burnett,	Indiana	
49	A. F. Seaton,	Dist. of Col.	

3d Class.

1	Wm. Smith,	New York
2	H Loughborough,	Kentucky
3	John F. Lee,	Virginia
4	John Sanders,	Florida
5	Curran Pope,	Kentucky
6	Cary H. Fry,	do
7	Henry S. Turner,	Virginia
8	Thos A. Morris,	Indiana
9	James Duncan,	New York
10	Morris S. Miller,	do
11	L. A. B. Walbach,	
12	Ransom Huntoon,	N. Hampshire
13	Wm. T. Stockton,	Pennsylvania
14	T. H. Williamson,	Virginia
15	John E Henderson,	Tennessee
16	A. M. Battey,	Georgia
17	E. Elliott,	New York
18	E. Kibby,	Ohio
19	Julius W. Adams,	Connecticut
20	C. A Fuller,	Massachusetts
21	Wm. G Freeman,	Virginia
22	John Graham,	New York
23	S. G. Simmons,	Vermont
24	Geo P. Field,	New York
25	James M Wells,	Dist. of Col.
26	James G Reed,	Pennsylvania
27	James J. Ewing,	New Jersey
28	C. N. Olivier,	Louisiana
29	James F. Cooper,	Pennsylvania
30	P. R. Thompson,	Georgia
31	E. Robinson,	Virginia
32	F. N. Ogden,	Louisiana
33	J. L. Cobern,	Vermont
34	Wm. H. Price,	Pennsylvania
35	Alexander Montgomery,	do
36	Alexander S. Macomb,	
37	E. S. Fontaine,	Virginia
38	T. H. Teall,	New York
39	W S. Ketchum,	
40	F. Brittain,	Virginia
41	T O Barnard,	South Carolina
42	John E. Johnson,	Virginia
43	James Hall,	Pennsylvania
44	Arnold Harris,	New York
45	Goode Bryan,	Georgia
46	Philip N Barbour,	Kentucky
47	W. S. Drayton,	South Carolina
48	G R. Paul,	Missouri
49	C B Chalmers,	Dist. of Col.

4th Class.

1	Geo B. Ames,	Ohio
2	T. B. Arden,	New York
3	R. F. Baker,	do
4	L. P. W. Balch,	Maryland
5	Wm. H. Betts,	Georgia
6	C. K. Bigelow,	Massachusetts
7	M. Blair,	Kentucky
8	Alexander Bowman,	Pennsylvania
9	L. Bradbury,	Maine
10	T L Brent,	Virginia
11	Horace Brooks,	Massachusetts
12	W. S Brown,	New York
13	A. Brumby,	North Carolina
14	E. M. Barton,	Vermont
15	D. Cabanne,	Missouri
16	Archibald Campbell,	N. York
17	W. C. Crane,	New Jersey
18	J Davis,	Pennsylvania
19	W. H. De Forest,	New York

20	R. W. S. Dennis,	Pennsylvania	49	R. R W. Norris,	Virginia
21	J. H. Eaton,		50	M. R. Patrick,	New York
22	John N Ellis,	Virginia	51	J. B. Plauche,	Louisiana
23	P. C. Gaillard,	South Carolina	52	S. M. Plummer,	Maine
24	Thomas T. Gantt,	Virginia	53	Henry Prince,	do
25	W. N. Grier,	Pennsylvania	54	Isaac Reeve, Jr.	New York
26	W. H Griffin,	South Carolina	55	R. M. Renick,	Virginia
27	John Hanley,	Kentucky	56	B S. Roberts,	Vermont
28	W. K Hanson,	Dist. of Col.	57	J. Roberts,	Delaware
29	Herman Haupt,	Pennsylvania	58	E. W. Robinson,	Virginia
30	Richard Henderson,	Tennessee	59	L Smith,	
31	W. S Henry,	New York	60	John M. Scott,	Kentucky
32	A Herbert,	Maryland	61	John W Scott,	Ohio
33	J. Holcombe,	New Jersey	62	R. L. Scott,	Maryland
34	Abraham R. Johnson,	Ohio	63	George W. Shaw,	Ohio
35	J. W Judson,	Connecticut	64	S. L. Stephenson,	Maine
36	John L Kenis,	North Carolina	65	James M Stokes,	Maryland
37	H. L. Kendrick,	New Hampshire	66	Alexander H. Tappan,	Ohio
38	George M Legate,		67	S. T. Tibbatts,	Kentucky
39	J. H Martindale,	New York	68	L. Tilghman,	Maryland
40	George Meade,	Pennsylvania	69	Geo. G. Waggaman,	Dist. of Col.
41	W. K. Mills,	Massachusetts	70	L. M. H Walker,	Georgia
42	Hugh McLeod,	Georgia	71	R. A. Wainright,	
43	A J. Minor,	Virginia	72	W. H Warner,	New York
44	Alexander M Mitchell,	N. Car	73	J. H Whipple,	Massachusetts
45	W. M. D. McKissack,	N. Jersey	74	C. J Whiting,	Maine
46	George W. Morell,	New York	75	James M Withers,	Alabama
47	James M. Morgan,	do	76	S. Whitehorn	Rhode Island
48	H. M Naylor,	Pennsylvania			

Cadets are required by the regulations to bring with them to the Academy the following articles; or they can be obtained there at the prices stated.

2 pair monroe shoes at 2 05	$4 10	1 leather trunk	7 28
2 pair white leather gloves 88	1 75	1 foul clothes bag	48
7 shirts, linen of good quality and well made, are furnished at 266	18 62	1 clothes brush	60
		1 hair brush	47
		1 tooth brush	15
7 pair worsted socks at 50	3 50	1 dressing comb	19
7 pair cotton socks at 38	2 66	2 pillow cases	60
4 pocket handkerchiefs (the best quality of Campeachy silk flag h'dks are furnished at 1 00)	4 00	2 pair linen sheets at 2 62	5 24
		2 pr blankets, the best quality of 9-4 and 10-4, the 9-4 at 3 28	6 56
6 towels at 22	1 32		$57 49

The necessary expenses of a Cadet, from the time of his arrival until his admission, is as follows:

For 1 looking glass	$0 75	For 1 chair	87
For 1 table	2 92	For slate and pencils	38
For 1 water bucket	69	For 1 pillow	1 61
For 1 wash basin	31	For 2lb of candles	30
For 1 dipper	12	Board, say two weeks which is about the average time of arrival before admission $5, and 2 weeks washing $1	6 00
For 1 tumbler	12		
For 1 broom	12		
For 1 candle stick	48		
For 1 pair of snuffers	37		$15 00

If the Cadet does not pass his examination, the above articles are returned to the Store Keeper, who refunds the money, deducting for damage, if any is done.

THE NAVY. 1831.

[See also the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Appendix, p 19*]

Vessels in Commission in 1831, *their Commanders and stations.*

In the Mediterranean.

Frigate Brandywine, Com J Biddle
Sloop Concord, M Com't M C Perry
Sloop Boston, do G W Storer
Sloop John Adams, do P F Voorhees
Sloop Ontario do W L Gordon

In the West Indies.

Sloop Fairfield, Com Jesse D Elliott
Sloop Erie, M Com't J H Clack
Sloop Vincennes, do E R Shubrick
Schr Porpoise, Lieut Jas Armstrong
Schr Shark, do William Boerum
Schr Grampus, do Josiah Tatnall

Coast of Brazil.

Sloop Vandalia, M Com't B Kennon
Sloop Warren, do Benjamin Cooper
Sloop Lexington, M Com't S Duncan
Schr Enterprize, Lieut S W Downing

In the Pacific.

Fr Guerriere, Com C C B Thompson
Fr Potomac, do John Downes
Sloop St Louis, M Com't J D Sloat
Sloop Falmouth, do F H Gregory
Schr Dolphin, Lieut John C Long

Employed in protection of live oak.

Schr Spark, Lieut W P Piercy, Atlantic, coast of Florida.
Schr Ariel, Lieut Ebenezer Farrand, Gulf of Mexico, E of Perdido river.
Schr Sylph, Lieut H E V Robinson, Gulf of Mexico, between Perdido and Sabine rivers.

DRY DOCKS.

Statement showing the progress which has been made in executing the law for the gradual improvement of the Navy, passed 3d March, 1827, including the condition of the Dry Docks.

The progress of the work on the *dock* at *Boston*, during the past year, has been satisfactory, and has not been interrupted by the effect of tides or accidents which impeded the operations during the winter of 1830.

It was necessary to open a communication from the dock to the great wells, by a tunnel at such a depth as to allow the water to flow from the dock chamber to the great pumps; it was concluded best to form this passage in the usual way of tunnelling, without opening the ground from the top, and it was begun in this manner; but the flowing sands, saturated with copious springs at this depth, occasioned so much difficulty, and embarrassed the workmen to such a degree, that it was indispensable to open an excavation from the surface. This of course increased the expense, and caused delay last winter; the work, however, was successfully and well accomplished during the summer

There has been expended, for the year ending 31st October, on this dock,

for materials,	$64,772 01
Labor	59,664 04
Making	$124,236 05

Which, added to the amount paid for labor and materials upon the different brances of expenditure, from its commencement, in June, 1827, to 31st October, 1831, for materials, $236,647 23½
Labor, 269,692 91½
Making the total expenditure of $506,340 15

In the item of labor is included all the work and services of every kind performed on the dock, or on business connected with it, except the salary of the engineer.

From the great difficulty of procuring timber of the required form and size for the turning gates, the engineer was compelled to resort to a mode of procuring the gate ribs or rails out of planks, not having been able to

procure the *solid* timber: large, straight timber was sawed into plank 18 inches wide and 7 thick; they were steamed and bent over a mould formed to the required curve. Three planks, bent successively one over the other, and well bolted with copper bolts, formed a rib 21 inches thick, and 18 deep. After cooling and being bolted, they were taken from the mould, and it was found that they preserved their curvature remarkably well: thus rails were obtained, made of what was known to be sound timber, which might not be the case if solid timber were used, though at more expense. There are only two or three of the top and bottom rails to prepare, for which good solid timber is expected from Norfolk.

The masonry of the dock may be considered as completed; the beautiful line of coping, three feet wide and fifteen inches thick, is all laid ere this. The top of the rubble wall, behind the coping, remains uncovered: it is proposed to cover this with a course of hammered stones, level with the coping, which seems to be indispensable to protect the backing rubble work from the effects of frost.

The great wells for the pumps are completed, and ready to receive the pumps, the placing of which, and the erection of the great steam engine, will be begun as soon as the engine house is covered, and with the windows in; the stone cornice is all laid, the roof frame partly on, and in two or three weeks the building will be slated.

The jettee walls are to extend from the wing walls of the dock towards the sea, as far as they can be carried with safety to the coffer dam; they will be parallel with, and fifty feet from the axis of the dock on each side, and from the top of which a flight of stone stairs will descend to about low water mark.

These jettee walls are intended as a defence against the washing in of mud or other obstructions to the dock entrance. It was not considered prudent to commence these walls this fall, because the excavation requisite for a good foundation would endanger the coffer dam: it was thought best to leave it till the spring, when the work will be in a situation not to suffer as much, should any accident occur.

The turning gates have been commenced, and will be framed during the winter; and preparations are made for completing and hanging them in the spring.

The drain to discharge the water from the great pumps is about half done, and the sewer on one side of the dock is commenced; these will be prosecuted as fast as the weather and the new filling up of earth will permit. All the earth banking round the dock is brought up as high as required to receive the gravel and paving, which is to extend thirty feet wide round the dock, and this will be begun as early next spring as the season will allow. The dock may be used as soon as the turning gates are finished and in their place. The amount yet to be expended to complete the dock will probably be about $75,000, of which about 14,000 will be paid under existing contracts.

It would seem almost impossible from past experience, to designate the time when the work will be completed; the able engineer, however, to whom its construction has been confided, has no doubt that a ship may be docked for repairs the ensuing summer.

Nearly all the stones required for the masonry of the dock at Norfolk are on hand, the recent supplies having been very great. An increased number of hammerers are also expected from the north, so that it is hoped that the masonry of the dock can be put into a nearly finished state in the course of the winter, should the season be favorable for such work. The sinking of the great wells, and constructing the tunnel, about 165 feet long, from the dock to the wells, were attended with great difficulty. The upper part of the excavation to 12 or 15 feet depth, was in a loose quicksand full of springs; and notwithstanding a strong curbing was used, and great caution

exercised, large quantities of this almost fluid mass run in under the curbing, and repeatedly filled in at night what had been dug out during the day; the consequence of this was, that round the curbing on the outside a hollow space was created, increasing the labor of digging, and embarrassing all the operations in and about the wells. After working to within a few feet of the necessary depths, the great spring which underlies this whole district at a depth of 50 to 70 feet, broke up and increased the difficulties. To furnish a drain for the water to the great pumps for draining the dock, the driving the tunnel was hastened, and, a passage being thus effected, the water was discharged so as to render the completion of this part of the work comparatively easy. Much unexpected trouble attended the bricking the tunnel; it was, however, successfully though slowly prosecuted, and is now completed. This part of the work appears to be well and substantially executed, and does credit to the workmen employed upon it.

Notwithstanding all the embarrassments which have been encountered, it will be seen that a vast quantity of business has been effected, and that all the heavy, difficult, and troublesome parts have been accomplished, such as the great wells, the tunnel, the foundation and first story of the engine house; and that the wing and jettee walls, at the entrance of the dock, are nearly done also. All the round oak pieces for the turning gates except two or three pieces, have been procured; the ribs have been dressed and piled up, ready for framing, which will be commenced as soon as the masonry is so far advanced as that the gates can be placed when finished.

The amount expended during the year is, for materials, -		$112.143 73
Labor, -		104,394 28
		$216,538 01
Which, added to the sums disbursed on this work, since its commencement, in December, 1827, up to October, 1831, will make the sum of		$587,252 07
Of which were expended for materials, - - - -		284,709 70
Labor, - - - -		302.542 37
		$587.252 07

There is yet due, under existing contracts, $79,229 31, which, with $100,000 additional for labor and materials, making $179,229 31, will complete the dock, which there can be no doubt will be effected during the year 1832. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances which have attended the operations at this dock, the progress, during the year has been satisfactory.

Under this law contracts were made for live oak frame, and promiscuous timber required for 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war, which it was contemplated to build at the following yards:

	Seventy-four.	Forty-four.	Sloop.
At Portsmouth, - - - -	0	1	1
Boston. - - - - -	2	1	1
New York, - - - - -	1	0	0
Philadelphia, - - - -	0	1	1
Washington, - - - -	0	1	1
Norfolk, - - - - -	2	1	1
Under which contracts there have been delivered:			
At Portsmouth, cubic feet, - - -	-	2,282	5,675
Boston. do - - -	77,618	47,499	9,753
New York, do - - -	-	13,759	
Philadelphia, do - - -	-	42,925	9,136
Washington, do - - -	-	23,664	14,828
Norfolk, do - - -	77,151	23,803	9,607
	154,769	153,872	48,999

357,640 cubic feet, for which the sum of $498,021 43 have been paid.

VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

Vessels on the stocks, Dec 1, 1831, their state of preservation, the yards where building, and the time and expense necessary to prepare them for launching.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—*Alabama, ship of the line.*—In a good state of preservation, and can be prepared for launching at the probable expense, exclusive of joiner's work, of $38,320 60, and in ninety days' time.—*Santee, frigate of the first class.*—Also in a good state of preservation, and can be prepared for launching for $29,341, 42, in seventy days' time.

BOSTON—*Vermont, Virginia, ships of the line, and Cumberland, frigate of the first class.*—Under houses and in a perfect state of preservation. The time necessary to prepare these ships for launching, with all the force that can be advantageously employed, and the probable expense will be, for the Vermont, $70,360 66, in ninety days; Virginia $79,726 46, in ninety days; Cumberland, $74,780 73, in ninety days.

NEW YORK.—*Sabine, frigate of the first class.*—Under cover in ship house No. 1, and is in a fine state of preservation, and could be finished and launched in sixty days at an estimated expense of $46,357.—*Savannah, frigate of the first class.*—Also under cover in ship house No. 2, and is generally sound and in a good state of preservation, and could be finished and launched in four months, at an expense of $46,435.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Pennsylvania, line of battle ship.*—In a good state of preservation; the timbers, plank, beams, knees, &c. &c. are sound; it will cost to prepare her for launching, which will require six months, $33,754.—*Raritan, frigate of the first class.*—Also in a good state of preservation, and can be prepared for launching in about three months, and will cost $15,500.

WASHINGTON.—*Columbia, frigate of the first class.*—In a good state of preservation, and can be got ready for launching in two months, at an expense of $42,576 49.

NORFOLK.—*New York, ship of the line.*—Under a good substantial house, on a foundation of wood, which is sound and good. The ceiling plank, from floor heads to keelson, and fillings, have been removed within the year, and keel and keelson salted. It will require to complete this ship, exclusive of materials on hand, $37,775 10, which can be done in about three months.—*St. Lawrence, frigate of the first class.*—Also under a house; she rests on a stone foundation under the keel and bilge; her blocking is decayed, and also the foundation under shores; the foundation under the north side of the ship, under the wall shores, has settled about four inches; this is, however, now undergoing repairs, and will be completed the ensuing spring. It will cost to complete this ship, exclusive of materials on hand, $32,590 53, which could be effected in ninety days. The keel and keelson of this ship have also been salted within the present year.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

State and condition of the vessels of war, belonging to the United States, in ordinary, December 1, 1831; the station at which each is placed, with the cost of repairing and equipping, exclusive of articles belonging to the several vessels, and the materials which have been provided for repairs

BOSTON.—*Columbus, ship of the line.*—The hull of this ship, sound and in good order, will require to have part of two streaks of wales put on, rudder to finish, masts to be wedged, anchors and stocks to be made, to be caulked throughout, and to be new coppered. Cost of materials and labor, $108,673 52. *Independence, ship of the line.*—The frame and bottom part of this ship supposed to be sound; the plank, outboard from lower edge of wales to rail, the ceiling, all the decks, magazine, platforms, plank on stern cutwater, &c., are defective, and will require to be new; she will require to be thoroughly caulked and new coppered. Cost of materials and labor, $63,955 23. *Constitution, frigate of the first class.*—The frame of this

ship, bottom plank, gun deck, ceiling between decks, and spar deck, knees and beams, are sound; the outboard plank from light water mark to rail ceiling in hold, orlop and birth decks, magazine platforms, plank on spar deck, &c. &c., are deficient, and require to be new; the head, knight heads, and stem require repairs; the ship requires caulking throughout, and to be new coppered. Cost of materials and labor required, $97,998 10. *Peacock, sloop of war.*—This vessel has had her spars and rigging altered and repaired; her hull is considered sound and has been caulked, her sails are nearly all made or repaired, her masts rigged, and yards across, her hold thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, water filled, salt provisions, and wood stowed; some of her sea stores, (not perishable) are provided; she requires her other articles of provisions and sea stores, some running rigging yet to be furnished, and some of her sails to be finished, and hull painted; she could be made ready for sea in ten days. The ships are covered with tight roofs and side hurdles, with their guns and ballast on board, and due attention paid to ventilating, pumping, cleaning, &c. &c.

NEW YORK.—*Ohio, ship of the line.*—Launched in May, 1820, but has never been masted or fitted for sea; her outside plank, from water line to rail, is believed to be decayed, and will require to be replaced, as will also a part of the ceiling, clamps, and waist, on the upper and lower gun decks; her frame, upper and lower gun decks, beams, and knees, are sound, and in good condition; all her bulk heads have been removed to admit a free circulation of air; a tight roof was placed over this ship last winter; she has on board about 700 tons iron ballast; there have been no materials procured for the repairs and equipment of this ship, except guns, shot, anchors, two chain cables, a set of iron tanks, ballast, and canvass, for sails. Cost, $171,072 69. *Washington, ship of the line.*—Built and launched in 1814, and has made but one cruise, and has been in ordinary since August, 1818: that part of her frame which is live oak is sound; her beams, knees, deck frames, and two-thirds of her gun decks, are sound and good, as well as her bottom plank below the water lines; this ship is without a covering, and is deficient in the decayed state of her upper works; all her bulk heads, state rooms, have been taken down; she is well ventilated, and is daily visited by an officer; she has on board 250 tons of ballast, but no materials have been provided for her repair and equipment. Cost, $186,034 94. *Franklin, ship of the line.*—Built and launched in 1815, and has made two cruises, one in the Mediteranean, and one to the Pacific; she is in about the same condition as the Washington, and would require the same repairs; she is at present used as a receiving ship, is well ventilated, and well taken care off; she is also without a covering, and does not require one while she is used as a receiving ship; no materials have been provided for the repair and equipment of this ship. Cost, $192,185 16. *Hudson, frigate of the first class.*—Purchased by the Government in 1826; her frame is of white oak; she is built of green materials, has made one cruise on the coast of Brazil; her upper works are partially decayed; although her state is not positively known, she is believed to be pretty generally sound below her gun deck, and would make a good receiving vessel, although not considered worth repairing. *United States, frigate of the first class.*—Built and launched in 1797, and has been much employed at sea; she is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will be, when finished, as good as a new ship; sufficient materials are on hand to complete her repairs, and for a part of her outfits.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *Cyane* is the only vessel in ordinary at this yard; she requires to be rebuilt, which will cost $71,103 61.

NORFOLK.—*Delaware, ship of the line.*—Some of the beams, deck plank, clamps, waterways, and spacketting on all the decks, are defective in spots; defects are also discovered in the ceiling, &c. Before the condition of the bottom can be ascertained, the ship must be hove down or docked; the ship is under cover; it would require sixty days to effect her repairs, which will

co- $103,892 *North Carolina, ship of the line* —A few beams on the spar and ordop decks are decayed, and all on the decks the clamps, waterways, and spirketting are partially decayed; outside the ship the wales and channelways are generally decayed; she will require new main and mizen channels; it will require four months to complete her repairs, which, exclusive of stores, will amount $149,083. This ship is also under cover *Congress, frigate of the second class.*—Requires a thorough repair, which will take nearly one year to complete, at an expense of $148,247

The *Java* and *Macedonian*, frigates, require to be rebuilt; the frame of the latter has already been procured: it will, however, require, to rebuild and equip her, the sum of $207,984.

The frigate *Constellation* arrived since this report was commenced; her state and condition are such that she could be sent to sea in three weeks; her hull requires little more than caulking to be done to it, and her stores are nearly all complete; only some additional sails and rigging are required to fit her for a cruise of two years.

LIVE OAK

Abstract of instructions to the Agents appointed to superintend the preservation of the live oak belonging to the United States.

The agents are required, in the first place, to procure from the Surveyor General of the Land Office copies of the surveys of the lands within their respective districts, and within twenty miles of the sea coast, or fifteen of the sounds, bays, or creeks of salt water, on which live oak is known to be produced; to obtain from the Register of the Land Office lists of the lands already sold, and which are not to be further noticed, unless so abounding with navy timber as to make it desirable it should belong to the United States; in this case, the fact is to be reported to the Navy Department.

In cases where copies of the surveys cannot be furnished by the Surveyor General, the agents are authorized to employ a person to make the necessary copies to examine the lands belonging to the United States, and, if bodies of valuable navy timber are discovered on any part of them, to report the same to the Register, that he may withhold the lands from sale until the President of the United States can be informed of the fact, and reserve them, if he deems it expedient for the use of the United States' Navy; to note minutely the soil of such tracts, their locality, with respect to the towns, bays, rivers, or creeks within their vicinity, and the facilities or difficulties of making roads, or boating the timber to landings from whence it may be taken to market; if such tracts belong to individuals, to note the same, &c., and to report, in detail, to the Department, at least once in three months, and to the Register monthly, a list of all such tracts, &c.

The agents are further required to advertise their appointments in their respective districts, and to publish the provisions of the acts of Congress under which they perform their duties; to keep a steady watch on the sections of United States' land known to contain timber suitable for the navy; to report violations of these acts to the United States' District Attorney, and, generally, in all cases of doubt or difficulty arising under their appointments, to appeal to that officer for instructions; to accompany the United States' surveyors, while they are employed in the agent's district, and to refer to their field notes, &c., for such information as they may afford on the subjects under examination; to report also the form and dimensions of the timber obtainable from the live oak trees, according to diagrams with which the agents have been furnished; to communicate to the commanders of vessels appointed to aid in the preservation of the live oak, information as to the title of lands, necessary to enable them to determine upon the propriety of arresting or permitting the removal of navy timber, &c., and on all such matters as may facilitate the discharge of the duties confided to such commanders.

The commanders of these vessels are instructed to guard diligently the portion of sea coast assigned to each, respectively, against depredations on the navy timber; to examine the bays, rivers, and creeks, for the discovery of such timber; to aid the land agents in exploring such watercourses, bays, &c. as may not be readily accessible without the use of boats, and generally to co-operate with them, as far as may be practicable under their instructions, in the discharge of the duties alloted to them.

The commanders are also required to visit the live oak districts frequently, and especially during the cutting season, if timber is about to be taken from lands which there is good reason to believe belong to the United States, to refer the subject, in the first instance, to the land agents, and finally, if necessary, to the United States' District Attorney. In the mean time they are authorized to forbid the removal of such timber; the agents are directed to note also the localities of any live oak lands they may discover, their proximity to landings from whence the timber may be transported to distant markets; to determine, as accurately as circumstances will permit, the geographical position of the principal capes, entrances into bays, rivers, &c.; to ascertain the depth of the water on the bars, or entrance thereof, distances to which they may be navigable, &c., and to communicate the information thus obtained to the Department only.

LIVE OAK AGENTS.

1*st District* extends from the mouth of the St. Mary's river, Georgia, to Cape Sable, or the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Florida *Thompson Mason*, Agent. 2*d District* extends from Cape Sable to the mouth of the Suwanee river.—*Samuel Reed*, Agent. 3*d District* extends from the mouth of the Suwanee to range line between the 5th and 6th ranges east from Tallahassee.—*Eli B. Whitaker*, Agent. 4*th District* extends from range line between the 5th and 6th ranges east of Tallahassee to the Appalachicola river.—*John E Frost*, Agent. 5*th District* extends from the Appalachicola river to the range line dividing the 29th and 30th ranges west of Tallahassee; this line passes near Deer Point, 4 miles east of Pensacola.—*John Clark*, Agent. 6*th District* extends from the western line last mentioned to the mouth of the Mississippi river.—*John Jerrison*, Agent. 7*th District* extends from the mouth of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Sabine river.—*George Blair*, Agent.

Each Agent receives a compensation at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and $1 25 per day for expenses of himself and horse, for the time actually employed upon public duty, from home. He is also allowed an attendant who receives $26 per month, including his support while engaged in the service.

PRIVATEER PENSION FUND.

The privateer pension fund consists of stocks of the corporation of Washington, bearing interest of 5 per cent.	$1,961 81
Stock of the State of Maryland, bearing interest of 5 per cent.	46 000 00
The dividends on this stock,	$47,961 81

constitute the only means for payment of pensions chargeable upon the fund.

The amount of payments during this year (1831) cannot be ascertained until the agents shall have made their returns.

The pensions to widows and orphans, by the limitation of the laws granting them, have expired.

Eighty six persons have been authorized to receive pensions during the continuance of their disability, under the acts of Congress of the 13th of February and 2d of August, 1813.

Of the number entitled, but forty-two have applied for payment within two years; and in making remittances to the agents, it is believed to be necessary to provide for the latter only, as the rest may be presumed to be dead, or to have relinquished their claims.

NAVY YARDS.

There are seven navy yards belonging to, and occupied for the use of, the United States, viz:

No. 1 The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. is situated on an Island, on the east side of Piscataqua river, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, contains fifty-eight acres, and cost $5,500.

No. 2. The navy yard at Charlestown Mass. is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the town of Charlestown, contains thirty-four acres exclusive of extensive flats, and cost $39,214, including commissions and charges.

No. 3. The navy yard at New York, is situated on Long Island, opposite to the city of New York, on the Wallabout Bay, contains forty acres, including the mill pond, and cost $40.000.

No. 4. The navy yard at Philadelphia is situated on the west side of the river Delaware, within the District of Southwark, adjoining the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, contains eleven acres, to low water mark, and cost $37,000

No. 5. The navy yard at Washington, in the District of Columbia, is situated on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac, contains thirty-seven acres, and cost $4,000.

No. 6. The navy yard at Gosport is situated on the south branch of Elizabeth river, adjoining the town of Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia, contains sixteen acres, and cost $12,000.

No. 7. Pensacola, Florida.

Officers, Naval and Civil, employed in the several Navy Yards.

PORTSMOUTH.			*Hospital.*		
Yard			Benj. R. Tinslar, Surgeon	1612	25
John D. Henley, Command't	3466	75	J. Vaughn Smith, Asst Surg	950	75
Daniel Turner, Mast Com't	2010	75	*Civil.*		
Thomas Crabb, Lieutenant	1292	25	Josiah Barker, Constructor	2300	00
John H. Pope, do	965	00	George Bates, Storekeeper	1700	00
Master	1141	75	Eb. Barker, Inspr of Timber	900	00
Charles Chase, Surgeon	1612	25	Samuel Ethridge, Clk of Yard	900	00
Greenville C. Cooper, Purser	1141	75	John Ethridge, Clk to Comd't	750	00
William Black, Boatswain	651	75	Jesse E. Dow do do	480	00
Joseph Andrews, Gunner	651	75	Jesse Pearson, Clk to Storek'r	550	00
Samuel A. Cooper, Steward	307	25	**NEW YORK.**		
Civil.			*Yard.*		
Rich. H. Ayer, Storekeeper	1400	00	Isaac Chauncey, Command't	3466	75
Joseph T. Hall, Storekr's clk	350	00	John Gallagher, Mast Comt	2010	75
John Christie, Comd't's clerk	500	00	Ralph Voorhees, Lieutenant	1492	25
John P. Simes, Clk of Yard	600	00	Francis H. Ellison, Master	1141	75
John Floyd, Constructor	1500	00	John S. Wiley, Surgeon	1612	75
BOSTON.			And. E. Kennedy, Asst Surg	950	75
Yard.			James M. Halsey, Purser	1141	75
Charles Morris, Commandant	3466	75	Addison Searle, Chaplain	1091	75
Joseph Smith, Mast Comd't	1710	75	E. C. Ward, Teach Mathm'tics	981	75
Thomas W. Wyman, Lieut	1292	25	T. Morell, jr. T'r of Lang'ges	662	50
Frederick Varnum, do	965	00	Edward Crocker, Boatswain	741	75
Robert Knox, Master	941	75	Thomas Barry, Gunner	741	75
Charles F. Waldo, do	754	50	J. C. Halsey, Steward	307	25
Ceo. ard Dayers, Surgeon	1412	25	*Hospital.*		
Edward N. Cox, Purser	1141	75	Thomas B. Salter, Surgeon	1612	25
John P Fenner, Chaplain	1091	75	Gideon White, Asst Surgeon	950	75
John Ball, Boatswain	741	75	William L. Scheffelin, Stew'd	307	25
William B. Brown, Gunner	651	75			

Civil.		
Tunis Craven, Storekeeper	1700	00
Samuel Hart, Constructor	2300	00
H. J. Willett, Clk to Storek'r	550	00
M. R. Talbot, Clk to Yard	900	00
George W. Lee, Clk to Com't	750	00
A. D. Ostrander, do do	480	00
E. Estabrook, Clk to Const'r	420	00
A. Cheney, Insp & M'r Timbr	900	00
PHILADELPHIA.		
Yard.		
James Barron, Commandant	4066	75
David Conner, Mast Comdt	2010	75
John Gwinn, Lieutenant	1492	25
Fitzallen Deas, Lieutenant	965	00
James Ferguson, Master	1141	75
William P. C. Barton, Surg	1732	35
Thomas Breese, Purser	1141	75
Hervey H. Hays, Chaplain	1091	75
Boatswain	741	75
Asa Curtis, Gunner,	741	75
Henry Crabb,	307	25
Hospital.		
Thomas Harris, Surgeon	1612	25
Geo B. M'Knight, Asst Sur	1102	00
James Lewis, Steward	307	25
Civil.		
Robert Kennedy, Storekeep'r	1200	00
John T. Kennedy, Clk to do	350	00
Henry S. Crabb, Clk of Yard	600	00
Aaron Wolf, Clk to Comd't	750	00
James Keen, Constructor	2000	00
A. M. Wolf, Clk to Construct	300	00
W. Vinyard, Insp & M'r Tmbr	700	00
WASHINGTON.		
Yard.		
Isaac Hull, Commandant	3466	75
John P. Aulick, Mast Comd't	1982	00
Joseph Cross Lieutenant	1292	20
John A. Cooke, do of ordin'ry	965	05
Marmaduke Dove, Master	941	75
Salvadore Catelano, do ordi'ry	662	50
William Ryland, Chaplain	1091	75
Timothy Winn, Purser	1141	75
David Eaton, Boatswain	741	75
George Marshall, Gunner	741	75
Abraham Broome, Keeper of Magazine	741	75
William Spriden, Steward,	307	25
Hospital.		
Bailey Washington, Surgeon	1732	25
Asst Surgeon	950	75
Barney O'Donnell, Steward	307	25
Civil.		
Carey Selden, Storekeeper	1700	00
James Adams, Clk to do	500	00
Thomas Howard, Clk of Yd	900	00
Thomas Donoho, Clk to Comt	1000	00
Richard Barry, do do	480	00
Wm. Doughty, Constructor	2300	00
James Owner, Asst to do	1000	00
J. Carberry, Ins & Mes Timb	900	00
J. Davis, of Abel, Plumber	1200	00
John Judge, Machinist	1000	00
J. Tucker, Cham cable mkr	1000	00
Francis Barry, Clk to Constr	420	00
NORFOLK.		
Yard.		
Lewis Warrington, Comd't	3466	75
E. A. F. Vallette, Mast Comt	2010	75
Joseph Smoot, Lieutenant	1492	25
Joseph M. Nicholson, do	965	00
James B. Potts, Master	1141	75
G. C. Ashton, Acting Master	662	50
Jonathan Cowdery, Surgeon	1612	25
George Blackwell, Asst Surg	1253	25
James Brooks, Purser	1141	75
Tim J. Harrison, Chaplain	1091	75
J. J. Rodriguez, Tch Mthmtcs	981	75
John Freeman, Boatswain	741	75
Samuel Hebbard, Gunner	741	75
George Rice, Steward	307	25
Hospital.		
Thomas Williamson, Surgeon	1612	25
F. Wessels, Asst Surgeon	950	75
R. H. Worthington, Steward	307	25
Civil.		
Gabriel Galt, Storekeeper	1700	00
A. J. McCourt, Clk to do	550	00
John L. King, Clk to Yard	900	00
Sam. B. Brown, Clk to Comt	750	00
F. Kirk, do do	480	00
Francis Grice, Constructor	2300	00
T. V. Weisenthall, Clk Cons	420	00
James Jarvis, Insp of Timber	1050	00
John Cox, Keeper of Magzne	480	00
PENSACOLA.		
Yard.		
Alexander J. Dallas, Com't	3466	75
Wm. D. Salter, Mast Com't	1710	75
Arch. S. Campbell, Lieut	1292	25
Nahum Warren, Master	941	75
Joseph H. Terry, Purser	1141	75
Benjamin F. Bache, Surgeon	1109	75
Chaplain	1091	75
John Patterson, Boatswain	741	75
George Jackson, Gunner	741	75
Eb. B. Scott, Steward	307	25
Hospital.		
John A. Kearney, Surgeon	1309	75
William Whelan, Asst Surg	950	75
John O. Smith, Steward	307	25
Civil		
Robert Joyner, Storekeeper	1700	00
Clk to do	350	00
Daniel Munro, Clk to Yard	900	00
Arthur Breese, Clk to Comdt	600	00
Charles D. Brodie, Constructor	2000	00

Deaths, Resignations, and Dismissions, in the Navy, in 1831.

DEATHS.

Captain.

A. Sinclair, Feb. 7, at Norfolk.

Masters Commandant.

S.W.Adams, Jan. 1, at Brooklyn, N Y
J.Porter, Sep. 2, at Watertown, Mass.

Lieutenants.

John K. Carter, Feb 1, Asylum, N.Y.
J. R. Blake, May 11, at Wash'n D. C.
B. Hallmadge, jr June 20, at Gibraltar.
J.T.Ritchie, Jun 26, George't'n, D. C.
F. Sanderson, Aug. 23, at Baltimore.
P. H. Hayne, Sep 14, Pensacola hos.
C. H. Caldwell, Aug. 9, at sea.

Surgeons.

A B.Beers, June 8, at Fairfield, Con.
R.P Macomber, Jun 16, at P't Mahon
W C. McCall, Sep. 15, near Trenton.

Assistant Surgeon.

Caleb W. Cloud, July 15, in West Indies, on board the Vincennes.

Pursers.

J.Watson, Feb. 16, Portsmouth, N.H.
A. P. Darragh, Jan 9, at Gibraltar.

Midshipmen.

W. C. Allen, at Philadelphia.
Ferdinand Smith, at Philadelphia.
E. Hopkinson, Jan. 31, Monte Video.
Thos. S. L. Elwyn, Aug. 1, at Brandywine Springs.
C K. Ruffin July 27, Pensacola hosp.
John C Wynan, Jan. 31, at Norfolk.
D. G. Woodbridge, Jan, 21, N. York
W.G.Elliott, summer, at Little Rock.

Boatswain.

Levi Talbot, July 13, Norfolk.
Eli Dill, December 19.

Gunners.

W.S Cowan, Sep. 14, N. Y. hospital.
George Jackson, Nov. Pensacola.

DISMISSIONS.

Masters Commandant.

James Ramage, September 23, 1831.

Lieutenant.

Thomas S. Hamersley, July 16, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon.

Gideon White, jr January 12, 1832.

Passed Midshipman.

Edward Boyd, December 5, 1831.

Midshipmen.

Z. P. Wardell, December 10, 1830.
Timothy B.Field, December 10, 1830.
Francis G Beatty, December 10, 1830.
W.R. O'Sullivan, December 10, 1830.
Amedeus B. Murray, Dec. 10, 1830.
Charles Sperry, April 21, 1831.
Horatio N. Cady, June 8, 1831.
William B. Everett, June 8, 1831.
Israel S Griffin, June 8, 1831.
William F. Grymes, June 8 1831.
Robert Jones, June 8, 1831.
David M. Stokes, June 8, 1831.
William Jenkins, October 26, 1831.
Robt. W. Allen, November, 14, 1831.
John A. Turley, November 29, 1831

Boatswains.

H. Vanderford, February 10, 1831.

Marine Officers

C F.Spering, 1st Lieut. Sep. 23, 1831
Thos. Burke, 2d Lieut. Oct. 3, 1831

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenants.

John Swartwout, June 15, 1831.

Surgeons.

Samuel B. Malone, Sept. 20, 1831.

Assistant Surgeons.

John H, Imlay, September 5, 1831.

Passed Midshipmen.

John R. Bryan, September 5, 1831.

Midshipmen.

Thos. M. Petway, December 2, 1830.
Aug. Marrast, December 14, 1830.
J. B. Glentworth, January 21, 1831.
Albert McDaniel, May 9, 1831.
William H Browne, April 4, 1831.
R. H. L Paterson, April 12, 1831.
Henry Mifflin, April 22, 1831
James W. Southard, April 29, 1831.
Milo H. Smith, June 3, 1831.
Robert P. Mayrant, July 11, 1831.
Timothy B. Field, July 18, 1831.
John L. Taylor, August 3, 1831.
Henry F. Toulmin, August 15, 1831.
Geo M. Thompson, Sept. 12, 1831.
Alonzo P Buck, September 26, 1831.
John W. Willis, October 7, 1831
Wm. A. Paterson, October, 19, 1831.
Adam J. Leslie, October 31, 1831.
Daniel Cameron, November 16, 1831.
Jos B. Eckford, November 16, 1831.
Geo. W Taylor, December, 16, 1831

Gunners.

J.Carpenter, (acting) August 31, 1831.
T. Stanley, (acting) Nov. 16, 1831.

Carpenters.

P.P.Goumpert, (acting) Apr 26, 1831.

Marine Officers.

F Green, 2nd Lieut. June 29. 1831.
Thos. Lee, 2nd Lieut Sept. 30, 1831
T. Bainbridge. 2d lieut.Jan. 18, 1832

NAVY LIST—FEBRUARY, 1832.

REGISTER

Of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States, including Officers of the Marine Corps.

Name and date of commission.			Where Stationed.
Captains...40.			
John Rodgers,	5	Mar 99	Pr. Navy Board
James Barron,	22	May do	C't N Yd Phil'a
W. Bainbridge	22	do 1800	On leave
Chas. Stewart,	22	Apr 06	Com'r N. Board
Isaac Hull,	23	do do	C't N Y Wash'n
I. Chauncey,	24	do do	C't N Y N. York
Jacob Jones,	3	Mar 13	C'g Baltimore
Charles Morris,	5	do do	C't N Y Ch'town
L. Warrington,	22	Nov 14	C't N Y Norfolk
Wm. M. Crane,	24	do do	On leave
Jas. T. Leonard,	4	Feb 15	Waiting orders
James Biddle,	28	do do	C'g Med. Squad
C. G. Ridgely,		do do	On leave
D. T. Patterson,		do do	Com'r N. Board
M. T. Woolsey,	27	Apr 16	On leave
J. O Creighton,		do do	Waiting orders
John Downes,	5	Mar 17	C'g Pac. Squad
John D. Henly,		do do	C'g Portsm'h Yd
Jesse D. Elliott,	27	Mar 18	C'g W. I. Squad
Stephen Cassin,	3	do 25	On leave
James Renshaw,		do do	C'g N. off Ch'tn
C. C. B. Thompson,		do do	On leave.
A. S. Wadsworth,		do do	On leave
Geo. W. Rodgers,		do do	C'g Braz. Squad
Geo. C. Read,		do do	Waiting orders
Henry E. Ballard,		do do	Waiting orders
David Deacon,	24	Jan 20	On leave
Sl. Woodhouse,	3	Mar 27	On leave
Jos. J. Nicholson,		do do	On leave
W. Chauncey,	24	Apr 28	Waiting orders
E. P. Kennedy,		do do	Waiting orders
Alex. J. Dallas,		do do	N Yd Pensacola
J. B. Nicholson,		do do	Waiting orders
B. V. Hoffman,	11	Mar 29	Waiting orders
Jesse Wilkinson,		do do	Ordn'y Norfolk
T. Ap C. Jones,		do do	Ins. ord. & am'n
Wm. B. Finch,	21	Feb 31	Waiting orders
Wm. B. Shubrick,		do do	Waiting orders
Alex Claxton,		do do	Waiting orders
Chas. W. Morgan,		do do	Ordin'y, Boston
Masters Comm'dt...37.			
George Budd,	28	Mar 20	On leave
L. Kearney,	3	Mar 25	Rendz. N. York
Foxhall A. Parker,		do do	Waiting orders
E. R. M'Call,		do do	On leave
Daniel Turner,		do do	Portsmouth Yd
David Connor,		do do	Philadelphia Yd
John Gallagher,		do do	New York Yard
Th. H. Stevens,		do do	Waiting orders
Wm. M. Hunter,	21	do 26	Waiting orders
John D. Sloat,		do do	On leave.
M. C. Perry,		do do	Concord
C. W. Skinner,	3	do 2	Rend's Norfolk
John T. Newton,	3	Mar 27	Pensacola Yard
Joseph Smith,		do do	Boston Yard
L. Rousseau,	24	Apr 28	On leave
Geo. W. Storer,		do do	Boston
Beverly Kennon,		do do	Vandalia
F. R. Shubrick,		do do	Vincennes
F. H. Gregory,		do do	Falmouth
John H. Clack,		do do	Erie
P. F. Voorhees,		do do	John Adams
Benj'n Cooper,		do do	Warren
Wm. L. Gordon,		do do	Ontario
Silas Duncan,	11	Mar 29	Lexington
David Geisinger,		do do	Rendz. Philad'a
R. F. Stockton,	27	May 30	Waiting orders
Isaac M'Keever,		do do	Ren. Baltimore
Wm. D. Salter,	3	Mar 31	Pensacola Yard
C. S. M'Cauley,		do do	Rendz's Boston
Thos. M. Newell,		do do	Waiting orders
E. A. F. Valette,		do do	Norfolk Yard
Wm. A. Spencer,		do do	On leave
John H. Aulick,		do do	Washington Yd
Wm. V. Taylor,		do do	On leave
Mervine P. Mix,		do do	Ordinary N Y
Bladen Dulany,		do do	On leave
S. H. Stringham,		do do	On leave
Lieutenants...260.			
Jas. P. Oellers,	24	July 13	On leave
1814.			
J. P. Zantzinger,	9	Dec 14	On leave
Charles S. Crowly,		do do	On leave
John H Bell,		do do	On leave
Thos. T. Webb,		do do	On leave
John Percival,		do do	On leave
W. A. C. Farragut,		do do	Pascagoula, sick
Steph. Champlin,		do do	On leave
1815.			
Isaac Mayo,	4	Feb 15	On leave
Wm. K. Latimer,		do do	Ree'g ship, Balt
Wm. Mervine,		do do	Waiting orders
Thomas Crabb,		do do	Portsmouth Yd
Edw. B. Babbitt,	1	Maydo	On leave
Thos. Paine, jr.	1	Dec do	On leave
1816.			
Jas. Armstrong,	27	Apr 16	Com'g Porpoise
Joseph Smoot,		do do	Gosport Yard
R. B. Randolph,		do do	On leave
Samuel L. Breese,		do do	On leave
John Evans,		do do	On leave
Benjamin Page, jr.		do do	Com'g Boxer
John A Wish,		do do	On leave
John Gwinn,		do do	Philadelphia Yd
Th. W. Wyman,		do do	Boston Yard
Andrew Fitzhugh,		do do	On leave.
Joseph Cross,		do do	Washington Yd

A.S. Ten Eick,	27 Apr 16		On leave
John White,	do	do	Waiting orders
Hiram Paulding,	do	do	Rendz. N. York
J. D. Williamson,	do	do	Brandywine
1817.			
Uriah P. Levy,	5 Mar 17		On leave
Chas. Boarman,	do	do	On leave
French Forrest,	do	do	On leave
W. E. M'Kenney,	do	do	On leave
William J. Belt,	do	do	On leave
Wm. Jammesson,	do	do	Boston
Wm. Boerum,	do	do	Comm'g Shark
C. L. Williamson,	do	do	On leave
Charles Gauntt,	do	do	R'g ship Philad
Wm. W. Ramsay,	do	do	Furlough
Ralph Voorhees,	do	do	N Yd New York
Henry Henry,	do	do	On leave
St. W. Downing,	do	do	C'g Enterprise
Wm. Pottenger,	do	do	On leave
Henry W. Ogden,	do	do	Rendz N York
Alex'r Eskridge,	do	do	On leave
Eb'r Ridgeway,	do	do	Mediterranean
Thos. A. Conover,	do	do	Furlough
Arch. S Campbell,	do	do	N Yd Pensacola
William Taylor,	do	do	Waiting orders
John C. Long,	do	do	Com'g Dolphin
John H. Graham,	do	do	On leave
John H. Lee,	do	do	On leave
1818.			
Jas. M. M'Intosh,	1 Apr 18		On leave
Josiah Tattnall,	do	do	C'g Grampus
Hugh N. Page,	do	do	Ordn'y Norfolk
John A. Cook,	do	do	Ordinary Wash
William Inman,	do	do	On leave
Joel Abbot,	do	do	R'g ship Boston
Lewis E. Simonds,	do	do	On leave
John M. Dale,	do	do	Rendz. Phiad'a
H. H. Cocke,	do	do	Fairfield
Wm. J. M'Cluney,	do	do	Rec. ship N. Y
E. D. Whitlock,	do	do	W. I. Squadron
James Goodrum,	do	do	On leave
J. B. Montgomery,	do	do	On leave
Horace B. Sawyer,	do	do	Rendz's Boston
C. K. Stribling,	do	do	R'g ship Norf'k
Joshua R. Sands,	do	do	Waiting orders
1820.			
John J. Young,	28 Mar 20		N. Hosp. Norfik
Charles H. Bell,	do	do	Furlough
Abra'm Bigelow,	do	do	On leave
Frank Ellery,	do	do	Shark
Fredk. Varnum,	do	do	Boston Yard
Joseph R. Jarvis,	do	do	R'g ship, Boston
Thos. W. Freelon,	do	do	R'g ship, Boston
James Williams	do	do	On leave
S. W. Le Compte	do	do	Waiting orders
Chas. T. Platt,	do	do	On leave
1821.			
W. M. Armstrong,	3 Mar 21		Rendz Norfolk
Wm. F. Shields,	do	do	Warren
G. J. Pendergrast,	do	do	On leave
Wm C. Nicholson,	do	do	Concord
1822.			
Jas. B. Cooper,	22 Apr 22		Philad'a station
1825.			
E. W. Carpender	13 Jan 25		John Adams
J. L. Saunders,	do	do	Rendz. Norfolk
Joseph B. Hull,	do	do	On leave
Jott Stowe Paine,	do	do	On leave
John E. Prentiss,	do	do	St. Louis
John M. Sullivan,	do	do	Lexington
Jos. Moorehead,	do	do	On leave
Thos. Pettigru,	13 Jan 25		On leave
J. S. Chauncey,	do	do	On leave
Irvine Shubrick,	do	do	Potomac
Thomas R. Gerry.	do	do	John Adams
John Kelley,	do	do	On leave
Edmund Byrne,	do	do	On leave
Edw. S. Johnson,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
Wm. H. Gardner,	do	do	Shark
D. G. Farragut,	do	do	R'g ship, Norfik
R. S. Pinckney,	do	do	Brandywine
Stephen B. Wilson,	do	do	Potomac
E. C. Rutledge,	do	do	On leave
Wm. S. Harris,	do	do	On leave
Thomas Dornin,	do	do	Falmouth
R. B. Cunningham,	do	do	On leave
James Glynn,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Myers,	do	do	On leave
W. C. Wetmore,	do	do	On leave
Thos. R. Gedney,	do	do	Prepar'g charts
John Bubier,	do	do	Lexington
V. M. Randolph,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Cutts, jr.	do	do	On leave, sick
J. Crowninshield,	do	do	Erie
Frederick Engle,	do	do	Vincennes
A. J. D. Browne,	do	do	Rendz's Boston
John H. Smith,	do	do	On leave
John Rudd,	do	do	Waiting orders
Russel Baldwin,	do	do	Furlough
Robert Ritchie,	do	do	On leave
David R. Stewart,	do	do	On leave
W. W. M'Kean,	do	do	Ordn'y Philad'a
F. Buchanan,	do	do	On leave
H. H. Hobbs,	do	do	On leave
Samuel Mercer,	do	do	Waiting orders
Chas. Lowndes,	do	do	On leave
L. M. Goldsborough	do	do	In charge of chronom'rs. &c
Geo. N. Hollins,	do	do	Ontario
D. N. Ingraham,	do	do	Furlough
John Marston, jr.	do	do	Furlough
Henry Bruce,	do	do	Vincennes
W. D. Newman,	do	do	Lexington
Henry A. Adams,	do	do	Erie
Alex. B. Pinkham,	do	do	On leave
James D. Knight,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Mattison,	do	do	On leave
Wm. S. Walker,	do	do	Warren
Alexander Slidell.	do	do	Brandywine
James G Boughan,	do	do	Waiting orders
George F. Pearson,	do	do	On leave
1826.			
James T. Gerry,	23 Apr 26		Concord
John S. Nicholas,	do	do	John Adams
Samuel F. Dupont,	do	do	Ontario
William L. Hudson,	do	do	Furlough
Wm. H. Campbell,	do	do	Vincennes
Jos. M. Nicholson,	do	do	Norfolk station
James P. Wilson,	do	do	On leave
Geo. A. Magruder,	do	do	Rendez. Philad
J. Edward Calhoun,	do	do	Furlough
John Pope,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Levin M. Powell,	do	do	On leave
Charles Wilkes, jr.	do	do	On leave
Elisha Peek,	do	do	Falmouth
John R. Coxe, jr.	do	do	Enterprize
William Seton,	do	do	Ordinary, N Y
John A. Carr,	do	do	Furlough
Thos. J. Manning,	do	do	On leave
William Pearson,	do	do	On leave
Wm. L. Howard,	do	do	Enterprize

Wm P. Piercy,	28 Apr	28	Spark
Richard A. Jones,	do	do	On leave
Thomas J. Leib,	do	do	On leave
Wm. G. Woolsey,	do	do	On leave
Wm. H. Kennon,	do	do	Vandalia
Arthur Lewis,	do	do	On leave
1827.			
John W. West,	3 Mar	27	On leave
Thos. O. Selfridge,	do	do	On leave
R R. Pinkham,	do	do	Potomac
Henry Eagle, jr.	do	do	On leave
Andrew K. Long,	do	do	On leave
G. J. Van Brunt,	do	do	On leave
Henry Pinckney,	do	do	On leave
Wm. M. Glendy,	do	do	Falmouth
John H. Little,	do	do	Lexington
George P. Upshur,	do	do	Brandywine
Samuel B. Cocke,	do	do	On leave
George S. Blake,	do	do	On leave
Zach. F. Johnston,	do	do	On leave
William Green,	do	do	Grampus
Samuel Barron,	do	do	Fairfield
George Izard, jr.	do	do	Waiting orders
T. G. Benham,	do	do	On leave
Robert W. Jones,	do	do	On leave
A. G. Gordon,	do	do	John Adams
A. G. Slaughter,	do	do	On leave
A. E. Downes,	do	do	On leave
Os[illegible] Bullus,	do	do	Furlough
S. Humphreys,	do	do	St. Louis
John Marshall,	do	do	Concord
C. H. Jackson,	do	do	Ord'y Portsm'th
A. A. Harwood,	do	do	New-York Yard
T. M'K. Buchanan,	do	do	On leave
Theo. Bailey, jr.	do	do	On leave
John M. Rinker,	do	do	Waiting orders
H. Y. Purviance,	do	do	On leave
George Adams,	do	do	Concord
1828.			
C. Ringgold,	17 May	28	Vandalia
John Graham,	do	do	Boston
Wm. F. Lynch,	do	do	R'g ship, Norfk
Henry W. Morris,	do	do	On leave
Isaac S. Sterett,	do	do	On leave
Francis B. Ellison,	do	do	Waiting orders
Edw. B. Boutwell,	do	do	Fairfield
James T. Homans,	do	do	Erie
John E. Bispham,	do	do	On leave
Sydney S. Lee,	do	do	On leave
Wm. C. Whittle,	do	do	Waiting orders
John H. Marshall,	do	do	Brandywine
Richard H. Morris,	do	do	On leave
T. D. Shaw,	do	do	On leave
R. D. Thorburn,	do	do	Shark
Samuel Lockwood,	do	do	Vandalia
Lloyd B. Newell,	do	do	On leave, sick
John Cassin,	do	do	On leave
Hiliary H. Rhodes,	do	do	Erie
William S. Ogden,	do	do	Ontario
E. O. Blanchard,	do	do	Warren
H. J. Auchmuty,	do	do	Furlough
John G. Rodgers,	do	do	Waiting order
Fred'k A. Neville,	do	do	Fairfield
John W. Mooers,	do	do	Dolphin
E. M. Russell,	do	do	Enterprize
R. R. M'Mullin,	do	do	Warren
Charles C. Turner,	do	do	Mediterranean
Joseph Stallings,	do	do	Lexington
John Manning,	do	do	Waiting orders
[illegible]as C. Taylor,	do	do	Warren
James L. Lardner	do	do	On leave
1830.			
Robt. G. Robb,	27 May	30	On leave
Edward M. Vail,	do	do	John Adams
Fitz Allen Deas,	do	do	Philadelphia Yd
Sam. W. Stockton,	do	do	Warren
John Colhoun,	do	do	Grampus
C. W. Chauncey,	do	do	Falmouth
Law Pennington,	do	do	On leave
Thos. T. Craven,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
Andrew H. Foot,	do	do	St. Louis
John L. Ball,	do	do	Brandywine
Wm. W. Hunter,	do	do	On leave
1831.			
N. C. Lawrence,	3 Mar	31	Vandalia
Amasa Paine,	do	do	On leave
Nat. W. Duke,	do	do	W I Squadron
Edward G. Tilton,	do	do	On leave
James H. Ward,	do	do	Concord
Henry Hoff,	do	do	Potomac
Jonathan Ingersoll,	do	do	Potomac
Grey Skipwith,	do	do	W I Squadron
Murray Mason,	do	do	Medit'n Squad
Charles H. Davis,	do	do	Ontario
Stephen Johnston,	do	do	Furlough
Jonathan W. Swift,	do	do	Medit'n Squad
Jerome Callan,	do	do	On leave
Pedro C. Valdez,	do	do	Furlough
C. M. Armstrong,	do	do	Falmouth
Ebenezer Farrand,	do	do	Com'g Sl. Ariel
Henry H. Bell,	do	do	Vincennes
P. A. Stockton,	do	do	On leave
William Smith,	do	do	Sloop Boston
H. E. V. Robinson,	do	do	C'g Sch'r Sylph
Ch. H. M'Blair,	12 July	31	Ontario
J. M. Watson,	30 Dec	do	On leave

Surgeons...44.

L. Heerman,	27 Nov	04	On leave
Jonathan Cowdery,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
W. P. C. Barton,	28 Jun	09	Philadelphia Yd
Thomas Harris,	6 July	12	Hospital, Phil'a
William Turk,	24 do	13	Waiting orders
Hyde Ray,	do	do	On leave
Gerard Dayers,	do	do	N Yd Char'town
John A. Kearney,	do	do	Pensacola Hosp
Bailey Washington,	do	do	Washington Yd
William Swift,	15 Apr	14	On leave
Thos. B. Salter,	28 May	15	Hospital N York
Peter Christie,	27 Apr	16	Brazil Fl. Surg
Sam'l Jackson,	27 Mar	18	Pacific Fl. Surg
A. B Cooke,	do	do	Waiting orders
Leonard Osborne,	do	do	On leave
Thos. Williamson,	do	do	Hosp'l Norfolk
Geo. S. Sproston,	do	do	On leave
B. Ticknor,	10 July	24	On leave
Mordecai Morgan,	do	do	Waiting orders
Thomas J. Boyd,	do	do	Washington Yd
James Cornick,	2 May	25	W. Ind F. Surg
Charles Chase,	3	do	Portsmouth Yd
D. S. Edwards,	5	do	N. York Rendz
Isaac Hulse,	6	do	On leave
John S. Wily,	9	do	New York Yard
George Ferrell,	22	do	26 Rendz. Norfolk
John Haslett,	23	do	26 Boston
James Page,	23 Apr	27	Baltimore stat'n
Waters Smith,	3 Jan	28	St. Louis
Benj'n F. Bache,	do	do	Pensacola Yard
A. A. Adee,	do	do	On leave
Thomas Dillard,	do	do	Medit'n Squad
Steph. Rapalje,	4 Dec	do	Rec'g ship, N Y

Jas. M. Greene,	4 Dec	28	Ontario
J. R. Chandler,	do	do	On leave
Benj. R. Tinslar	do	do	Hospital,Boston
Wm. Plumstead,	do	do	Vincennes
Geo. W. Codwise,	do	do	On leave
G.R. B. Horner,	4 Apr	31	John Adams
W.S.W.Ruschenberger,	do	do	Falmouth
William Johnson,	do	do	Erie
Samuel Mosely.	do	do	On leave
Robert J. Dodd,	do	do	Warren
Wm. F. Patton,	do	do	Waiting orders

Assistant Surgeons...37.

Cornelius Moore,	26 May	24	Dolphin
Rich. Kennon,	17 Nov	do	Hosp'l Norfolk
John F. Brooke,	16 May	28	On leave
Hy. S. Coulter,	26	do	26 On leave
Sam. W. Ruff,	12 Aug	26	Concord
Mifflin Coulter,	18	do	do Warren
Geo. W. Palmer,	18	do	do On leave
S. Barrington,	3 Jan	28	Erie
William Milnor.	do	do	Dolphin
Thomas L. Smith,	do	do	Vandalia
William Whelan,	do	do	Hosp. Pensacola
A. E. Kennedy,	do	do	New York Yard
Lewis B. Hunter,	do	do	Porpoise
George Blacknell,	do	do	Enterprise
Rich. K. H. Sims,	2 Dec	28	On leave
W.A.W.Spotswood,	do	do	On leave
Jno. C. Spencer,	16	do	do Norfolk Yard
E. N. Freeland,	11 Mar	29	Vincennes
Frederick Wessels,	do	do	Hospital, N Y
H. N. Glentworth,	do	do	On leave
Wm. M. Wood,	16 May	do	Grampus
Geo. B. McKnight,	do	do	Hospl. Philad'a
William G. Micks,	do	do	Brandywine
John B. Elliot,	20	do	do Boston
William Tyler,	23	do	do Concord
A. G. Gambrill,	20 Jun	do	On leave
Jones W. Plummer,	do	do	Ontario
John V. Smith,	27	do	do Hosp. Boston
George Clymer,	1 July	do	Brandywine
I. Brinkerhoff,	do	do	Shark
Daniel Egbert,	22 Aug	do	On leave
Solo'n Sharpe,	15 Sep	do	Fairfield
Jona. M. Foltz,	4 Apr	31	Potomac
Euclid Boorland,	do	do	John Adams
H. De W. Pawling	do	co	Potomac
Hugh Morson,	do	do	Falmouth
Wm. L. Vanhorn,	do	do	Lexington

Pursers...42.

Clem. S. Hunt,	25 Apr	12	Waiting orders
Sam'l Hambleton,	do	do	Fairfield
Thomas J. Chew,	do	do	On leave
F. A. Thornton,	do	do	Baltimore stat'n
James M. Halsey,	do	do	New York Yard
Edw. Fitzgerald,	do	do	On leave
Wm. S. Rogers,	26 Feb	13	Furlough
Sam. P. Todd,	1 Mar	do	On leave
George Beale,	24 July	do	Waiting orders
James H. Clark,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Wilson,	do	do	On leave
Wm. Sinclair,	26 Mar	14	Brandywine
John N. Todd,	1	do	15 Waiting orders
Timothy Winn,	17 May	do	Washington Yd
Wm. M. Sands,	20	do	do Rec'g ship. N.Y
Joseph H. Terry,	6 Jun	do	Pensacola Yard
Thomas Breese,	8 July	15	Philadel'a Yard
John De Bree,	29 Dec	17	On leave
Chas. O. Handy,	do	do	On leave
Silas Butler,	do	do	N. York station
Edward N. Cox,	2 Mar	20	Boston Yard
Nath'l H. Perry,	28	do	do On leave
J. N. Hambleton,	26 May	24	Warren
Wm. M'Murtrie,	do	do	Concord
Garret R. Barry	3 Mar	25	Vandalia
D. M'F. Thornton,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
Josiah Colston,	28 May	25	On leave
Dudley Walker,	21 Aug	26	On leave
M'K. Buchanan,	do	do	Falmouth
Henry Etting,	7 Nov	do	Erie
James Brooks,	7 Jan	28	Norfolk Yard
G. C. Cooper,	11 Mar	29	Portsmouth Yd
Francis B. Stockton,	do	do	On leave
F. G. M'Cauley,	27 May	do	Ontario
Wm. A. Slacum,	8 Jun	do	Potomac
Nath'l Wilsen,	6 Oct	do	Boston
Philo White,	11 May	30	In the Pacific
B. J. Cahoone	12 Nov	30	Grampus
Sterret Ramsey	18	do	do Vincennes
Edw. T. Dunn,	21 Feb	31	John Adams
John A. Bates,	2 Mar	31	Porpoise
And. J. Watson,	1 May	31	Lexington

Chaplains...9.

James Everett,	28 Dec	18	On leave
Addison Searle,	27 Apr	20	New York Yard
John W. Glier,	3 Mar	25	Potomac
Hervey H. Hayes,	3 May	27	Philad'a Yard
John P. Fenner,	25 Feb	28	Boston Yard
Chas. S. Stewart,	1 Nov	do	Waiting orders
Wm. Ryland,	23 May	29	Washington Yd
T. J. Harrison,	2 Oct	do	Norfolk Yard
Walter Colton,	6 Nov	do	On leave

Passed Midshipmen....73.

1829

John W. Turk,	23 Mar	29	New York Yard
Junius J. Boyle,	do	do	Ontario
William E. Hunt,	do	do	John Adams
Gurden C. Ashton,	do	do	Ordn'y. Norfolk
Peter Turner,	do	do	Waiting orders
Aug. R. Strong,	do	do	Mediterranean
R. L. Browning.	do	do	On leave
Arch. B. Fairfax,	do	do	Detached
Neil M. Howison,	do	do	Brandywine
William B. Lyne,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
John T. Jenkins,	do	do	Furlough
Walter C. Cutts,	do	do	New York Yard
John A. Davis,	do	do	On leave
Henry K. Thatcher,	do	do	On leave
James H. Rowan,	do	do	Furlough
Samuel E. Munn,	do	do	On leave.
Wm. H. Noland,	do	do	On leave
Wm. D. Porter,	do	do	On leave
Ph'r F. Canedy,	do	do	Assisting in preparing charts
William C. Homes,	do	do	Under suspen'n

1830

Wm. M'Blair,	20 Feb	30	Act Lt. Sc. Ariel
George M. Hooe,	do	do	Waiting orders
John S. Misroon,	do	do	Waiting orders
Willam C. Selden,	do	do	Acting Lieut Sch'r Sylph
Richard L. Page,	do	do	Concord
Frederick Chatard,	do	do	On leave
G. G. Williamson,	do	do	Lexington

Benj. J. Totten,	20	Feb 30	Dolphin
Owen Burns,	do	do	Brandywine
Harry Ingersoll,	do	do	John Adams
Alex. H. Marbury,	do	do	Waiting orders
Hor. M. Houston,	do	do	On leave
C. A. Thompson, 1831	do	do	West Indies
Arthur Sinclair,	4	Jun 31	Warren
Edwin W. Moore,	do	do	Fairfield
William F. Hooe,	do	do	On leave
Henry Moor,	do	do	Enterprise
Lor. T. Barnett,	do	do	Erie
Robt. B. Hitchcock,	do	do	Ass't in charge of chronom'rs
C. H. A. H. Kennedy,	do	do	Porpoise
Thomas W. Brent,	do	do	Peacock
George M. Bache,	do	do	On leave
Ezra T. Doughty,	do	do	Furlough
Joseph Lanman,	do	do	Rec'g ship N Y
John W. Cox,	do	do	Rendez. Phil'a
John K. Mitchell,	do	do	West Indies
William F. Irving,	do	do	New York Yard
Thomas Turner,	do	do	On leave
Charles H. Poor,	do	do	Lexington
Jas. F. Schenck,	do	do	Waiting orders
John B. Cutting,	do	do	Ordin'y Norfolk
T. M. Washington,	do	do	On leave
Robert Fitzhugh,	do	do	Furlough
Mathew F. Maury,	do	do	Falmouth
Timothy A. Huntt,	do	do	On leave
Sylvanus Godon,	do	do	Potomac
James S. Palmer,	do	do	On leave
William Radford,	do	do	On leave
Samuel F. Hazard,	do	do	Boston Yard
John M. Berrien,	do	do	Shark
Geo. A. Prentiss,	do	do	R'g ship, Boston
John C. Sharpe,	do	do	Lexington
John C. Carter,	do	do	Furlough
George Hurst,	do	do	R'g ship. Phil'a
Alfred Taylor,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Samuel Philips Lee,	do	do	R'g ship Boston
Henry Tooley,	do	do	Potomac
John P. Gilliss,	do	do	Waiting orders
C. S. Renshaw,	do	do	Philad'a Yard
Hor. G. Myers,	do	do	Waiting orders
Simon B. Bissell,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Sam. Swartwout,	do	do	On leave
John J. Glasson,	do	do	Furlough

Midshipmen...376.

A.

James Alden, jr.	1	Apr 28	Concord
John J. Almy,	2	Feb 29	Concord
John P. B. Adams,	do	do	John Adams
James Anderson,	do	do	Concord
Jno G. Anthony,	1	July 30	Vincennes
Frank. Anderson,	3	Mar 31	John Adams
W. R. E. Adams,	7	Jun 31	Dolphin
Jos. H. Adams,	8	Dec do	Waiting orders
Chas. A. Auze,	13	do do	Waiting orders
L. B. Avery,	19	do do	Waiting orders

B

Jos. R. Brown,	10	July 19	Lexington
Chas. C. Barton	1	Dec 24	On leave
Francis Bartlett,	1	Mar 25	Grampus
Henry Booraem,	1	Nov do	On leave
Agenor Bosque,		do do	W. India Squad
Charles S. Boggs,		do do	On leave
Philip M. Box,		do do	Norfolk Yard
W. W. Bleecker,	1	May 27	N. York school
Carter B Beverley	1	Aug 27	On leave
James E. Brown	1	Dec do	On leave
W. H. Brown,	1	Apr 26	N. York school
Lloyd J. Bryan,	1	Jan 28	Fairfield
Wm. H. Burges,	1	Apr do	On leave
William H. Ball,		do do	Brandywine
Wm. C. Banister,		do do	On leave
John Borden,		do do	Norfolk school
John Buchanan,	1	July do	Vandalia
James K. Bowie,	1	Nov do	On leave
Thos. A. Budd,	2	Feb 29	Vandalia
John Bannister,		do do	Ontario
Edward C. Bowers,		do do	On leave
Nath'l Greene Bay,		do do	On leave
Aug. S. Baldwin,		do do	Warren
O. H. Berryman,		do do	Vandalia
John S. Booth,	27	May do	Dolphin
Rich. Bache, jr.	3	Jun do	Pensacola Yard
Fran. E. Barry,	22	do do	On leave
Eugene Boyle,	11	May 31	Potomac
Th. M. Brasher,	6	Jun do	Falmouth
Simon F. Blant,	7	Sep 31	Fairfield
W. P. Bradburn,	31	Dec do	Waiting orders
Chas. G. Bush,	11	Jan 32	Waiting orders

C.

Richard S. Coxe,	1	Mar 25	On leave
Daniel Carter,	1	Aug 26	On leave
Wm. Chandler,		do do	Brandywine
Robt. A Cassin,	1	Nov 26	Norfolk school
William C. Chaplin		do do	N. York school
M. G. L. Claiborne,	1	Feb 27	Potomac
Overton Carr,	1	Mar do	Fairfield
Chas. H. Cotton,	1	Jan 28	On leave
Frank'n Clinton,	1	Apr do	On leave
Augustus L. Case,		do do	N. York school
James W. Cooke,		do do	On leave
John A. Coyle,		do do	Sylph
Geo. T. Crump,	2	Feb 29	Brandywine
George R. Carrol,		do do	On leave
T. A. M. Craven,		do do	Boston
O. Claiborne,	19	May do	On leave
Rich. C. Cogdell,		do do	Vincennes
Wm. T. Coeke,	25	Apr 31	Potomac
Williams Carter,		do do	Lexington
D. R. Crawford,	9	Dec do	Peacock
John Carroll,		do do	Waiting orders
Wm. Craney,	11	Jan 32	Waiting orders
Henry Chipman,	14	do do	Waiting orders

D.

Jas. F. Duncan,	12	Nov 25	On leave
J. C. Davidson,	22	Nov do	Ariel
J. A. Dahlgren,	1	Feb 26	On leave
H. Darcantel,	1	Apr do	Dolphin
Ben. M. Dove,	1	Dec do	On leave
John De Camp,	1	Oct 27	On leave
Percival Drayton,	1	Dec do	Mediterranean
Robert Deacon,	1	Jan 28	On leave
F. V. Delberghe	1	Apr do	Norfolk school
Daniel F. Dulany,		do do	On leave
BSB. Darlington,	1	Apr do	On leave
Towns'd Dade,	1	May do	On leave
Thos. F. Davis,	2	Feb 29	Falmouth
John B. Dale,		do do	Vincennes
Stephen Dod,		do do	Falmouth
Steph. Decatur,	17	Mar do	On leave
E. J. De Haven,	2	Oct do	On leave
A. B. Davis,		25 Apr 31	Dolphin
Jas. A. Doyle,		4 Jan 32	Waiting orders

E.

Stephen D. Elliott,	1	Mar 27	On leave
Geo. F. Emmons,	1	Apr 28	Brandywine

Chas. W. Elliott,	7	Jan 32	Waiting orders
Henry Eld, jr.	do	do	Waiting orders
F.			
Wm. C. Farrar,	1	Apr 26	On leave
Henry French,	1	Jan 28	Enterprise
Octavius Fairfax,	do	do	On leave
H. C. Flagg, jr.	1	Apr do	Pensacola Yard
James M. Frailey,	1	May do	Dolphin
Geo. M. Fowler.	1	Nov do	On leave
Richard Forrest	do	do	On leave
John W. D. Ford,	2	Feb 29	John Adams
James I. Forbes,	30	Aug 31	Fairfield
G.			
Gu't Gansevoort,	4	Mar 23	On leave
J R. Goldsbor'gh,	16	Nov 24	Norfolk schoo
John W. Graham,	1	Jan 25	Lexington
Spencer C. Gist,	1	May 26	On leave
Charles Green,	do	do	N. York school
John M. Gardner,	1	Jun do	N. York school
Oliver S. Glisson,	1	Nov do	Spark
Theodore P. Green	do	do	On leave
George R. Gray,	do	do	Vincennes
Alberto Griffith,	do	do	N. York school
E. L. Greenwood,	1	Dec do	On leave
Samuel T. Gillet,	do	do	On leave
James M. Gilliss,	1	Mar 27	On leave
Wm. C. Griffin,	1	Oct do	On leave
Joseph F. Green,	1	Nov do	Grampus
George W. Gay,	1	Apr 28	Boston
John C. Graham,	do	do	On leave
P. L. Gansevoort,	1	Jun do	Vandalia
C. E. L. Griffin,	1	Nov do	Concord
And. F. V. Gray,	15	Oct 29	Porpoise
W. R. Gardner,	29	Dec 31	Waiting orders
Saml. Garrison,	11	Jan 32	Waiting orders
H.			
E. H. Hubbard,	4	Mar 23	N. York School
John E Holt, jr	do	do	Lexington
Wm. A. Howard,	1	Jan 28	Furlough
Mark Hale	1	Mar do	On leave
Robert Handy,	1	Feb 26	Norfolk school
John C. Harker,	1	Mar do	Spark
George N. Hawkins,	do	do	Brandywine
Francis Huger,	1	Jun do	Brandywine
Edward L. Handy,	do	do	Norfolk school
Lewis P. Higbee,	1	Nov do	Norfolk school
Charles Heywood,	do	do	Brandywine
Add. C. Hinton,	1	Feb 27	Norfolk school
Erastus Huntington,	do	do	On leave
A. M. Henderson,	1	Apr do	On leave
Zach. Holland,	1	Jun do	N. York school
Henry C. Hart,	1	Sep do	Potomac
B. W. Hunter,	1	Nov do	Ontario
Robert E. Hooe,	1	Jan 28	Falmouth
Alb't A. Holcomb	1	Apr do	On leave
H. J. Harlestene,	do	do	Pensacola Yard
Horace A. Harrison	do	do	On leave
Geo. Henderson,	1	May do	Fairfield
J. L. Henderson,	1	Jun do	On leave
Levin Handy,	do	do	On leave
Thos. T. Hunter,	1	July do	On leave
Wm. L. Herndon,	1	Nov do	On leave
Wm. D. Hurst.	2	Feb 29	Vincennes
P. W. Humphreys,	do	do	W. I. Squadron
Daniel Hunt,	do	do	Under orders
J. Humphreys,	do	do	Brandywine
Chs. Henderson,	6	Apr 30	Furlough
James L. Heap.	5	Jun 30	Boston
Rd. M. Harvey,	24	July 30	Brandywine
Charles Hunter,	25	Apr 31	Potomac
Fr. B. Hobart,	28	do do	Enterprise

B. M. Hunter,	13	Dec 31	Waiting orders
John Hall,	11	Jan 32	Waiting orders
M. Hunt, jr.	17	do do	Waiting orders
G. M. Harrison,	20	do do	Waiting orders
I			
Edgar Irving,	1	Nov 26	On leave
Wm. H. Inskeep,	1	Apr 28	On leave
Frederick Ilsley,	2	Feb 29	Falmouth
J			
Joseph W. Jarvis,	1	Jan 25	Norfolk school
Wil'm P. Jones,	1	Jan 27	Erie
R. E. Johnston,	1	Oct do	Ontario
F. E. Joyner,	1	Apr 28	Vandalia
T. A. Jenkins,	1	Nov do	On leave
Edm. Jenkins,	2	Feb 29	Porpoise
John A. Jarvis,	3	Dec 30	Ontario
Wm. A. Jones,	13	July 31	Fairfield
K.			
Aug. H. Kilty,	4	July 21	Norfolk school
Lewis G. Keith,	1	July 25	On leave
Samuel R. Knox,	1	Apr 28	Dolphin
E. C. Kennedy,	17	Sep 30	Brandywine
L			
Cranstoun Laurie,	1	Nov 26	On leave
Wm. Lambert.	1	Dec do	Norfolk school
Wm. B. Ludlow,	1	May 27	N. York school
Levi Lincoln, jr.	1	Feb do	Potomac
Sam. Larkin, jr.	1	Apr 28	On leave
James M. Lockert,	do	do	On leave
Ninian E. Lane	do	do	Concord
Henry H. Lewis,	1	May do	Furlough
George Lansing,	1	Nov do	Brandywine
Montgo'y Lewis,	1	Nov do	Shark
William Leigh,	do	do	Ontario
Dom'k Lynch, jr.	2	Feb 29	Concord
Rich. Lee Love,	17	Sep 30	Brandywine
Jas. B. Lewis,	31	Mar 31	Potomac
R. H. Lowndes,	25	Jun do	Lexington
Edm. Lanier.	9	July do	Vincennes
Francis Lowry,	3	Aug do	Fairfield
Wm. E. Lerry,	11	Jan 32	Waiting orders
M			
W. M. A. Moore,	19	Aug 23	Furlough
Thomas A. Mull,	1	Dec 24	Norfolk school
Alex. C. Maury,	1	Feb 26	Norfolk school
Thos. W. Melvill,	do	do	Vincennes
Jas. P. McKinstry,	do	do	On leave
J. T. M'Donough,	1	Apr 26	Norfolk school
Rich'd W. Meade,	do	do	Boston
James F Miller,	1	Nov do	Erie
F. B. Morgan,	1	Feb 27	Porpoise
George Minor.	1	Apr do	Spark
Ber'd J. Moeller,	do	do	Ontario
Jno. H. Maulsby,	6	Apr do	Waiting orders
V. M'Cracken,	1	May do	Ariel
John Middleton,	3	Nov do	Norfolk school
G. M. M'Creery,	do	do	On leave
J. T. McLaughlin,	1	Dec do	Boston
J. Moorehead,	1	Apr 28	On leave
David McDougal,	1	Dec do	Boston
Geo. Macomber,	1	May do	Ontario
J. B. Marchand,	do	do	Porpoise
Wm. J. Muse,	1	Jun do	On leave
E. Middleton,	1	July do	On leave
John F. Mercer,	1	Oct do	On leave
Ch. F. McIntosh,	1	Nov do	Brandywine
T. W. Magruder,	2	Feb 29	Concord
Benj'n D. Moore,	do	do	On leave
Wm. Lewis Maury,	do	do	On leave
Rhydon G. Moore,	do	do	Warren
Chas. W. Morris,	12	Sep do	Potomac

Jno. M. Mason,	31 Mar	31	Lexington
Allen M'Lane,	25 Apr	do	Potomac
William May,	2 May	do	Potomac
P. U. Murphy,	13 do	do	Lexington
John B. Meigs,	6 Jun	do	Dolphin
S.B.M'Cutchen,	10 Oct	do	Fairfield
John Mooney,	13 Dec	do	Peacock
R.D.M'Donald,	17 do	do	Waiting orders
Jas. M'Cormick,	24 do	do	Waiting orders
Mathias Marin,	3 Jan	32	Spark
Thomas M. Mix,	6 do	do	Waiting orders
J. R. M. Mullany,	7 do	do	Waiting orders

N.

James Noble,	27 May	24	Dolphin
Jas. H. North,	29 do	29	Erie
Hend'k Norvell,	1 Apr	28	W. India Squad

O.

Gab'l A. O'Brien,	1 Jan	25	Furlough
Lewis Ogden,	1 Mar	do	Vincennes

P.

C. W. Pickering,	1 May	22	Falmouth
Cicero Price,	1 Feb	26	Norfolk school
Charles Peirce,	1 Aug	27	Ordin'y, Boston
W. H. Pendleton,	1 Sep	27	Falmouth
Thomas J. Page,	1 Oct	do	Norfolk school
Ferd. Piper,	1 Nov	do	On leave
R. F. Pinckney,	1 Dec	do	Shark
Cincin. Pryor,	1 Jan	28	Boston
John P. Parker,	1 Apr	do	Ontario
Henry J. Paul,	do	do	On leave
Alex. M. Pennock,	do	do	On leave
E. H. Perkins,	do	do	On leave
Roger Perry,	1 July	do	Brandywine
A. W. Prevost,	1 Nov	do	Concord
Rob't B. Pegram,	2 Feb	29	On leave
Robert Patton,	do	do	On leave
William Pope,	do	do	Lexington
David D. Porter, jr.	do	do	On leave
Oliver H. Perry,	24 do	do	Concord
Mat. S. Pitcher,	13 Mar	do	Vincennes
C. P. Patterson,	2 Sep	30	Brandywine
J. H. Popleston,	25 Apr	31	Potomac
Jas. L. Parker.	6 June	do	Potomac
C.B. Poindexter.	16 Nov	do	Enterprise
E. G. Parrot	10 Dec	do	Waiting orders
Wm. R. Postell,	31 do	do	Waiting orders

R.

John A. Russ.	1 Mar	25	Shark
Step. C. Rowan,	1 Feb	26	Furlough
Rob. J. Ross,	1 Augdo		John Adams
Chas. S. Ridgely,	1 Nov	do	N. York school
Wm. Russell,	do	do	Fairfield
Jno. H. Roberts,	1 Mar	27	Falmouth
Thos. R. Rootes,	do	do	On leave
W.L.H Robertson,	1 Nov	do	On leave
John L. King,	1 Apr	28	Brandywine
Joseph W Revere	do	do	On leave
Daniel B. Ridgely,	do	do	On leave
John Rodgers,	18 Apr	do	Concord
Fran.B.Renshaw	1 Nov	do	On leave
Wm. S. Ringgold,	do	do	Norfolk school
Nathaniel Reeder.	do	do	N. York school
Alex'r R. Rose,	25 Sep	30	Vincennes
G.W. Randolph,	31 Mar	31	John Adams
J. W. E. Reid,	26 Sep	do	Shark
Wm. Reynolds,	17 Nov	do	Enterprise
W.B. Renshaw,	22 Dec	31	Waiting orders
Washington Reid,	do	do	Enterprise
L.H. Rommfort,	23 do	do	Peacock

S.

Burret Shepard,	1 Feb	26	N. York School
Melancthon Smith	1 'ardo		On leave
R. Semmes, jr	1 Apr	do	Norfolk School
John L. Spencer,	1 Jun	do	Vincennes
Henry A. Steele,	1 Nov	do	Erie
James R. Sully,	1 Feb	27	Shark
Benj. S. Slye,	1 Mar	do	Waiting orders
Luther Stoddard,	1 Apr	do	On leave
H. H. Stockton,	1 July	do	Vandalia
Wm. C. Spencer,	1 Dec	do	John Adams
Wm. O. Slade,	1 Apr	28	Fairfield
Charles Steedman,	do	do	Fairfield
Benj. F. Sands,	do	do	Vandalia
George L. Selden,	do	do	On leave
H. S. Stellwagen,	do	do	Vandalia
Wm. Stearns, jr.	1 May	do	Peacock
Elie W. Stull,	1 Jun	do	Grampus
Wm. S. Swann,	1 July	do	On leave
G. H. Scott,	1 Aug	do	On leave
Wm. W. Smith,	1 Nov	do	Fairfield
C F. M. Spottswood,	do	do	On leave
James H. Strong,	2 Feb	29	Lexington
Lewis C. Sartori,	do	do	Warren
John S. Stoddard,	2 Feb	do	Furlough
M. S. Stokes,	12 May	do	Brandywine
E. T. Shubrick.	22 Jun	do	Brandywine
J. H. Sherburne	5 Oct	do	Vincennes
Geo. T. Sinclair,	23 Apr	31	Potomac
Wm. S. Smith,	25 do	do	Falmouth
Jas. G. Stanley,	30 do	do	Potomac
L. P. Somers,	9 Jun	do	Sylph
Hy. Skipwith,	25 do	do	Warren
Benj. F. Shattuck,	do	do	Lexington
Fabius Stanley,	20 Dec	do	Waiting orders
W. F. Schenck,	30 do	do	Waiting orders

T

John R. Tucker,	1 Jun	26	N. York school
E. R. Thomson,	1 Dec	do	Ontario
Oliver Tod,	1 May	27	N. York school
G. W. Taylor,	1 Nov	do	On leave
H. C. Tilghman.	1 Feb	28	On leave
Wm. R. Taylor,	1 Apr	do	On leave
John G. Tod,	do	do	W. India Squad
John W. Taylor,	do	do	Potomac
T. M. Taylor,	do	do	West Indies
A. R. Tallia ferro,	2 Feb	29	Porpoise
Charles Thomas,	do	do	On leave
Samuel A. Turner,	do	do	Warren
John J. Thruston,	do	do	Vandalia
R.'L. Tilghman,	27 Oct	30	John Adams
Geo. M. Totten,	5 May	31	Potomac
Wm P. Taylor,	13 Jun	do	Dolphin
Rd. S. Trapier,	7 Jan	32	Waiting orders

U

Jos. A. Underwood	2 Feb	29	Brandywine
Jno. A Underwood	7 Jan	32	Boxer

W

Harry P. T. Wood	1 Mar	26	Fairfield
William Ward,	1 Feb	26	N. York School
Wm. A. Wurts,	1 Apr	do	Norfolk School
John J. White,	1 July	do	Norfolk School
S.A. Washington,	1 Nov	do	Boston
Henry Walke,	1 Feb	27	On leave
A. S. Worth,	do	do	New York Yard
John A. Winslow,	do	do	Falmouth
Joseph Woodruff,	do	do	W. I. Squadron
John Weems,	4 Augdo		John Adams
Nich. B. Waters,	1 Nov	do	Warren
William M. Walker	do	do	Vandalia
J. J. B. Walbach,	1 Dec	27	Fairfield

Jno.T.Williams,	1 Apr 28	Norfolk School
S. W. Wilkinson,	do do	Brandywine
R. P. Welch,	do do	Brandywine
Francis B. Wright,	do do	Erie
G. Mc. A. White,	1 Nov do	Vandalia
Joseph C. Walsh,	do do	Dolphin
Clar Watkins,	1 Dec do	R'g ship, Phil'a
Wm. B. Whiting,	2 Feb 29	Falmouth
George J. Wyche,	do do	Erie
Edward C. Ward,	do do	Concord
John O. Wilson,	do do	John Adams
Wm. S. Williamson,	do do	Concord
Rd. Wainwright,	11 May 31	Fairfield
L. M. Wilkins,	13 Jun do	Warren
MDE W. Watson	26 Oct do	West Indies
Hy. T. Wingate,	13 Dec do	Peacock
John B. Weed,	do do	Peacock
A. H. Wells,	14 Dec do	Peacock
Geo. Wickham,	5 Jan 32	Waiting orders
J. C. Williamson,	7 do do	Waiting orders
Y.		
Alex. K. Yancey,	1 Apr 25	On leave
Wm. S. Young,	1 Mar 27	Ontario
Edward M. Yard	1 Nov do	Shark

Sailing Masters...32.

William Knight,	2 Oct 99	Philadelphia Yd
Jona. D. Ferris,	28 Feb 09	On leave
Sal'dore Catalano	9 Aug do	Washington Yd
Augustus Ford,	28 Mar 10	On leave
A. B. Bloodgood,	25 Jun 12	N. York station
Robert Knox,	20 July do	N. Yard, Boston
James B. Potts,	24 do do	N. Yd., Gosport
Wm. Vaughan,	22 Augd.	Furlough
Mar. Love,	29 do do	Washington Yd
Corn'lis Bennett,	9 Dec do	On leave
Chas. F. Waldo,	10 Mar 15	N. Yard, Boston
John Clough,	3 July do	R'g ship, N York
F. H. Ellison,	do do	New York Yard
Francis Mallaby,	do do	Sackett's Harbr
Sam. C. Hixon,	30 Apr 14	R'g ship, Boston
Jas. Ferguson,	27 May do	N Yard Philad'a
Robt. S. Tatem.	21 July do	Potomac
Jos. Williston,	25 Nov do	On leave
William Miller,	23 Jan 15	Philadel'a Yard
Nahum Warren,	6 Feb do	N. Yd. Pensac'a
H. Worthington,	2 May do	On leave
John Carlton,	4 July do	On leave
A. Cunningham,	18 Nov do	R'g ship Norflk
John Robinson,	27 do do	On leave
Jas. Tewksbury,	14 Dec do	Philadel. station
John Quin,	1 Nov 16	Furlough
N. A. Prentiss,	22 Jan 23	Furlough
Jacob Mull,	5 Aug 25	
F. W. Moores,	19 May 27	Furlough
H. A. F. Young,	16 do do	Ord'y Gosport
P. J. Rodrigues, act.	4 Aug do	Norfolk school
John Barry,	3 Aug 31	Potomac

Boatswains...20.

David Eaton,	8 Aug 11	Washington Yd
John Woods,	8 July 15	Washington Yd
James Banks,	21 do 17	On leave
James Evans,	1 Jan 19	Brandywine
John Smith,	7 Dec do	N. York station
John Ball,	14 Oct 24	Boston Yard
R. A. Munroe,	25 July 26	On leave
Wm. Waters,	21 Apr 27	John Adams
Justus Hill, act'g	4 Apr 27	
J. Haywood, act'g	4 May 28	Fairfield
E. Crocker, ac'g	16 Jun do	New York Yard
T S Hanifer, ac'g	16 Sep do	Ontario
J. Morris, act'g,	28 Oct do	On leave
Thos. Ring, act'g	do do	Hosp. Philad's
L. Gallagher, a'g	15 Nov do	R'g ship, N York
J. Freeman, act.	10 May 30	Norfolk Yard
R. H. O'Neal,	13 Jun 31	Falmouth
W. Brown, act.	29 Aug do	On leave
William Hart,	2 Dec 31	Erie
Wm. Stocker,	16 do 31	Peacock

Gunners...17.

Geo. Marshall,	15 July 09	Washington Yd
Stephen Jones,	6 May 13	Boxer
John Blight,	3 do 21	New York Yard
Sam. Hebberd,	23 Jan 22	Norfolk Yard
Jos. Andrews,	24 Nov 23	Portsmouth Yd
Asa Cattus,	1 Mar 25	Philadelphia Yd
Wm. B. Brown,	9 Dec do	Boston Yard
J. R. Covington,	1 May 27	Potomac
T. W Ryley,	29 Jan 27	Brandywine
Charles Fales,	30 Oct do	Enterprise
Thos. W. Barry,	27 Dec do	New York Yard
B. Towner, act'g	7 Feb 28	Peacock
J M Greene, ac'g	28 Nov do	Pensacola Yard
H. Keeling, ac'g	15 Aug 29	On leave
Dan. Kelly, ac'g	29 Oct do	Erie
Lewis Parker,	20 Nov 30	Vincennes
Alex. Stephenson,	6 Jan 32	Waiting orders

Carpenters...13.

Rich'd Thomas	28 Jan 14	New York Yard
John Snider,	1 do 18	Pensacola Yard
Sam. Phillips,	24 May 21	On leave
T. Armstrong,	17 Jun 22	N. Yd., Gosport
John Fisher,	20 Mar 23	On leave
J. A. Dickason,	13 Dec 25	On leave
Calvin Oaks,	12 Jun 26	Peacock
J. Southwick, do	21 Dec 26	Brandywine
W. E. Sheffield,	11 Nov do	Potomac
William Hatch,	1 Nov 31	Waiting orders
John Williston,	17 do 31	On leave
Alonzo Jones,	18 do 31	Erie
James Jones,	18 do 31	Waiting orders

Sail Makers...18.

B. B. Burchstead,	5 Apr 21	Peacock
Isaac Hall,	1 Apr 22	On leave
Jas. R. Childs,	8 Jun do	New York Yard
Nat. B. Peed,	22 Oct 23	Waiting orders
Amos Lewis,	3 Jan 25	Waiting orders
Benj. Crow,	5 May 26	On leave
S. B. Banister,	17 July 26	Boston Yard
Christian Nelson,	21 Dec 26	Potomac
W. Ryan, acting,	18 Sep do	On leave
J. Clementson,	18 July 29	Washington Yd
Ch. C. Coupland,	18 Oct 28	On leave
James Davis.	4 Nov do	On leave
J. C. Hall, act'g	25 Aug 29	Ontario
J G. Gallagher,	27 Nov 29	Boston
Henry Bae n,	30 May 30	Concord
John Beggs,	20 Aug do	Brandywine
Wm. D. Hills,	4 Oct 31	Waiting orders
John Heekis,	9 Oct 31	Vincennes

Pay and Emoluments of each grade of Officers in the Navy of the United States.

	Monthly pay.	Pay per ann.	Daily rations.	Amount of rations per annum.	Cabin furniture.	Quarters and house rent.	Allowance fo fuel	Allowance for candles.	Allowance for servants pay and rations.	Total amount of pay, &c. per ann um.
Captain comm'g a squadron on separate service	100	1200	16	1460 00	360	-	-	-	-	30 0490
Do. of a line of battle ship	100	1200	8	730 00	300	-	-	-	-	2230 00
Do. of a vessel of 32 guns and upwards	100	1200	8	730 00	240	-	-	-	-	2170 00
Do. of 20, and under 32 guns	75	900	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1447 50
Do. commd'g Navy Yards	100	1200	16	1460 00	-	600	180	65	561 75	4066 75
Do. on Baltimore and Charleston stations	100	1200	8	730 00	-	300	180	65	561 75	3036 75
Do. waiting orders, or on leave	100	1200	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1930 00
Do. on furlough	50	600	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
Captain's Clerk	25	300	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	391 25
Master Commd't in comm'd of a sloop of 20 guns and upwards	75	900	6	547 50	180	-	-	-	-	1627 50
Do. of a sloop under 20 guns	60	720	5	456 25	180	-	-	-	-	1356 25
Do waiting orders, or on leave	60	720	5	456 25	-	-	-	-	-	1176 25
Do. commanding on shore	60	720	5	456 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Do. on furlough	30	360	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	360 00
Do. recruiting station	60	720	5	456 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Lieutenant in command	60	720	5	456 25	120	-	-	-	-	1296 25
Do. not in command, but attached to a ship, or on leave, or waiting orders	50	600	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	965 00
First Lieut. Navy Yard	50	600	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1492 25
Lieutenant on furlough	25	300	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Master	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on shore station	40	480	2	182 50	-	360	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on some of the stations	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	72	20	187 25	941 75
Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	50	600	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	782 50
Under 5 years, at sea	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 5 years, on shore	55	660	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	933 75
Over 5 years, at sea	65	780	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1327 50
Over 10 years, on shore	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 10 years, at sea	70	840	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1570 00
Over 30 years, on shore	70	840	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1732 25
Over 30 years, at sea	80	960	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1690 00
Surgeon of the fleet—										
Under 5 years	60	720	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1450 00
Over 5 years	65	780	12	1095 00	-	-	-	-	-	1875 00
Over 10 years	70	840	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2300 00
Over 20 years	80	960	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2420 00
Assistant Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	30	360	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	542 50
Over 2 years, at sea	35	420	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	785 00
Over 5 years, on shore	35	420	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	693 75
Over 5 years, at sea	40	480	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1027 50
Over 10 years, on shore	40	480	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	845 00
Over 10 years, at sea	45	540	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1270 00
Purser on board ship	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on station	40	480	2	182 50	-	200	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on furlough	20	240	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	240 00
Passed Midshipmen	25	300	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	482 50
Midshipmen	19	228	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	319 25
Chaplain	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. attached to a station	40	480	2	182 50	-	250	54	12	163 25	1141 75

RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
Sailing masters		40	2
Boatswains		20	2
Gunners		20	2
Carpenters		20	2
Sail makers		20	2
School masters		25	2
Masters' mates		30	1
Boatswains' mates		19	1
Carpenters' mates		19	1

RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
Coxswains		18	1
Quarter Gunners		18	1
Quarter Masters		18	1
Master-at-Arms		18	1
Armorers		18	1
Stewards		18	1
Coopers		18	1
Cooks		18	1

Statement of the annual allowances made tot he several Navy Agents.

NAMES.	Date of Commission	Stations	Office rent	Clerk hire.	Stationery	Fuel and candles.	A porter.	Total.
James K. Paulding	8 Jan 1828	*New York	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
George Harrison	3 Mar 1829	*Philadelphia	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
Isaac Philips	3 Mar 1829	*Baltimore	150	1800	150	60	240	2400
Nash Legrand	27 Apr 1830	*Norfolk	150	1800	150	60	240	2400
John P. Henry	3 Mar 1829	*Savannah	-	-	-	-	-	1375
Charles F. Tutt	27 Apr 1830	*Pensacola	150	600	50	25	-	825
Daniel D. Broadhead	27 May 1830	*Boston	-	-	-	-	-	500
John Laighton	27 Apr 1830	*Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	-	-	-	500
John T. Robertson	3 Mar 1829	*Charleston, S. Car.	-	-	-	-	-	250
Arthur P. Hayne	3 Jun 1830	†Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baring, Brothers, & Co		‡London	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philo White	11 May 1830	§Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-

*1 per cent. on expenditures, not to exceed £2,000 per annum.

+ Agent for the Mediterranean, is allowed 2 1-2 per cent on his disbursements—commissions not to exceed £5,000 per annum. This is intended to cover *all* the expenses of the Agency. The Agent is to pay out of this per cent all his office expenses.

‡ 2 1-2 per cent. on all disbursements.

§Commissions not to exceed £2000 per annum, in addition to pay and rations as Purser.

Statement of the annual allowances made to the Naval Store-Keepers.

NAMES.	Date Commission.	Stations.	Salaries.
Richard H. Ayer	1 May 1829	Portsmouth, N. H.	£1500
George Bates	1 Dec 1818	Boston	1700
Tunis Craven	15 Mar 1813	New York	1700
Robert Kennedy		Philadelphia	1200
Gabriel Galt	4 Nov 1822	Norfolk	1700
Cary Selden	30 May 1826	Washington	1700
Robert Joyner	30 May 1829	Pensacola	1700

Naval Constructors.

Chief Naval Constructor.			
Samuel Humphreys	25 Nov 1826	Washington	£3000
Naval Constructors.			
John Floyd		Portsmouth, N. H.	1500
Josiah Barker,		Boston	2300
Samuel Hartt,		New York	2300
James Keen	12 Dec 1826	Philadelphia	2300
William Doughty,		Washington	230
Francis Grice	7 May 1817	Norfolk	2300
Chas. D. Brodie	13 Jan 1826	Pensacola	2000

MARINE CORPS.

Names.	Date of Commission.	Brevet Rank.	Station.
Lieut. Col. Commandant.			
Archibald Henderson,	17 October 20	- - - - - - -	Head Quarters
Captains..9.			
Robert D. Wainwright,	29 Septem'r 12	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 March 27	Gosport, Va
Samuel Miller,	18 June 14	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	C'ng at Philad'a
John M. Gamble,	18 do 14	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	C'ing at N. York
Samuel E. Watson,	28 March 20	Brevet Lieut. Col 28 do 30	N Yd Portsm'th
William H. Freeman,	17 July 21	- - - - - -	Ch'town. Mass
Joseph L. Kuhn,	28 June 23	- - - - - -	Furlough
C. R. Broom, *Pay Master*	7 March 24	- - - - - -	Head Quarters
Levi Twiggs,	23 February 30	- - - - - -	Washington Yd
John Harris,	13 June 30	- - - - - -	Gosport, Va
First Lieutenants...24.			
Thomas A. Linton,	18 April 17	Brevet Captain 18 April 27	Pensacola
James Edelin,	18 do 17	Brevet Captain 18 do 27	Washington Yd
P. G. Howle, *Adj. & Insp.*	18 do 17	Brevet Captain 18 do 17	Head Quarters
E. J. Weed, *Qr. Master*,	3 March 19	Brevet Captain 7 Nov'r 28	Head Quarters
Joseph C. Hall,	3 do 19	Brevet Captain 3 March 29	Rec'g ship. N Y
William W. Dulany,	19 June 19	Brevet Captain 19 June 29	Charlestown, Ms
Thomas S. English,	11 August 19	Brevet Captain 11 August 29	Brandywine
George W. Walker,	3 March 21	- - - - - -	Portsmouth
Charles Grymes,	20 July 21	- - - - - -	Gosport, Va
Ward Marston,	30 October 21	- - - - - -	Charlestown, Ms
Charles C. Tupper,	21 January 22	- - - - - -	Head Quarters
A. A. Nicholson,	27 May 22	- - - - - -	New York
James M'Cawley,	6 October 22	- - - - - -	Fairfield
Benjamin Macomber,	2 April 23	- - - - - -	New-York
A. N. Brevoort,	22 Septem'r 23	- - - - - -	On leave
Andrew Ross,	1 October 23	- - - - - -	Gosport
William A. Bloodgood,	1 Decemb 24	- - - - - -	On leave
Richard Douglas,	26 April 25	- - - - - -	Under arrest
Job G. Williams,	27 Decemb 25	- - - - - -	On leave
Alvin Edson,	14 March 20	- - - - - -	Potomac
Horatio N. Crabb,	23 February 30	- - - - - -	Philadelphia
Henry B. Tyler,	1 April 30	- - - - - -	On leave
Joseph L. C. Hardy,	13 June do	- - - - - -	Falmouth
George F. Lindsay,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - - -	Pensacola
Second Lieutenants...16.			
Landon N. Carter,	26 May 24	- - - - - -	On leave
John G. Reynolds,	26 do 24	- - - - - -	Philadelphia
Henry W. Fowler,	26 do. 24	- - - - - -	Charlestown
Francis C. Hall,	5 July 25	- - - - - -	John Adams
Thomas L. C. Watkins,	22 May 26	- - - - - -	Charlestown
F. N. Armistead,	13 Novemb 26	- - - - - -	Concord
Alexander C. M'Lean,	11 March 29	- - - - - -	Vincennes
James W. Shaumburg,	14 do 29	- - - - - -	Philadelphia
George H. Terrett,	1 April 30	- - - - - -	Potomac
Marshall Love,	3 do 30	- - - - - -	New York
Francis S. Neville,	30 October 30	- - - - - -	Charlestown
William E. Stark,	8 July 31	- - - - - -	Gosport
Nathaniel S. Waldron,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - - -	Head Quarters
William Lang,	30 Septem'r 31	- - - - - -	New York
Jacob Zeilin, jr.	7 October 31	- - - - - -	Erie

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.		Where employed.
Ships of the Line.				
Independence,	74	Boston	1814	In ordinary at Boston
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia	1815	Ditto, at New-York
Washington,	74	Portsmouth N. H.	1816	Ditto, at New-York
Columbus,	74	Washington	1819	Ditto, at Boston
Ohio,	74	New-York	1820	Ditto, at New-York
North Carolina,	74	Phi adelphia	1820	Ditto, at Gosport
Delaware,	74	Gosport, Va.	1820	Ditto, at Gosport
Frigates, 1st Class.				
United States,	44	Philadelphia	1797	In ordinary, at New-York
Constitution,	44	Boston	1797	Ditto, at Boston
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia	1814	Ditto, at Norfolk
Java,	44	Baltimore	1814	Ditto, at Norfolk
Potomac,	44	Washington	1821	In the Pacific
Brandywine,	44	Washington	1825	In the Mediterranean
Hudson,	44	Purchased	1826	In ordinary, at New-York
Frigates, 2d Class.				
Congress,	36	Portsmouth, N. H.	1799	Receiving Ship at Norfolk
Constellation,	36	Baltimore	1797	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Macedonian,	36	Captured	1812	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Sloops of War.				
John Adams,	24	Charleston, S. C.	1799	In the Mediterranean
Cyane,	24	Captured	1815	In ordinary, at Philadelphia
Erie,	18	Baltimore	1813	In the West Indies
Ontario,	18	Baltimore	1813	In the Mediterranean
Peacock,	18	New-York	1813	At Boston, preparing for a cruise
Boston,	18	Boston	1825	In the Mediterranean
Lexington,	18	New-York	1825	On the coast of Brazils
Vincennes,	18	New-York	1826	In the West Indies
Warren,	18	Boston	1826	On the Coast of Brazil
Natchez,	18	Norfolk	1827	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Falmouth	18	Boston	1827	In the Pacific
Fairfield,	18	New-York	1828	In the West Indies
Vandalia,	18	Philadelphia	1828	In ordinary, at Norfolk
St. Louis,	18	Washington	1828	Ditto, at New-York
Concord,	18	Portsmouth	1828	In the Mediterranean
Schooners, &c.				
Dolphin,	12	Philadelphia	1821	In the Pacific
Grampus	12	Washington	1821	In the West Indies
Porpoise,	12	Portsmouth	1820	In the West Indies
Shark,	12	Washington	1821	In the West Indies
Enterprise,	12	New-York	1831	On the Coast of Brazil
Boxer,	12	Boston	1831	At Boston, preparing for a cruise
Fox,	3	Purchased	1823	Used as a Rec'g Ship at Baltimore
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Purchased	1823	Ditto, Philadelphia

Vessels of the United States' Navy.

Description.	In commission.	In ordinary.	Building at—	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.
Ships of the Line -	–	7	Portsmouth - -	1	1
Frigates, 1st Class,	2	5	Charlestown -	2	1
Frigates, 2d Class, -	–	3	Brooklyn - - -	–	2
Sloops of War, -	11	4	Philadelphia -	1	1
Schooners, - -	6	2	Washington - -	–	1
			Gosport - -	1	1
	19	21		5	7

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Samuel Moore, Director,	$2,000 00	J. Cloud, Melter & Refiner,	$1,500 00
Wm Findlay, Treasurer,	1,200 00	William Kneass, Engraver,	1,200 00
Ad. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner,	1,500 00	John S. Benezet, Clerk,	850 00
John Richardson, Assayer,	1,500 00	J. Eckfeldt, Assist. Assayer,	600 00

The Mint of the United States, for the purpose of a National coinage, was established by the act of 2d April, 1792, in the city of Philadelphia, where it has since been continued. For conducting the business of the Mint, the same act directed that the following officers should be appointed: a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, and a Treasurer. By the act of 3d March, 1795, an additional officer, by the name of the Melter and Refiner, was authorised.

The *Director* of the Mint has the chief management of the business thereof, and superintends all other officers and persons employed therein. It is the duty of the *Treasurer* to receive and give receipts for all metals which may be lawfully brought to the Mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, he shall deliver from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the *Assayer*, who shall assay all such of them as require it. It is also the duty of the *Treasurer* to deliver such metals to the *Chief Coiner*, to be coined, in such quantities as the *Director* may prescribe. The *Engraver* is required to sink and prepare the necessary dies for the coinage, with proper devices and inscriptions. The *Melter and Refiner* is required to take charge of all copper and silver or gold bullion, delivered out by the *Treasurer*, after it has been assayed, and to reduce the same into bars or ingots fit for the rolling mills, and then deliver them to the *Coiner* or *Treasurer*, as the *Director* shall judge expedient. The *Assayer*, the *Chief Coiner*, and the *Melter and Refiner* are required to give bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful and diligent performance of their several duties.

It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof; and if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it shall have been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any silver bullion below the standard of the United States, in a smaller quantity than two hundred ounces, nor gold bullion below the said standard, in a smaller quantity than twenty ounces. And there must be retained from every deposite of bullion below the standard, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposite, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which is accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint, with the Treasurer of the United States.

Operations of the Mint.

The coinage effected within the year 1830 amounts to $3155,620, comprising $643,105 in gold coins, $2,495,400 in silver, $17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles,	126,351 pieces, making		$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4,540	" "	11,350
Half dollars,	4,764,800	" "	2,382,400
Dimes,	510,000	" "	51,000
Half dimes,	1,240,000	" "	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	" "	17,115
	8,357,191		$3,155,620

The coinage effected within the year 1831, amounts to $3,923,473 60, consisting $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver, and $33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles,	140,594 pieces,	making	$702 970 00
Quarter eagles,	4,520 "	"	11,300 00
Half dollars,	5,873,660 "	"	2,936,830 00
Quarter dollars,	398,000 "	"	99,500 00
Dismes,	771,360 "	"	77,135 00
Half dimes,	1,242,700 "	"	62,135 00
Cents,	3,359,260 "	"	33,592 60
Half cents,	2,200 "	"	11 00
	11,792,284		$3,923,473 60

Of the amount of gold coined within 1831, about 130,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, 27,000 dollars from Africa, 518,000 dollars from the gold region of the United States, and about 39,000 dollars from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States, above mentioned, about 26,000 dollars may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 294,000 dollars from North Carolina, 22,000 dollars from South Carolina, and 170,000 from Georgia. Gold has also been received within the past year from Tennessee and Alabama, not exceeding, however, 1000 dollars from each of those states; an amount meriting little regard, except as indicating the progressive development of the gold region.

The first notice of gold of the United States on the records of the Mint, occurs in the transactions of the year 1804. From that year to 1823 inclusive, the average annual amount received at the Mint, did not exceed 2,500 dollars. Since the latter period, the progressive increase has been remarkable. The amount received within the succeeding years, to the present time may be stated as follows, viz:

In 1824	$5,000	In 1828	$46,000
1825	17,000	1829	134,000
1826	20,000	1830	466,000
1827	21,000	1831	518,000

Previously to the year 1829, the State of North Carolina alone, had furnished gold to the Mint. Within that year it was received also from Virginia and South Carolina; from the former, 2,500 dollars, and from the latter 3,500 dollars. Early in 1830, gold began to be received from Georgia. The amount received during that year from the various sections of the gold region, was as follows, viz: From Virginia, 24,000 dollars, North Carolina, 204,000 dollars, South Carolina, 26,000 dollars, and from Georgia, 212,000 dollars.

Silver bullion has been supplied, throughout the year, in quantities amply sufficient for the present power of the Mint. The coinage of silver alone has exceeded the whole amount of coinage in any former year, and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, has exceeded that of any previous year by nearly one million of dollars.

The employment of copper coins in circulation is becoming obviously more general than heretofore. They are transmitted, at the public expense and risk to all parts of the United States, within the range of ordinary means of transportation, and their use and value are becoming familiar and acknowledged, where, until recently, they have been in little estimation.

The profit on the copper coinage of the past year will somewhat exceed 10,000 dollars. This profit is regularly accounted for to the Treasury of the United States, thereby refunding so much of the sum appropriated for the expenses of the Mint establishment. The whole effective expense of the Mint for the past year, will thus be reduced to less than 28,000 dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1832.*

Statement of the Funded Debt; exhibiting also the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are redeemable.

STOCKS.	Date of Acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
3 p. c. (Revolutionary debt)	4 Aug. 1790	At pleasure of gov't		13,296,626 21
5 per cent.	3 Mar. 1831	After 1 Jan'y, 1835	$4 735,296 30	
do. exchanged,	20 April, 1832	1-3 after 31 Dec. 1830		
		1-3 after 31 Dec. 1831	86,704 77	
		1-3 after 31 Dec. 1832		4,792,001 07
4 1-2 per cent.	24 May, 1824	After 1 Jan'y, 1832	1,739,524 01	
do. exchanged,	26 May, 1824	1-2 after 31 Dec. 1832	4,454,727 95	
		1-2 after 31 Dec. 1833		6,194,251 96
		Total,	$	24,282,879 24

Amount of the funded debt, 1st January, 1831,		39,082,461 88
Add 3 per cent. stock, issued for interest on the Revolutionary debt, per act of the 12th June, 1798,		228 64
		39,082,690 02
Deduct payments from 1st January to 30th September, 1831, viz.		
5 per cent. stock, residue of bank subscription,	4,000,000 00	
4 1-2 per cent. stock, per act of 3 March, 1825,	1,539,336 16	
On acc't of 5,000,000 loan, per act 26 May, 1824	91,188 92	
On acc't of 5,000,000 loan, per act 24 May, 1824	3,260,475 99	
	8,891,001 07	
Also, payments made in 4th quarter of 1831, viz.		
5 per cent. stock, per act of 19th May, 1820,	999,999 13	
4 1-2 per cent. per act of 26 May, 1824, residue of the 5,000,000 loan,	4,908,810 21	
	5,908,810 21	
		14,799,811 28
Amount of Funded Debt, January 1, 1832		$24,282,879 24

Statement of the Unfunded Debt.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war,		27,919 85
Treasury notes, viz: notes bearing interest,	5,010, 00	
small notes,	2,106 00	
Mississippi stock. Amount outstanding, including awards not applied for,		4,320 09
		39,355 95
Amount of unfunded debt, 1st January, 1831,		40,729 80
Deduct registered debt, issued in 3 per cent. stock,	228 64	
paid in money,	399 22	
	627 86	
Treasury notes paid off,	61 00	
Mississippi stock,	685 00	
		1,373 86
Amount of unfunded debt, 1st January, 1832,		$39,355 64

* For a full statement of the Public Debt under the Federal Government, from January 1, 1791, to January 1, 1831, see Vol. IX. pp. 278—282.

A statement exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year, 1830, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

		Merchandise paying Duties ad valorem.			
7,513	dolls. at 12 per cent		$ 901	56	
2,351,210	do	12½ do	293,901	25	
3,132,676	do	15 do	469,901	40	
7,127,463	do	20 do	1,425,492	60	
23,168,079	do	25 do	5,792,019	75	
2,814,961	do	30. do	844,488	30	
556,945	do	33⅓ do	185,648	34	
1,017,027	do	35 do	355,959	45	
244,699	do	40 do	97 879	60	
4,193,738	do	45 do	4,887,182	10	
616.615	do	50 do	308,307	50	
45,230,926		av. 25.78			11,661,681 85
		Duties on specific articles.			
1. Wines,	2,666,594	galls. av. 18.39	490,529	35	
2. Spirits,	1,079,163	do 57,47	620,280	90	
Molasses,	7,173,514	do 10	717,351	40	
Do.	2,692,864	do 5	134,643	20	
3. Teas,	6,141,808	lbs 33.28	2,044,318	10	
Coffee,	37,121,910	do 5	1,856,095	50	
Do.	1,671,439	do 2	33,428	78	
4. Sugar,	96,387,358	do 3.07	2,960,417	18	
5. Salt,	3,256,010	bush 20.00	651,202	00	
6. All other articles,			2,392,482	31	11,900,748 72
					23,562,430 57
Add duties which accrued on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, after deducting therefrom duties refunded and difference of calculation,					54,788 46
					23,617,219 03
Add interest on custom house bonds,			23,131	76	
Storage received,			5,692	01	
Passports and clearances,			11,356	00	
10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels,			16.195	43	
Discount,			3,128	53	59,503 73
					23,676,722 76
Deduct drawback on domestic spirits,			1,035	95	
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar,			84,230	48	85,266 40
					23,591,456 36
Add duties on tonnage,			118,254	59	
Add light money,			11,216	69	130,471 28
Gross revenue,					23,721,927 64
Deduct expenses on collection,					1,024,248 18
Nett revenue, in 1830,					$22,697,679 46

Explanatory statements and notes in relation to specific duties.

1. WINES.

Madeira	149,988	gallons at	50 cents		$74,994 00
Sherry	39,466	do	50		19,733 00
Red, of France and Spain	757,442	do	10		75,744 20
Other, of France and Spain	1,305,675	do	15		195,851 25
Sicily	45,046	do	30		18,513 80
Claret, &c., bottled,	35,742	do	30		10,722 60
Other, in casks	333,235	do	30		99,970 50
	2,666,594	average,	18.39		490,529 35

2. SPIRITS.

From grain, 1st proof	459,490	gallons, at	57 cents,		261,909 30
2d do	7,439	do	60		4,463 40
3d do	20,030	do	63		12,618 90
4th do	887	do	67		594 29
5th do	6,660	do	75		4,995 00
Other materials 1st & 2d do	96,944	do	53		51,380 32
3d do	347,412	do	57		198,024 84
4th do	156,626	do	63		98,674 38
	1,095,488				632,660 43
Exported other spirits at 48 cents,	135		64 80		
do 72	11,129		8,012 88		
do 85	5,061		4,301 85		
	16,325				12,379 53
	1,079,163	average	57 47		620,280 90

3. TEAS.

Bohea	148,925	pounds at	12 cents,		17,871 00
Souchong	1,607,222	do	25		401,805 50
Hyson skin, &c.	1,314,229	do	28		367,984 12
Hyson and young hyson	2,812,646	do	40		1,126 058 40
Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	273,246	do	50		136,623 00
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China					470 88
	6,156,268				2,049,812 97
Exported hyson skin, &c.	14 460	do	38		5,494 80
	6,141,808	average	38.28		2,044,318 10

4. SUGAR.

Brown, &c.	89,507,714	pounds at	3 cents,		2,685,231 42
White clayed, &c.	6,879,644	do	4		275,185 76
	96,387,358	average	3.07		2,960,417 18

5. SALT.

Imported bushels	4,387,510	at 20 cents			887,502 00
Exported bushels	100,268				
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels at 20 cents per bushel	1,031,232				
	1,131,500	at 20 cents,			226,300 00
	3,256,010	at 20 cents,			$651,202 00

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties
Woollens, not above 33½ cts per sq. yard	1,082,811	14	151,593 54
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c...do..	78,768	70	51,637 60
Venetian and Ingrain,...do..	154,312	40	61,724 80
flags, matting, &c.....do..	68,340	15	10,251 00
Floor cloths, patent painted, &c....do..	16,450	50	8,225 00
all other.....do..	3,537	25	884 25
Furniture oil cloth.....do..	7,573	15	1,135 95
Sail duck.....do..	26,094	9½	2,478 93
Do.....do..	1,019,163	10	101,916 30
Bagging, cotton.....do..	271,362	5	13,568 10
Vinegar.....gallons	14,122	8	1,129 76
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles....do..	51,684	20	10,336 80
do do in casks ....do..	2,376	15	356 40
Oil, spermaceti.....do..	10	25	2 50
whale and other fish.....do..	1,554	15	233 10
olive.....do..	40,735	25	10,183 75
castor.....do..	13	40	5 20
linseed .....do..	6,902	25	1,725 50
Cocoa.....pounds	970,035	2	19,400 70
Do.....do..	69,032	1	690 32
Chocolate .....do..	5,340	4	213 60
Sugar, candy .....do..	303	12	36 36
loaf.....do..	218,879	12	26,265 48
other refined.. ....do..	102	10	10 20
Fruits, almonds.....do..	895,496	3	26,864 88
currants.....do..	188,686	3	5,660 58
prunes and plumbs.....do..	90,370	4	3,614 80
figs.....do..	973,878	3	29,216 34
raisins, jar and muscatel....do..	4,239,724	4	169,588 96
other.....do..	3,724,282	3	111,728 46
Candles, wax .....do..	523	6	31 38
spermaceti.....do..	461	8	36 88
Cheese.....do..	41,472	9	3,732 48
Lard.....do..	7,287	3	218 61
Butter.....do..	1,963	5	98 40
Beef and pork.....do..	38,251	2	765 02
Hams and other bacon.....do..	8,073	3	242 19
Camphor, crude.....do..	50,043	8	4,003 44
Salts, Epsom .....do..	896	4	35 84
Glauber.....do..	1,261	2	25 22
Spices, Cayenne pepper.....do..	104	15	15 60
ginger.....do..	2,866	2	57 32
mace.....do..	51	100	51 00
nutmegs.....do..	55,875	60	33,525 00
cinnamon.....do..	4,244	25	1,061 00
cloves .....do..	16,597	25	4,149 25
pimento .....do..	509,362	6	30,561 72
cassia.....do..	132,122	6	7,927 32
Snuff.....do..	3,384	12	406 08

Indigo.....pounds	210,116	20	42,023	20
Do.....do..	228,089	30	68,426	70
Cotton.....do..	74,479	3	2.234	37
Gunpowder.....do..	43,577	8	3,486	16
Bristles.....do..	98,162	3	2.944	86
Glue.....do..	43,076	5	2,153	80
Paints, ochre, in oil.....do..	1,112	1½	16	68
dry.....do..	889.004	1	8,890	04
white and red lead.....do..	15,539	5	776	95
whiting.....do..	272.073	1	2,720	73
litharge.....do..	233	5	11	65
sugar of lead.....do..	113,259	5	5,662	95
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet.....do..	121,354	3	3,640	62
shot.....do..	445	4	17	80
Cordage, cables.....do..	878	4	35	12
untarred.....do..	44.610	5	2,230	50
Twine and packthread.....do..	386,043	5	19,302	15
Corks.....do..	120,651	12	14,478	12
Copper, rods and bolts.....do..	15,800	4	632	00
Fire-arms, muskets.....number	2,422	150	3,633	00
rifles.....do..	8	250	20	00
Iron wire not above No. 14.....pounds	290,032	6	17.401	92
above No. 14.....do..	226.388	10	22,638	80
tacks, &c. not above 16 oz. per m. M	13,818	5	690	90
above 16 oz.....pounds	2,058	5	102	90
nails.....do..	657.921	5	32.896	05
spikes.....do..	37.184	4	1,487	39
chain cables.....do..	680,320	3	20,409	60
mill cranks.....do..	2,829	4	113	16
mill saws.....number	4,100	100	4,100	00
anchors.....pounds	26.362	2	527	24
anvils.....do..	818,955	2	16,379	10
hammers.....do..	79,452	2½	1,986	30
castings, vessels of.....do..	805,209	1½	12,078	13
other.....do..	702.079	1	7.020	79
round and braziers' rods.....do..	354,314	3½	12.400	99
nail and spike rods.....do..	33,217	3½	1,162	69
sheet and hoop.....do..	2,229,849	3½	78,044	72
in pigs.....cwt.	27,392	92½	17,120	00
bar and bolt, hammered.....pounds	45,927,240	1	459,272	40
rolled.....cwt.	153,718	185	284,378	30
Steel.....do..	21,715	150	32,569	50
Hemp.....do..	2,242	250	5,605	00
Do.....do..	21,581	275	59,347	75
Flax.....do..	2,531	225	5,694	75
Wool.....pounds	1,035,557	4	41,422	28
Wheat flour.....cwt	236	50	118	00
Coal.....bushels	1,567,309	6	94,038	54
Wheat.....do..	470	25	117	50
Oats.....do..	2,081	10	208	10
Potatoes.....do..	21,463	10	2,146	30

Paper, folio and quarto post....pounds	27,176	20	5,435	20
printing.... ....do..	3,296	10	329	60
sheathing..... .....do..	10,648	3	319	44
all other..... .....do..	34,485	15	5,172	75
Books printed previous to 1775....vols.	279	4	11	16
in other languages than Latin, &c....do..	102,850	4	4,114	00
Latin and Greek, bound. pounds	5,243	15	786	45
boards....do..	3,557	13	462	41
all other, bound.....do..	13,084	30	3,925	20
boards.. ....do..	75,903	26	19,734	78
Glass ware, cut and not specified..do..	11.153	3	334	59
other articles of.. ....do..	708,958	2	14.179	16
vials not above 6 oz.....groce	834	175	1,459	50
8 oz.....do..	129	125	161	25
bottles, not above 1 quart....do..	12,244	200	24,488	00
2 quarts....do..	53	250	132	50
1 gallon....do..	12	300	36	00
demijohns..... .....No.	38,418	25	9,604	50
window, not above 8 by 10, 100 sq. ft.	35	300	105	00
10 by 12..do..	110	350	385	00
10 by 15..do..	307	400	1,228	00
above 10 by 15.....do..	1,407	500	7,035	00
Slates, not above 6 by 12.... ... ..cwt	1,675	20	335	00
12 by 14.....do..	7,669	25	1,917	25
14 by 16. ....do..	53,811	30	16,143	30
16 by 18 .....do..	9,539	35	3,338	65
18 by 20.....do..	2,944	40	1,177	60
20 by 24.... .....do..	3,126	45	1,406	70
above 20 by 24..... .....do..	334	50	167	00
Fish, dried or smoked.....quintals	801	100	801	00
salmon, pickled.... .....barrels	1,616	200	3,232	00
mackerel..... ....do..	267	150	400	50
other.. ... ...do..	392	100	392	00
Shoes, silk.....; .....pairs	2.939	30	881	70
prunelle.. ....do.	745	25	186	25
leather.... ....do..	5,521	25	1,380	25
children's.....do..	539	15	80	85
Boots and bootees..... .....do..	360	150	540	00
Cigars.... . ...M	22,826	250	57,065	00
Playing cards..... ....packs	272	30	81	60
			2,511,405	43

Deduct excess of exportation over importation.

Carpeting, flags, &c. sq. yds.	342 at	32 cts	109	44
Candles, tallow.....lbs.	38,978	5	1,948	90
Soap..... ....do..	48 290	4	1,931	60
Pepper.. ....do..	224,254	8	17,940	32
Tallow,..... ..do..	79,529	1	795	29
Tobacco.....do..	31	10	3	10

Cordage, tarred.....do..	1,007,242	4	41,889 68	
Copper, nails and spikes do..	2,147	4	85 88	
Flax.....cwt.	864	175	1,512 00	
Do.. .....do..	200	200	40 00	
Paper, foolscap.....pounds	107,421	17	18,261 57	
Exported at former rates.				
Sail duck.....square yards	59,712	9	5,374 08	
Cotton bagging.... ....do..	24,908	4½	1,120 85	
Indigo.....pounds	63,219	15	9,482 85	
White lead.... .....do..	148,597	4	5,943 88	
Bar lead..... .....do..	487,901	2	9,758 08	
Leaden pipes.... .....do..	13,842	5	692 10	
Iron, sheet and hoop....cwt.	814	50	407 00	
bar, rolled.....do..	470	150	705 00	
hammered ..do..	100	90	90 00	
Hemp..... .....do..	360	225	787 50	
Vials not above 6 oz...gross	44	100	44 00	
				118,923 12
				$2,392,482 31

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than Customs and Public Lands, during the year 1830.

From dividends on stock in the bank of the United States	$490,000 00
Arrears of direct tax.....	16,980 59
Arrears of internal revenue.....	12,160 62
Fees on letters patent....	16,350 00
Cents coined at the Mint.....	13,605 26
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	359 21
Postage of letters.....	55 13
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs.....	11,096 18
Interests on debts due by banks to the United States....	170 25
Proceeds of the Schooners Marino and Louisa, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade.....	2,584 93
An unknown person stated to be due the United States..	2,000 00
Moneys previously advanced on account of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana.....	700 00
Moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions.....	353 24
Moneys previously advanced on account of the first article of the treaty of Ghent.....	98 49
Balances of advances made in the War Department, under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820.....	25,355 06
	$592,368 98

The receipts in the Treasury from all sources, in the year, 1830, were:

From Customs.....	$21,922,391 39
Lands, (pp. 182, 183)..	3,329,356 14
Dividends on Bank Stock.....	490,000 00
Incidental Receipts, (as above).....	102,369 98
Total Receipts in 1830.....	24,844,116 51

EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for the year 1830.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	$692,754	16
Executive Departments	541,973	25
Officers of the Mint	9 600	00
Surveyors and their clerks	19,661	65
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,000	00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	52,411	84
Judiciary	261.323	74
Civil	1,579.724	64
Annuities and grants	1,900	00
Mint establishment	32,430	00
Extending the Mint establishment	57,000	00
Unclaimed merchandise	266	47
Light house establishment	238.702	63
Surveys of Public Lands	73,894	69
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices	1,625	00
Preservation of the Public Archives in Florida	955	59
Land claims in Florida Territory	2,598	26
Roads within the State of Ohio	12,371	21
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana	14,226	83
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi	3,905	86
Repayments for lands erroneously sold by the United States	100	00
Marine Hospital Establishments	68,996	96
Public Buildings, Washington	4,000	00
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	12,000	00
Payment of balances to Collectors of new-Internal Revenue	398	53
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	275,000	00
Building custom houses and ware houses	30,740	54
Boundary line between the Territory of Arkansas and State of Louisiana	300	00
Fifth census of the United States	40,000	00
Preparing abstracts of all former censuses of the U. States	2,000	00
Revolutionary claims	229,196	03
Miscellaneous expenses	261,015	53
Miscellaneous	1,363,624	13
Diplomatic Department	187,252	65
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	30,000	00
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	5,757	17
Relief and protection of American seamen	25,808	86
Treaties with Mediteranean powers	36,500	00
Prize causes	8,000	00
Expenses of evidence in relation to aggressions by the inhabitants of New Brunswick	748	59
Foreign intercourse	294,067	27
Total	3.237,416	04

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Army and subsistence of Officers	1,073,478	50
Subsistence	230 642	90
Quartermaster's Department	401,745	18
Forage	45,367	11
Clothing	156,671	20
Bounties and premiums	21,977	44
Expenses of recruiting	7,949	35
Medical and hospital department	24,086	82
Gratuities	495	67
Contingencies	8,191	71
Arrearages	8,828	48
Invalid and half pay pensions	270,414	18
Pensions to widows and orphans	3,854	74
Revolutionary pensions	1,067.947	33
Pensions per act of 20th May, 1830	21.081	06
Printing, binding, and distributing infantry tactics	14,235	00
Purchase of lithographic press, &c for the War Department	600	00
Military Academy at West Point	24.291	64
Military laboratory and workshop at West Point	2,221	87
Armories	341,171	25
Purchase of Land near Springfield armory	2,200	00
National armory at Harper's Ferry	11,800	00
Arsenals	57,396	30
Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts	14,000	00
Arsenals at Mount Vernon, Alabama	26,800	00
Purchase of land for Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts	450	00
Ordnance	55,489	85
Armament of fortifications	121,908	54
Arming and equipping militia	195.301	68
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	15,929	85
Fort Adams	73.166	28
Hamilton	86.000	00
Delaware	3.000	00
Security of Pea Patch island, &c. Fort Delaware	25,000	00
Fort Monroe	100,000	00
Calhoun	100,000	00
Macon	62,025	00
Jackson	70,000	00
At Oak Island, Cape Fear, North Carolina	64,490	58
At Mobile Point	81,750	00
Purchase of a site for a fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia	5,000	00
Repair and preservation of Fort Lafayette	10.600	00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	34,859	00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	33,870	00
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	151.000	00
Construction of a wharf at Fort Delaware	2,000	00
Payment of the land upon which the barracks are erected at Houlton, Maine	629	21
Barracks at Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut	6,600	00
Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland	4,000	00

barracks at Fort Winnebago, Northwest Territory	817	91
Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Northwest Territory	4 354	63
Fort Gratiot, Michigan	5.000	00
Fortress Monroe, Virginia	8,500	00
Key West, and for other purposes	7,000	00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	5,000	00
Erection of a storehouse at Baton Rouge	2,000	00
Erection of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware Bay	269,222	00
Building piers, Oswego river, New York	7 059	97
Buffalo creek, do	15,488	00
Allen's rocks, Warren river, Rhode Island	30	18
La Plaisance bay, Michigan	118	05
Building piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut	9,712	72
Building piers, Dunkirk, New York	1,342	75
Preservation of Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	20,268	68
Extending piers, Black Rock, New York	3,198	00
Preservation of Provincetown barbor, Massachusetts	2,300	00
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	1,850	00
Deepening the harbor of Sackett's harbor, New York	800	00
Deepening the harbor of Mobile, Alabama	6,900	00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near Mobile Bay	2.600	00
Deepening the channel mouth of Pascagoula river, Miss.	1,600	00
Deepening the channel between St. John's river and St. Mary's harbor	2,998	75
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	59,023	65
Improving the navigation of Red river, Arkansas	12,714	00
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut	2,156	00
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	33,335	00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina	32,500	00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	7,045	65
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, Massachusetts	6,517	82
Improving the harbor of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	6,600	00
Improving the barbor of Cleaveland, Obio	4.965	56
Removing obstructions Kennebeck river, Maine	3,200	00
Removing obstructions Berwick branch of Piscataqua river New Hampshire	1.930	00
Removing obstructions Merrimack river, Massachusetts	3,506	72
Removing obstructions Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	10,347	00
Removing obstructions Big Sodus bay, New York	15,780	00
Removing obstructions Grand river, Ohio	5.563	18
Removing obstructions Huron river, Ohio	1,000	36
Removing obstructions Ashtabula creek, Ohio	1,428	57
Removing obstructions Black river, Ohio	8,559	77
Removing obstructions, Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	16,800	00
Removing obstructions Apalachicola river, Florida	2,000	00
Removing obstructions river and harbor of St. Mark's Flo.	7,000	00
Surveys and estimates roads and canals	29,952	60
Cumberland road east of Zanesville	64.976	82

Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	115,000 00
Cumberland road in Indiana	34,700 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	12,155 00
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	42,983 76
Detroit to Fort Gratiot	10,350 00
Detroit to Saganaw Bay	5,350 00
Detroit to Chicago	7,750 00
Pensacola to St. Augustine	5,369 72
Road between Alachua court house, Jacksonville, Florida	1.000 00
Florida Canal	3,796 59
Payment to the State of Pennsylvania for militia services in 1794	13,795 54
Relief of the mayor and city council of Baltimore	14,844 71
Relief of the president and directors, &c., of the bank of Chilicothe	2,362 85
Relief of the churchwardens of Elizabeth city parish, Va.	130 50
Payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed	18 86
Ransom of American captives in the late war	97 33
Relief of officers and others engaged in the Seminole war	6 00
Relief of the representatives of James Davenport, deceased	368 71
Relief of the representatives of Benjamin Clarke,	242 80
Relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas	6,756 00
Relief of sundry individuals	45,131 11
Civilization of Indians	8,865 50
Pay of Indian Agents	26.546 97
Pay of Indian Sub-Agents	18,917 33
Presents to Indians	14,762 05
Contingencies of Indian Department	80,089 42
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	1,544 45
Choctaw schools	4.702 25
To aid the emigration of Creek Indians	38,110 44
Expenses of an exploring delegation of Indians	819 63
To extinguish the claims of Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia	627 50
To extinguish the title of Peter Lynch to lands in Georgia	3,000 00
To provide for an exchange of lands and the removal of Indians	17,625 00
For effecting certain indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	108 26
For effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1828	33,178 87
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828	13,256 60
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d Mar. 1829	39,025 59
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 25th Mar. 1830	82,413 88
For effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 20th May, 1830	22,682 10
For expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, per act 7th April, 1830	12,939 75
Annuities to Indians	205,995 75
Military establishment	6,783,882 88

From which deduct the following repayment:

Payment of Georgia militia claims	12,525	16		
Opening the old King's road in Florida	2,147	62		
Pay of the Illinois and other militia	1,886	47		
Fort Rigolets and Chief Menteur		88		
Fortifications	99	12		
Barracks at Michilimacinac	25	82		
Completion of sea wall George's Island, Boston harbor	49	86		
Survey of southern shore of Lake Ontario, N.Y.	9	47		
Survey of Gennesse river and harbor, N. York	143	95		
Survey of the mouth of Sandy creek, N. York	172	56		
Survey of the passes at the mouth of Miss.	88	60		
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	494	50		
Expenses of a brigade of militia	10,601	34		
Running the Indian boundary line in Florida	135	49		
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations of lands in Georgia	100	00		
Expenses of treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws	658	00		
Treaties with the Indians beyond the Miss.	55	38		
			31,194	22
Total for Military Establishment, 1830			$6,752,688	66

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	1,126,477	63
Pay and subsistence of the navy shore stations	50,425	50
Pay of superintendents, artificers, &c.	60,746	06
Provisions	315,211	39
Medicines and hospital stores	33,175	35
Repairs and improvements of navy yards	57,574	76
Timber shed, Portsmouth	8,641	33
Timber sheds, Boston	19,000	00
Timber sheds, New York	4,393	26
Timber shed, Washington	7,602	93
Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston	10,298	85
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk	5,225	20
Repair of storehouses at Washington, and for two building ways at Norfolk	6,138	89
Ordnance and ordnance stores	16,425	13
Gradual increase of the navy	18,295	37
Gradual improvement of navy	440,861	03
Building ten sloops of war	17,927	39
Repairs of vessels	567,190	00
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary	18,983	26
Five schooners, per act 15th May, 1820	56	33
Agency on the coast of Africa	4,585	23
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida expenses of cer-Africans	5,542	50

Captors of Algerine vessels		19 90
Relief of sundry individuals		1,432 75
Relief of Charles Wilkes, Jun		1,290 69
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the sloop of war Hornet, per act 24th April, 1830		8,293 76
Navy hospital fund		4,916 94
Arrearages prior to 1828		1,991 30
Contingent expenses for 1824		279 89
Do do for 1825		26 28
Do do not enumerated for 1828		1,606 56
Do do for 1829		34,795 00
Do do not enumerated for 1829		1,619 85
Do do for 1830		221,834 42
Do do not enumerated for 1830		1,331 23
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps		124,367 18
Subsistence of 400 non-commissioned officers, &c. of the marine corps serving on shore		14,410 00
Extra emoluments of officers of the marine corps		17,295 12
Clothing of the marine corps		39,431 96
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps		1,936 72
Military stores for the marine corps		2,118 15
Repairing marine barracks at Washington		3,000 00
Fuel for the marine corps		9,030 28
Contingent expenses of the marine corps		9,066 23
	3,295,054 17	
From which deduct the following repayments:		
Survey of the harbors of Savannah and Brunswick	$98 27	
Navy pension fund	5,923 32	
Privateer Pension fund	223 63	
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	165 24	
Do do for 1827	12 37	
Do do not enumerated for 1827	8 46	
Do do for 1828	24,715 58	
Repairs, and building sloops of war	1,518 00	
Ship houses	230 00	
Laborers, and fuel for engine	8,259 54	
Navy yard, Pensacola	8,376 07	
Inclined plane, docks and wharves	883 72	
Rewarding officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, Lieut. Elliot and others, per act 13th July, 1813	3,180 44	
Arrearages prior to 1827	50	
Arrearages prior to 1829	1,524 00	
Contingent expenses for 1826	6 40	
		55,625 54
Total for Naval Establishment, 1830		$3,239 428 63

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on funded debt	$1,912.574 93
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of $18,450 000)	6,440,556 27
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817	3,000,000 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	1,434 77
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	600 00
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	583 97
	11,355,749 94
Deduct re payment for redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813	1 72
Total for Public Debt in 1830	$11,355,748 22

RECAPITULATION.

Civil	$1,579,724 64
Miscellaneous	1,363,624 13
Foreign Intercourse	294,067 27
Military establishment, (including Pensions, Fortifications, Internal Improvements, and Indian Affairs,)	6,752,688 66
Naval Establishment, including gradual improvement of the Navy	3,239,428 63
Public Debt	11,355,748 22
Total Expenditures in 1830	$24,585,281 55

A Statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported; bounty on salted fish exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; and of expenses of collection during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1830

Merchandise	28,382,795 33	
Tonnage and light money	130,471 28	
Passports and clearances	11,356 00	
		28,524,622 61
Debentures issued	4,511,182 17	
Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported	85,266 40	
Bounties and allowances	206,246 40	
		4,802,994 97
Gross Revenue		23,721,927 84
Expenses of collection		1,024,248 18
Nett revenue, 1330		$22,697,679 46

The National Calendar for 1831, (*Vol. IX. pp.* 216—223) *contains a Statement of the Receipts, Expenditures, and Appropriations, from* 1789 *to* 1829, *inclusive. The following is a continuation of the Statement for* 1830, *with the total amount from* 1789.

Receipts

	in 1830.	from 1789 to 1830.
Customs	$21,922,391 39	$542,219.388 28
Internal Revenue	12,160 62	22,216,696 65
Direct Taxes	16,980 59	12,719,591 46
Postage	55 13	1,090,417 64
Public Lands	2,329,356 14	34,793,054 41
Loans and Treasury Notes, &c		156,181,578 57
Dividends and sales of Bank Stock	490,000 00	9,903,506 30
Miscellaneous	73,172 64	4,746,053 14
Total Receipts, 1830	24,844,116 51	783,870.286 45

Expenditures.

	in 1830.	from 1789 to 1830.
Civil List	1,599,724 64	33,983,533 58
Foreign Intercourse	294,067 27	23,519,847 26
Miscellaneous	1,363,624 13	28,351,164 96
Military Establishment—		
Military Service, including Fortifications, Arsenals, Armories, Ordnance, Internal Improvements, &c	4,767,128 88	180,250,772 78
Revolutionary Pensions	1,067,947 33	15,239,221 66
Other Pensions	295,349 98	6,414,280 25
Indian Department	622,262 47	11,130,030 37
Naval Establishment	3,239,428 63	104,891,379 87
Public Debt	11,355,748 22	374,075,516 57
Total Expenditures, 1830	24,585,281 55	777,855,746 70
Balance in the Treasury	6,014,539 75	

Appropriations.

	in 1830.	from 1789 to 1830.
Civil List	1,558,445 59	35,539,334 09
Foreign Intercourse	269,748 49	29,073,985 65
Miscellaneous	1,436,201 06	32,405,209 11
Military Establishment—		
Military Services, including, &c	5,082,843 98	189,760,966 39
Revolutionary Pensions	1,068,180 00	15,242,454 50
Other Pensions	212,562 06	6,573,958 09
Indian Department	1,032,490 15	13,077,580 52
Naval Establishment	4,316,000 47	110,152,507 99
Public Debt	11,355,748 22	374,354,236 94
Total Appropriations, 1830	26,332,220 02	806,180,233 28
Amount carried to Surplus fund	621,845 21	22,874,152 40
Balance of Appropriations	5,450,334 18	

COMMERCE

Of the United States, exhibiting the Value of every description of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.			
		Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.
1	Russia	1,621,899	35,461	381,114	416,575
2	Prussia	16,605	16,501	-	16,501
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,110	181,353	189,949	371,302
4	Swedish West Indies	230,530	552,700	37,727	590,427
5	Denmark	5,384	76,292	29,048	105,340
6	Danish West Indies	1,665,834	1,688,022	220,723	1,908,745
7	Netherlands	888,408	3,354,551	675,527	4,030,078
8	Dutch East Indies	181,845	63,373	107,293	170,566
9	Dutch West Indies	285,509	319,495	42,298	361,793
10	England	22,755,040	23,773,020	826,946	24,599,966
11	Scotland	1,382,841	1,465,211	2,488	1,467,699
12	Ireland	331,333	261,687	-	261,687
13	Gibraltar	90,028	513,248	370,150	883,398
14	British East Indies	1,373,207	93,731	553,126	646,857
15	British West Indies	168,579	140	1,761	1,901
16	Newfoundland	-	-	-	-
17	British American Colonies	650,303	2,656,031	136,342	3,786,373
18	British African ports	2,300	-	-	-
19	Other British Colonies	1,263	-	-	-
20	Hanse Towns	1,873,278	1,549,732	725,148	2,274,880
21	France on the Atlantic	6,831,015	9,183,894	661,925	9,845,819
22	France on the Mediterranean	891,183	717,252	430,888	1,148,140
23	French West Indies	518,687	792,241	13,528	805,769
24	French African Ports	-	5,931	579	6,510
25	Spain on the Atlantic	461,207	538,956	61,327	600,283
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	543,271	145,556	-	145,556
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	99,878	19,040	610	19,650
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	384,897	39,129	54,539	93,668
29	Cuba	5,577,230	3,489,060	1,477,675	4,916,735
30	Other Spanish West Indies	1,307,148	245,636	27,523	273,159
31	Portugal	165,321	43,408	1,803	45,211
32	Madeira	230,652	155,719	12,358	168,077
33	Fayal, and other Azores	32,912	6,640	1,524	8,173
34	Cape de Verd Islands	33,758	50,566	7,778	58,338
35	Italy	940,254	326,239	414,121	740,360
36	Sicily	3,740	-	-	-
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	132,093	300,859	293,261	594,120
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	-	-	-	-
39	Turkey, &c.	417,392	75,801	337,339	413,340
40	Hayti	1,397,140	714,791	108,337	823,178
41	Mexico	5,235,241	985,764	3,851,694	4,837,458
42	Central Republic	302,833	138,456	111,662	250,118
43	Colombia	1,120,095	316,732	180,258	496,990
44	Honduras	1,472	25,132	5,432	30,564
45	Brazil	2,491,460	1,600,999	242,239	1,843,238
46	Argentine Republic	1,431,883	425,220	204,667	629,887
47	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-
48	Chili	182,585	915,718	620,396	1,536,114
49	Peru	972,884	32,400	39,402	71,802
50	South America, generally	40,260	9,190	170	9,360
51	China	3,878,141	156,290	585,903	742,193
52	Asia, generally	92,451	56,318	229,290	285,608
53	West Indies, generally	7,386	242,114	5,010	247,124
54	East Indies, generally	-	-	-	-
55	Europe, generally	394	16,090	22,653	38,743
56	Africa, generally	172,861	96,867	52,236	149,103
57	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-
58	South Seas	20,748	21,178	6,764	27,942
59	Northwest coast of America	-	28,392	24,698	53,090
	Total	70,876,920	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508

NAVIGATION.

A Statement of the Tonnage of American and Foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	NAVIGATION.			
		American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered into U. S.	Departed from U. S.	Entered into U. S.	Departed from U. S.
1	Russia	13,681	3,492	264	264
2	Prussia	372	232	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	15,144	3,502	2,935	2,923
4	Swedish West Indies	10,406	19,960	965	984
5	Denmark	877	1,923	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	38,767	52,535	600	849
7	Netherlands	42,998	35,220	793	4,515
8	Dutch East Indies	662	1,891	-	220
9	Dutch West Indies	12,047	11,043	248	124
10	England	199,972	192,714	61,355	58,589
11	Scotland	5,784	6,913	12,550	7,707
12	Ireland	5,494	4,994	6,949	2,570
13	Gibraltar	3,346	13,450	-	-
14	British East Indies	4,806	4,029	-	-
15	British West Indies	22,423	2,295	275	-
16	Newfoundland	452	1,383	-	-
17	British American Colonies	130,527	117,171	4,002	14,267
18	British African ports	-	510	-	-
19	Other British Colonies	396	-	-	-
20	Hanse Towns	17,259	14,728	3,488	10,262
21	France on the Atlantic	79,459	82,521	4,061	6,014
22	France on the Mediterranean	15,406	18,967	205	1,074
23	French West Indies	25,928	47,129	5,945	4,325
24	French African ports	-	106	-	-
25	Spain on the Atlantic	16,288	9,387	-	-
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	10,920	3,017	-	-
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	1,764	796	-	-
28	Manilla, and Phillipine Islands	2,774	458	122	-
29	Cuba	97,644	114,054	12,954	11,386
30	Other Spanish West Indies	19,031	8,734	625	489
31	Portugal	12,287	2,243	-	184
32	Madeira	3,213	6,080	114	-
33	Fayal, and other Azores	634	244	137	137
34	Cape de Verd Islands	1,253	2,628	-	-
35	Italy	5,062	6,626	-	418
36	Sicily	1,697	135	-	-
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4,332	4,662	-	282
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	345	-	-	-
39	Turkey, &c.	3,668	2,887	-	-
40	Hayti	18,513	19,395	1,633	1,748
41	Mexico	22,062	27,295	4,362	3,551
42	Central Republic	4,660	3,044	-	-
43	Colombia	13,514	5,955	1,076	62
44	Honduras	68	1,042	-	-
45	Brazil	38,005	44,430	248	601
46	Argentine Republic	6,584	9,565	225	116
47	Cisplatine Republic	236	1,373	-	-
48	Chili	304	2,287	-	-
49	Peru	3,276	732	-	-
50	South America, generally	394	679	-	155
51	China	8,898	3,501	-	-
52	Asia, generally	1,679	3,697	-	-
53	West Indies, generally	2,288	7,417	-	260
54	East Indies, generally	-	424	-	-
55	Europe, generally	1,904	911	141	-
56	Africa, generally	2,730	2,560	618	290
57	Cape of Good Hope	-	580	-	-
58	South Seas	15,392	28,222	-	-
59	Northwest coast of America	-	822	-	-
	Total	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
				Domestic produce.			Foreign Produce.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine,	555,936	17,630	572,666	640 146	3,289	643,435	27,087	-	27,087	670,522
New Hampshire,	130,828	-	130,828	93,499	-	93,499	2,685	-	2,685	96,184
Vermont,	140,059	-	140,059	658,256	-	658,256	-	-	-	658,256
Massachusetts,	10,345,947	107,597	10,453,544	3,548,910	51,042	3,599,952	3,566,137	47,105	3,613,242	7,213,194
Rhode Island,	488,756	-	488,756	206,965	-	206,965	71,985	-	71,985	278,950
Connecticut,	269,583	-	269,583	385,610	-	385,610	3,901	-	3,901	389,511
New York,	33,432,098	2,191,972	35,624,070	12,277,553	1,340,725	13,618,278	5,130,189	949,516	6,079,705	19,697,983
New Jersey,	13,444	-	13,444	8,224	-	8,224	100	-	100	8,324
Pennsylvania,	8,591,297	107,825	8,702,122	2,763,229	161,223	2,924,452	1,303,115	64,226	1,367,341	4,291,793
Delaware,	26,062	512	26,574	52,258	-	52,258	-	-	-	52,258
Maryland,	4,358,473	165,393	4,523,866	2,829,177	246,808	3,075,985	680 039	35,398	715,497	3,791,482
Dist of Columbia,	168,550	-	168,550	746,591	-	746,591	7,382	-	7,382	753,973
Virginia,	385,719	20,020	405,739	4,557,667	231,137	4,788,804	1,767	713	2,480	4,791,644
North Carolina,	213,841	8,151	221,992	363,219	35,331	398,550	783	-	783	399,333
South Carolina,	717,789	306,830	1,024,619	5,517,708	2,063,113	7,580,821	24,290	21,020	46,210	7,627,031
Georgia,	164,598	117,838	282,436	4,566,910	769,716	5,336,626	-	-	-	5,336,626
Alabama,	83,908	60,915	144,823	1,822,069	469,756	2,291,825	3,129	-	3,129	2,294,594
Mississippi,										
Louisiana,	5,873,970	1,725,113	7,599,083	10,059,640	2,983,100	13,042,740	1,953,880	492,072	2,445,952	15,488,692
Ohio,	78	84	162							
Michigan Territory	20,944	411	21,315	1,588	-	1,588	-	-	-	1,588
Florida Territory,	21,799	10,890	32,689	6,970	600	7,570	-	-	-	7,570
Total,	66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	51.106.189	8,355,840	59.462,029	12.776.529	1,610.956	14.387.479	73,849,509

OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

PASSAMAQUODDY STATION.—*Cutter Swiftsure.*

William A. Howard	Captain	Dec. 31, 1829
Uriah Coolidge	1st Lieutenant	Aug. 23, 1819
John Whitcomb	2d Lieutenant	Aug. 23, 1819
Joseph Noyes	Warrant Officer	April 16, 1831
Uriah Coolidge, Jr.	Warrant Officer	April 16, 1831

PORTLAND STATION.—*Cutter Morris.*

Henry D. Hunter	Captain	Nov. 15, 1824
Green Walden	1st Lieutenant	Dec. 15, 1830
William H. Mills	2d Lieutenant	Dec. 15, 1830
Lemuel Bryant	Warrant Officer	May 14, 1830
George Hays	Warrant Officer	Aug. 7, 1830
Robert Greenough	Warrant Officer	Aug. 7, 1830

PORTSMOUTH STATION.—*Cutter Portsmouth.*

Thomas M. Shaw	Captain	Sept. 5, 1829
Caleb Currier	1st Lieutenant	April 13, 1830
Moses Darnell	2d Lieutenant	April 13, 1830
George Morrill	Warrant Officer	Sept. 10, 1830

BOSTON STATION.—*Cutter Hamilton.*

Richard Derby	Captain	Aug. 7, 1830
Lewis Girdler	1st Lieutenant	March 24, 1820
Penn Townsend	2d Lieutenant	March 24, 1820
Samuel P. Scott	2d Lieutenant	April 24, 1830
Thomas Stoddard	Warrant Officer	March 21, 1831

NEW HAVEN STATION.—*Cutter Wolcott.*

Andrew Mather	Captain	April 24, 1829
Daniel P. Augur	1st Lieutenant	Oct. 15, 1812
Horatio A. Tracy	2d Lieutenant	Dec. 22, 1830
William B. Taber	Warrant Officer	Jan. 4, 1831

NEWPORT STATION.—*Cutter Vigilant.*

John Cahoone	Captain	Jan. 25, 1812
Thomas Hudson	1st Lieutenant	Jan. 25, 1812
Stephen Thatcher	2d Lieutenant	Jan. 24, 1831
Stephen Cornell	Warrant Officer	March 6, 1830
John G. Munn	Warrant Officer	March 27, 1830
Peter Storer	Warrant Officer	March 27, 1830
James Thompson	Warrant Officer	March 21, 1831

NEW YORK STATION.—*Cutter Alert.*

Charles H. Bell	Captain	March 26, 1830
James H Rowan	1st Lieutenant	April 13, 1830
Gabriel A. O'Brien	2d Lieutenant	Feb. 15, 1830
John Taylor	Warrant Officer	April 30, 1830
John Little	Warrant Officer	Aug. 4, 1830
Ashael P. Brittingham	Warrant Officer	Oct. 16, 1830
Egbert Van Buren	Warrant Officer	Oct. 26, 1830
Robert Boyd	Warrant Officer	Oct. 17, 1831

NEW YORK.—*Cutter Rush.*

Oscar Bullus	Captain	June	6, 1830
John J. Glasson	1st Lieutenant	June	28, 1831
Stephen C. Rowan	2d Lieutenant	Aug.	12, 1830
Joseph A. Bender	Warrant Officer	Nov.	13, 1830
John Egbert	Warrant Officer	April	13, 1830

DELAWARE STATION.—*Cutter Gallatin.*

William W. Polk	Captain	July	25, 1825
Enos Schrilinger	1st Lieutenant	July	19, 1828
Josiah March,	2d Lieutenant	July,	19, 1828
George Berriman	Warrant Officer	April	13, 1830
Arnold Burrough	Warrant Officer	June	17, 1830
Charles Groover	Warrant Officer	Oct.	1, 1830
John H. Maulsby	Warrant Officer	Jan.	4, 1831
James B. Rodgers	Warrant Officer	April	4, 1831
John McGowan	Warrant Officer	May	31, 1831
Joseph De Binder	Warrant Officer	June	13, 1831

BALTIMORE STATION.—*Cutter Campbell.*

Nicholas Bicker	Captain	Aug.	19, 1828
John Besse	1st Lieutenant	Aug.	29, 1828
William M. A. Moore	2d Lieutenant	July	16, 1831

NORFOLK STATION.—*Cutter Crawford.*

John A. Webster	Captain	Nov.	22, 1819
Ezekiel Jones	1st Lieutenant	May	2, 1827
Robert Wilson	2d Lieutenant	April	1, 1831
Beverly Diggs	Warrant Officer	Mar.	2, 1830
Thomas Sands	Warrant Officer	Mar.	2, 1830
William Maurice	Warrant Officer	Mar.	2, 1830
Charles Clarke	Warrant Officer	Mar.	10, 1830
Peter Gerahty	Warrant Officer	Mar.	10, 1830
James M. Stanard,	Warrant Officer	April	6, 1831

NORFOLK —*Cutter Dexter.*

William Coody	Captain	July	6, 1829
Thomas Eveleth,	1st Lieutenant	Dec.	9, 1829
Philemon Gatewood	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	9, 1829
John Walker	Warrant Officer	Mar.	10, 1830
George Wilson	Warrant Officer	Mar.	10, 1830
William S. Young	Warrant Officer	Sept.	8, 1831

NEWBERN STATION.—*Cutter Dallas.*

Farnifold Green,	Captain	May	16, 1831
Thomas C. Rudolph	1st Lieutenant	April	26, 1828
Richard Evans	2d Lieutenant	Mar.	15, 1830

CHARLESTON AND KEY WEST.—*Cutter Marion.*

John Jackson	Captain	April	24, 1818
Robert Day	1st Lieutenant	Dec.	6, 1830
Napoleon L Coste	2d Lieutenant	Nov.	2, 1830

MOBILE AND KEY WEST.—*Cutter Pulaski.*

William Olmstead	Captain	May	26, 1831
Thomas M. Randolph	1st Lieutenant	April	23, 1831
Henry B Nowes	2d Lieutenant	June	10, 1031

MOBILE.—*Alabama.*

Winslow Forster,	Captain	March 28, 1821
Levi C. Harby	1st Lieutenant	Oct. 22, 1829
William B. Whitehead	2d Lieutenant	July 9, 1831

NEW ORLEANS.—*Cutter Ingham.*

James Nicholson	Captain	April 23, 1829
Charles B. Childs	1st Lieutenant	May 31, 1831
John Martin	2d Lieutenant	July 20, 1831

LAKE ERIE.—*Cutter Benjamin Rush.*

Daniel Dobbin	Captain	April 4, 1829
Michael Conner	1st Lieutenant	Sept. 25, 1828

NOT ON DUTY.

John C. Carter, *New York*,	2d Lieutenant	July 16, 1831
William Gatewood, *Norfolk*,	Captain	April 5, 1831
Joseph Gould, *Baltimore*,	1st Lieutenant	July 11, 1831

Convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of the French, concluded at Paris, the fourth day of July, 1831. *Ratified by the Senate of the United States, January 27th,* 1832; *and the ratifications were exchanged, agreeably to the eighth article, at the City of Washington, by the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Minister from France, on the second day of February,* 1832.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French, animated with an equal desire to adjust amicably and in a manner comformable to equity, as well as to the relations of good intelligence and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, the reclamations formed by the respective Governments, have, for this purpose, named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, near His Majesty, the King of the French, and His Majesty, the King of the French, the Count Horace Sebastiani, Lieutenant General of his Armies, his Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles

ART. I. The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by Citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destructions of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the Government of the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules which it shall determine.

ART. II. The sum of twenty-five millions of francs, above stipulated, shall be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it.

The first instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid.

To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid; the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ART III. The Government of the United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated completely from all the reclamations presented by

France, on behalf of its citizens, or of the Royal Treasury, (either for ancient supplies or accounts, the liquidation of which had been reserved, or for unlawful seizures, captures, detentions, arrests or destructions of French vessels, cargoes, or other property,) engages to pay to the Government of His Majesty (which shall make distribution of the same in the manner and according to the rules to be determined by it) the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs.

ART. IV The sum of one million five hundred thousand francs, stipulated in the preceding article, shall be payable in six annual instalments, of two hundred and fifty thousand francs; and the payment of each of the said instalments shall be effected by a reservation of so much out of the annual sums which the French Government is bound, by the second article above, to pay to the Government of the United States.

To the amount of each of these instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. upon the instalment then paid, as well as upon those still due; which payments of interest shall be effected by means of a reservation, similar to that already indicated for the payment of the principal. The said interest shall be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ART. V As to the reclamations of French citizens against the Government of the United States, and the reclamations of citizens of the United States against the French Government, which are of a different nature from those which it is the object of the present convention to adjust, it is understood that the citizens of the two nations may prosecute them in their respective countries before the competent judicial or administrative authorities, in complying with the laws and regulations of the country the dispositions and benefit of which shall be applied to them in like manner as to native citizens.

ART. VI. The French Government and the Government of the United States reciprocally engage to communicate to each other, by the intermediary of the respective legations, the documents, titles, or other informations proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the present convention

ART VII. The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first of January, 1829, shall be maintained in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons

ART. VIII The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of eight months, or sooner, if possible.

IN FAITH of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and thereto set their seals. Done at Paris, the fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

W. C. RIVES. [L. S.]
HORACE SEBASTIANI, [L. S.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Joseph Elgar, Commissioner $2,000 *per annum.*

The numerous and responsible duties required by law to be performed by the Commissioner of the Public buildings, who has no clerk, are described in the several acts of Congress here cited.

By the act of July 16, 1790 "for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," the President of the United States was authorized to appoint three Commissioners, to survey, define, and limit a territory, not exceeding ten miles square, and to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and of the Public Offices.

By the act of May 1, 1802 "for abolishing the board of Commissioners in the City of Washington," provision was made for the appointment of a Superintendent, to be invested with all the powers, and perform all the duties which the Commissioners were invested with or required to perform "by or in virtue of any act of Congress, or any act of the General Assembly of Maryland, or any Deed of trust from the original proprietors of the lots in the said city, *or in any other manner whatsoever*."

By the act of April 29, 1816, the office of Superintendent was abolished, and authority given to appoint one Commissioner, to be vested with all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Superintendent.

These duties are to ascertain the value of the lots belonging to the United States in the City of Washington, and sell the same; to make Deeds to the purchasers, and account for the proceeds at the Treasury—to make streets and foot-ways in front of the public grounds—to remove nuisances from those grounds—to appoint the architects and other agents employed on the public buildings, and fix their compensation—to determine the number of workmen to be employed, and their pay—to examine the plans and execution of the work—to provide all the materials—to make all payments on account of both materials and labor, and present to the Treasury regular vouchers for the same. And the act of May 2d, 1828, makes it the duty of the Commissioner to obey such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed jointly by the presiding officers of the two Houses, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of all such parts of the Capitol, and the appurtenances about it, and the public buildings and property in the immediate vicinity, as are not in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress; that it shall also be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the presiding officer of either House of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of those portions of the Capitol which are in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress; and that it shall be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the President of the United States, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the other public buildings and public property in the City of Washington.

PENITENTIARY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Inspectors,	James Dunlop,	*per annum*,	$250 00
	Thomas Carbery,		250 00
	William O'Neal,		250 00
Warden,	Benjamin Williams,		1500 00
Clerk,	William Wheatly		2400 00
Physicians,	Sim & Thomas,		
Chaplain,	John Chalmers,		100 00

The Inspectors and Warden are appointed by the President and Senate. The Clerk, Physician and Chaplain, are appointed by the Inspectors, who are by law, entrusted with the management of the Penitentiary, and authorized to establish and enforce all necessary regulations for its good government, and the employment, treatment, and safe keeping of all convicts confined therein.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following description, and statistics of the City of Washington, were prepared for this work, by Mr. John Sessford.

Washington is situated in the District of Columbia, on the left bank of the Potomac and right bank of the Anacostia, by which rivers it is embraced; it is in Lat 38 deg 52 min. 45.3. Lon 0, being intended for a first meridian; the Longitude west from Greenwich is 76 deg 55 min 30 sec. The city "comprehends all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from George town to Bladensburg, thence along the middle of the said road to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy branch of the Tiber, thence south easterly, making an angle of 61 deg. 20 min. with the meridian, to a stone standing in the east road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch ferry, thence east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch, then with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac and Rock Creek, to the place of beginning." It was planned under the direction of George Washington, then President of the United States, from whom it takes its name, by Pierre C. L'Enfant, in the year 1791.

The positions for the different edifices and for the several squares and areas, as laid down by Andrew Ellicott, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may require.

Lines or avenues of direct communication have been devised to connect the most distant objects with the principal by a direct communication, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight, over ground the most favorable for prospect North and south lines, crossed by others running east and west, divide the city into streets and squares, and at intervals, squares and open spaces, &c., to be laid out into walks, &c., or planted with trees as Pennsylvania Avenue is from the Capitol to the President's House.

The Avenues are named after the respective States, and the Capitol is the point from which the streets are named; those running north and south are designated by the letters of the alphabet—A north, A south, and both extend to the letter W; those running east and west of it are numbered—1st st. east, 1st st. west; those to the east extend to 31, and those to the west to 28

The avenues and streets leading to public places are from 120 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, walks of trees, and carriage ways; and the other streets are from 70 to 110 feet wide; the avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards have footways of 20 feet, under 100 and over 80 have footways of 17 feet; streets under 80 feet have 12 feet footways; and the centre of the pumps, hydrants, and trees, on all the streets, must be placed four feet outside of the curb-stone The principal part of the city was graduated by the surveyors, and recorded before any buildings were erected; there is now a City Surveyor, whose duty it is to give the proper graduations and outlines of lots, as recorded, to persons desirous of building, and give a certificate thereof, for which he is allowed a fee.

The buildings belonging to the United States are: 1st. The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, is situated near the western extremity of the Capitol square, 73 feet above tide; it is of free stone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions, viz:

Length of front, -	*feet* 350.5	Length of Representatives Hall,	95
Depth of wings, - -	121.6	Height do - -	60
East projection, - -	65	Length of Senate Chamber,	74
West do. - - -	83	Height do - -	42
H't of wings to top of balustrade,	70	Height of Rotundo, - -	90
" " centre dome,	120	Diameter do - -	96

The wings were nearly completed, when the British army, under Gen Ross, (who was afterwards slain in battle, near Baltimore,) in August, 1814, made a sudden incursion, after defeating the American troops at Bladensburg, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, President's House, Public Offices, &c., unconnected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with the valuable library of Congress. The foundation of the north wing was laid, in the presence of Gen Washington, on the 16th Sept 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of May, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British The building covers one and a half acres, and 1820 square feet, exclusive of its circular enclosure for fuel, and elegant area and glacier on the west front. The square contains 22½ acres, embracing a circumference of ¾ of a mile and 185 feet, enclosed by a substantial iron railing, with very neat gateways, gravel walks, and a beautiful bordering of shrubbery and flowers, forming a delightful promenade for the use of the citizens. Opposite to the west front is the botanic garden ground, well adapted for the purpose intended; it is under the care of the Columbian Institute. At the west front of the Capitol is placed the beautiful marble monument (which lately stood in the Navy Yard) erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli in the year 1804.

2d. The President's House is two stories high, with a lofty basement, and is 180 feet long by 85 wide; from each end there is attached the necessary offices, stables, coal and ice houses, &c., with a colonade front, and rising to a level with the main floor of the house; the roofs being flat, afford a promenade; it is built of freestone, is crowned with a balustrade, the roof covered with copper, the entrance from the north is through a lofty portico, which is projected from the front so as to leave room for carriages to pass under between the platform and outer columns; the house stands on an elevation in the centre of a large reservation of ground; the view to the south is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

3d. Four buildings, erected 300 feet east and west of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal departments and subordinate offices of the government. They are each two stories high, with freestone basements and covered with slate; the two new ones, facing north, are each 130 feet long by 60 wide, with handsome porticoes of the Ionic order; the two south ones are 150 feet long, by 57 wide

4th. The General Post Office, on E street North, occupies the whole of the south front of square 430, being 200 feet long; it is 3 stories high, and in it are the General Post Office, City Post Office, and Patent Office; it is a very neat and commodious edifice, well adapted to the purposes for which it is used, on high ground, about equi-distant from the Capitol and the President's House.

5th. A very extensive Navy Yard, enclosed on the North and East by a lofty wall, with a handsome gateway and guard-rooms, a large and commodious dwelling for the commandant, and others for different officers attached to the yard; extensive timber sheds, warehouses, shops for blacksmiths, coopers, turners, plumbers, joiners, sail-makers, boat-builders, &c., a steam engine, which works two sets of saws, drives a tilt hammer, turners' lathes, &c; there are also 2 very large ship houses The Columbus 74, Potomac and Brandywine frigates, of 44 guns each, and several other vessels of war have been built at this yard; there is also a neat and tastefully arranged armory; and there is a vast quantity of naval stores, and cannon of every size, deposited in the yard.

6th Marine Barracks, situated north of the Navy Yard, occupies the whole of square 927; the building is upwards of 700 feet in length, with a colonade facing into the square; in the centre of the square are the officers' quarters; at the north of the square is the commandant's house, which is very large and commodious; and at the south is an armory and workshops; the yard is neat, and kept in exeellent order.

7th. A substantial Navy Magazine, with a house for the keeper and wharf for convenience of receiving and sending off powder, &c.; it is situated at the east end of the city, on the Anacostia branch of the Potomac.

8th. At the southern extremity of the city stands the extensive Army Arsenal and Laboratories for arms and manufactory of military stores, with large sheds and houses for the storage of caissons, cannon, carriages, &c., and a magazine, occupying a large space of ground, in a beautiful and commanding situation.

9th. The Penitentiary is situated on the public ground north of the arsenal; it is a lofty building, of brick, enclosing within it the cells for the convicts, four tier high; built of freestone, and properly secured by strong iron doors; attached to it are spacious buildings for the warden and keepers; the warden's house faces the Potomac, and in front of it is a substantial wharf for the convenience of the establishment; the ground is enclosed by a lofty brick wall extending from near the Potomac to James' Creek.

The ground on which the city stands was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States. The proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands, to be laid out as a city, and gave up one half thereof to the United States, to be sold to raise funds for the erection of the public buildings.

There is a pile bridge across the Potomac, a mile long, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria, and 3 over the Anacostia; 4 turnpikes, viz: to Alexandria, to Montgomery C. H., to Baltimore, to the Little River Turnpike, Virginia.

The canal which connects the two rivers is now under the management of the City, and contracts have been made and the work commenced to enlarge it, both in width and depth, so as to admit four feet water at low tide, and, when completed, as contemplated, will afford sufficient depth of water for a lively trade, in steamboats and small craft, through the centre of the city.

The Anacostia branch has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend above the Navy Yard without lighting, and vessels drawing 14 feet can come to the Potomac bridge, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber, 9 feet at ordinary high tide; the Tiber itself is shallow, with a soft, muddy bottom, which will be removed and deepened under the canal contract, and from 17th to 14th streets will form a spacious basin of 6 or 700 feet in width by upwards of 1500 in length, to where the canal commences, which is to be 150 wide to 6th street, the whole forming a spacious outlet to the Potomac, and uniting with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to be continued from the basin at the mouth of Rock Creek.

The Tiber runs through the middle of the city, and its waters may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President's House.

There are four market houses, in each of which market is held tri-weekly; the centre one is large and well supplied, and when finished will form three sides of an oblong square, the south front being open to the waters of the Tiber; a large infirmary, in a commanding situation, with two squares of ground enclosed; a Female Orphan Asylum; a Jail; a neat and handsome Theatre; an Assembly Room; a Circus; a City Hall, commenced in August, 1820, the south half of which is erected without its outside finish, of porticoes and stuccoing, and presents a front of 251 feet; a Tobacco Warehouse; two handsome Masonic Halls; two Public Schools, on the Lancastrian plan, supported by the corporation, open for all poor children; 19 places of worship, viz: 3 Episcopalian, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Catholic, 3 Methodist, 3 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Friends, and two African, which are generally well attended; a City Library, incorporated by Congress, and containing upwards of 5,000 volumes; Medical, Botanical, Clerks' Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Dorcas, Howard, Bible, Missionary, Tract, Colonization, societies; Columbian Institute; and measures taken to establish a Lyceum on liberal principles; a Museum, Gallery of Paintings, Baths, Glass House, Foundry, and two extensive Breweries, four very extensive Taverns, with accommodations equal any of a similar nature; 3 Banks, and a Branch of the United States Bank; a Fire Insurance Company; 12 printing offices; 4 daily, 4 tri-weekly,

and 2 weekly papers; 6 steamboats, viz: 2 to Baltimore, 1 to Norfolk, 1 to Potomac Creek, and 2 to Alexandria; 8 stages daily to Baltimore, and 1 to the west, and several in other directions.

The City is well supplied with good water; the Pennsylvania Avenue is supplied from cop ous springs, by wooden and iron pipes. West of the Navy Yard are several extensive wharves and warehouses, and others near the Potomac bridge.

There is perhaps no city in the Union that has so many pleasant heights adjoining to it as this—being surrounded by them in the shape of a horse-shoe, the Potomac, of more than a mile in width, forming the opening to the south. These heights form delightful scites for country seats—a number are already erected. The city combines in a high degree the requisites so desirable for the metropolis of the Union. Situated near the head of tide water navigation, near the centre of the sea-board line, and a ready communication with the ocean, convenient for intercourse with every section of the republic, ample as to territory, with the most beautiful situations for public and private edifices; markets well supplied with every necessary at reasonable prices. The Potomac furnishes full supplies of shad, herring, and other fish, and the adjoining country, meats, fruits and vegetables, in abundance.

In the vicinity are many valuable improvements, the most conspicuous of which is the Columbian College, incorporated by Congress in 1821, Feb. 9th. the land was purchased in Dec. 1819, and the building completed in Sept. 1821; the premises contain 47 acres. It is situated north of the city, and, according to Mr. Lambert, is 7°970 west longitude, and about 1½ miles north of the President's House; commands a view of the city, Alexandria, Fort Washington, and the heights of Mount Vernon; the southern boundary of the college grounds is the boundary of the city, and 14th street west runs in a right south line, to the east end of the Potomac bridge; the edifice has a north and south front, 117 feet by 47 wide, and four stories high; besides this, there are two neat dwellings, with out-houses and gardens for the Professors and the College.

The seat of government was removed here in 1800, during the Presidency of John Adams. Legal jurisdiction was assumed by Congress, on the 27th Feb. 1801, and the laws of Maryland and Virginia then existing declared to be in force, which is the case at present, with but few exceptions. The Judges of the Circuit Court compose a tribunal for the trial of civil and criminal cases. There is also an Orphans' Court and a Register of Wills. There is no tribunal for the trial of city causes but Justices of the Peace, who are appointed by the President; they can give judgment for all sums under $50, and perform such other duties as are usual.

The city was incorporated by act of Congress on the 3d May, 1802, by which act the appointment of Mayor was vested in the President, yearly, and the two branches of Council by the people, in general ticket. By a supplement, of May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Common Council; the Board of Aldermen to consist of 8 members, chosen for two years, and the Council of 12 members, for one year—being two from each ward of the former, and three from each ward of the latter; and the Mayor by joint ballot of the two boards, yearly.

By the present charter, of May 15, 1820, the Mayor is elected by the people, every two years, on the first Monday in June; the Board of Aldermen for two years, and the Council for one year. The Mayor and Aldermen are Justices of the Peace ex officio. Each ward elects two Aldermen and three Councilmen, and every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and who shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on 31st December, preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote for Mayor and members of the two Boards.

EXPENDITURES BY THE U. S. IN WASHINGTON CITY.

To correct a prevailing error that the City has been, and continues to be, a burden to the United States, the following Exhibit has been compiled with the greatest care and from the most authentic sources.

Purchase of ground for City purposes		$38,697 92	
Purchase of stone quarries		30,225 31	
Surveying and marking boundaries		67,469 76	
Opening and improving streets		33,646 82	
Bridge at Rock Creek		12,775 40	
Bridge at Tiber Creek		1,425 00	
Bridge at James Creek		841 59	
Wharves		9,130 17	
Sheds for Workmen		4,681 23	
Digging Canal from Tiber to James Creek		5,670 61	
Interest on loans, commissions, &c.		165,533,93	
Salaries, &c. &c.		119,906 65	
			490,004 39
Capitol, President's House, Offices	Prior to destruction in August, 1814	788,071 28 333,207 04 93,013 82	
			1,214,292 14
Erecting two additional offices			191,671 08
Capitol—repairs from 1814, to Jan. 1, 1820		679,159 14	
President's House—repairs from 1814, to January 1, 1820		246,490 00	
Offices—repairs from 1814, to Jan. 1, 1820		68,317 09	
Contingent expenses		15,673 02	
			1,009,639 25
For offices to the President's House		10,378 30	
Walls, gates, railing, to President's House		5,887 73	
Graduating the President's Square		8,478 85	
Building temporary committee rooms		2,771 96	
Enclosing and improving the Capitol square		71,602 57	
Engine houses, Engines, &c.		4,500 00	
Centre building of the Capitol		193,705 46	
			297,324 87
In 1820—On the centre of the Capitol		95,607 63	
On the wings of the Capitol		2,842 90	
On alterations in Senate Chamber		1,217 84	
On graduating the Capitol square		2,937 46	
On repairs and alterations on President's House		615 79	
			103,221 62
In 1821—On the centre of the Capitol		102,314 29	
Improving the Capitol square		2,000 00	
Covering the roof of the President's House		5,405 32	
Covering old offices with slate		5,736 67	
			115,456 28
In 1822—On centre of the Capital		113,040 74	
On President's House and culvert		2,974 73	
On improving Capitol square		780 25	
			116,795 72
In 1823—On centre building of the Capitol		94,778 45	
On south portico of President's House		11,550 34	
On alterations in Representatives Hall		1,200 00	
On improving grounds around the Capitol		896 53	

	On allegorical clock	2,000 00	
	Purchasing and fitting up part of the City Hall for Court Room	10,000 00	
			120,425 32
In 1824—	On the President's House	5,919 58	
	On centre building of the Capitol	96,020 93	
	On improving the Capitol square	1,671 44	
	On alterations in Supreme Court	640 00	
	On furnishing committee rooms in centre building	2,708 95	
	On footway from the Capitol to the Navy Office	4,409 49	
			111,370 29
In 1825—	On centre building of the Capitol	69,842 52	
	On furnishing committee rooms in centre building	870 35	
	On improving the Capitol square	1,323 95	
	On repairs, &c. on President's House and Portico	1,329 84	
	On graduating and improving President's square	3,706 3	
	On repair of fire engines and hose	110 00	
	On stone steps to entrances of Navy Office	1,630 49	
	On footway from Capitol to Navy Office	3,082 75	
			81,896 73
In 1826—	On the Capitol	69,411 16	
	On the Capitol square	5,583 67	
	On the Capitol fire engines	169 14	
	On the President's House	248 54	
	On the President's square	3,931 91	
	On the Penitentiary	8,320 20	
	On the Jail of Washington County	3,136 88	
	On the Jail of Alexandria County	500 00	
	On footway from Capitol to Navy Office	1,480 70	
			92,782 20
In 1827—	On the Capitol	91,994 21	
	On the Capitol square	5,523 69	
	On engine house	3,312 44	
	On War and Navy Offices	1,495 35	
	On fire apparatus	975 29	
	On office of Clerk of Supreme Court	450 00	
	On President's square	2,891 92	
	On footway from Capitol to Navy office	91 20	
	On Penitentiary	47,802 48	
	On Jail of Washington County	1,609 32	
	On Jail of Alexandria County	10,686 03	
			166,831 93
In 1828—	Capitol and grounds	59,020 09	
	On engine house	2,190 43	
	On Penitentiary	20,094 55	
			81,305 07
In 1829—	On the Capitol grounds and enclosures	36,512 75	
	On the President's House	22,510 88	
	Repairs and expenses of fire engines	1,660 07	
	Purchase of square 249 for water	1,246 94	
			61,930 64
			$4,254,857 53

Recapitulation of Expenditures to January 1, 1850.

Prior to 1816.	Purchase of ground for public purposes	38,697 99	
	Purchase of stone quarries	30,225 31	
	Surveying and marking boundaries	67,469 76	
	Opening and improving streets	33,646 82	
	Bridge over Rock, Tiber, and James' Creeks	15,941 99	
	Building wharves	9,130 17	
	Building sheds for workmen	4,681 23	
	Digging canal from James to Tiber Creek	5,670 61	
	Interest on loans, commissions, &c.	165,533 93	
	Salaries, &c.	119,906 65	
			490,004 39
Capitol, &c.	Prior to burning in August, 1814	788,071 28	
	From 1814 to January 1, 1830	1,704,250 27	
	Temporary Committee rooms	2,771 96	
	Enclosing the square	71,602 57	
	Alterations in the Capitol	3,507 84	
	Graduating and improving square	20,716 99	
	Allegorical clock	2,000 00	
	Furnishing committee rooms in centre building	3,579 30	
			2,596,500 21
President's House, &c	Prior to burning in August 1814	333,207 04	
	From 1814 to January 1, 1830	300,072 37	
	Alterations on	1,945 63	
	Covering the roof	5,405 32	
	Erecting walls and gates	5,887 73	
	Graduating and improving square	19,009 51	
			665,527 60
Offices—Prior to burning in August, 1814		93,013 82	
From 1814 to January, 1830		268,850 68	
			361,864 50
Contingencies between 1814 and 1820		15,673 02	
Engine Houses, Engines &c.		12.917 37	
Payed footways		9.064 04	
Purchase of part of the City Hall, for Court, &c.		10,000 00	
Purchase of square 249 for water		1,246 94	
Jail of Washington County		4,746 20	
Jail of Alexandria County		11,186 63	
Penitentiary of the District		76,127 23	
			140,960 83
			$4,284,857 53

The foregoing statement of expenditures, includes the entire expense of rebuilding the public edifices, which were destroyed by fire in 1814, the building of Jails for Alexandria County and Washington County, purchase of a Court House for Washington County, the erection of the United States Penitentiary, and a variety of other items not chargeable to the sales of City Lots

For the improvements made in the City, opening and graduating the streets and avenues, according to the plan of the United States, adopted by General Washington, the support of the Poor, and all other expenses of the City, the money has been raised by assessments upon the private property within its limits; the City Lots owned by the United States, the public reservations and all other property of the government, having never been assessed, nor subject to any charge whatever.

Sources from which the above was raised, and value of remaining property.

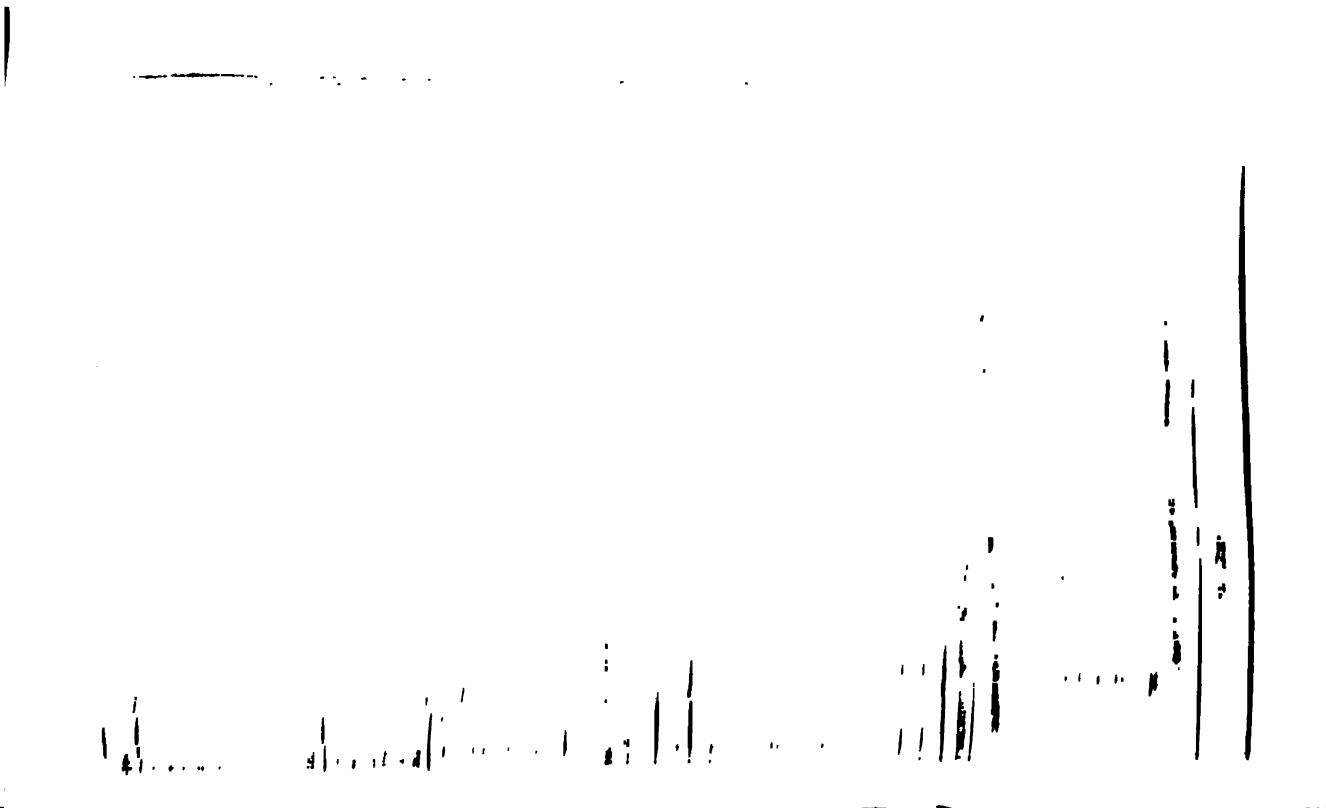
Donation from the Commonwealth of Virginia	120,000 00	
Donation from the State of Maryland	72,000 00	
Proceeds of sales of building lots sold	732,717 68	
		924,717 68
5155 lots unsold, at same rate, viz. $180 each		927,900 00
541 acres of reserved ground, distributed in such a manner as to give to the U. S. the possession of some of the most valuable as well as the most beautiful parts of the City, estimated at 10 cts per square foot	2,356,596 00	
Deduct reservations No. 10, 11, and 12, and new squares, A, B, C, D, given up for building lots, and the proceeds applied to leveling the public ground and shifting the canal from the line of Pennsylvania Avenue, to an east and west line from centre of the Capitol	117,367 70	
		2,239,228 30
Value of wharves, water lots and stone quarries		48,000 00
		$4,139,845 98

The City is, by an act of the Council, divided into six wards, viz: "All that part to the west of 15th street west shall constitute the first ward; that part to the east of 15th and west of 10th, the 2d ward; that part east of 10th west of 1st, and north of south E, the 3d ward; that part to the east of 1st, street west, to the west of 8th street east, and to the north of E street south the 4th ward; that part to the east of 10th street west, south of E street, south, and to the west of 4th street east, the 5th ward; and the residue east, the 6th ward.

The expenses of the City are borne by assessments upon real and personal property, other than the property of the United States, which assessments are, in conformity with an Act of Congress, levied according to the actual cash valuation of the property, at the time of the assessment; which is made once in five years. After the payment of the general expenses of the City, the taxes raised in each ward are to be expended upon improvements therein, and in no other.

The following is a statement of the assessments in 1830, with the additions made in 1831.

	Wards.	Assessments, on			Total.
		Personal.	Buildings.	Lots.	
In 1830.	1	$153,150	$659 833	$760,494	$1,573,477
	2	139,890	724,705	752,538	1,617,133
	3	200,420	1,105,855	1,132,336	2,438,611
	4	45,120	253,100	290,603	588,823
	5	24,475	174,410	334,986	533 871
	6	37,225	209,135	217,075	463,435
		600,280	3,127,038	3,488,032	7,215,350
Additional 1831.	1	15,850	39,850	- -	55,700
	2	5,900	42,825	- -	48,725
	3	8,600	163,155	- -	171,755
	4	1,500	4,000	- -	5,500
	5	1,150	7,250	- -	8,400
	6	750	875	- -	1,625
		33,750	257,955	- -	291,705



Number of Deaths, in 1331.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total.
Apoplexy,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Asthma,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Burn,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Calculas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Consumption,	5	7	5	4	2	3	3	3	2	8	1	4	47
Croup,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5
Cholera morbus,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Infantum,	—	—	—	1	1	7	10	19	12	2	—	—	52
Colic,	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Convulsions,	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	1	1	9
Dropsy,	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	11
Brain,	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	9
Drunkeness,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	1	—	12
Decay,	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	2	21
Delirium,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eruption,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelus,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fever,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet,	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	15
Typhus,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	9
Bilious,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	6	5	—	—	17
Intermittent,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	9	4	1	27
Puerperal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fall,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gangrene,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gout,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inflamation, Brain,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	6
Bowels,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Influenza,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Jaundice,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Old Age,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	8
Parturition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia,	4	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	18
Pleurisy,	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Palsy,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Quinsy,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Small Pox,	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Still Born,	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	15
Sudden,	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	8
Syncope,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scrofula,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Suffocation (charcoal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Teething,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Tetanus,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Thrush,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unknown,	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	8
Worms,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6
Adults,	19	23	14	11	6	10	10	13	18	2	11	3	187
Children,	9	4	8	9	14	14	21	32	33	2	14	1	193
Total,	28	27	22	20	20	24	31	45	51	4	3	4	38

Census of the District of Columbia taken in 1820 and 1830.

		WHITES.			SLAVES.			FREE COLORED.			Grand Totals.
		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
Washington City. 1820.	First Ward -	883	902	1785	258	274	532	209	282	491	2808
	Second do - -	826	950	1776	151	204	355	136	200	336	2467
	Third do - -	1018	959	1977	122	184	306	117	150	267	2550
	Fourth do - -	552	534	1086	133	163	296	113	115	228	1610
	Fifth do - -	466	490	956	131	127	258	113	126	239	1453
	Sixth do - -	1041	985	2026	85	113	198	62	73	135	2359
		4786	4820	9606	880	1065	1945	750	946	1696	13247
	Georgetown - - - -	2475	2465	4940	710	816	1526	375	519	894	7360
	Washington County - -	767	745	1512	587	462	1049	84	84	168	2729
	Alexandria - - - -	2667	2948	5615	606	829	1435	461	707	1168	8218
	Alexandria County - -	476	465	941	224	198	422	61	61	122	1485
		6385	6623	13008	2127	2305	4432	981	1371	2352	19792
	Totals in District 1820 -	11171	11443	23614	3007	3370	6377	1731	2317	4048	33039
Washington City. 1830.	First Ward -	1163	1185	2348	213	302	515	344	477	821	3677
	Second do - -	1385	1493	2878	201	273	473	281	425	706	4058
	Third do - -	2159	2116	4275	281	378	659	351	466	917	5751
	Fourth do - -	536	591	1127	117	134	251	212	271	483	1861
	Fifth do - -	441	490	931	109	124	233	97	96	193	1357
	Sixth do - -	900	928	1828	89	99	188	57	58	115	2131
		6581	6793	13379	1010	1309	2319	1342	1787	3232	19836
Washington County.	East of 7th st. turnpike	315	314	629	270	221	491	38	43	81	1202
	West do to Rock C'k	107	112	219	48	38	86	14	17	31	336
	do do do do	560	268	828	286	128	414	108	44	152	1394
	Tennelly Town - -	33	18	51	2	6	8	3	. .	3	62
	In County - -	1015	712	1727	606	393	999	163	104	267	2994
	George Town - - -	3052	3006	6058	515	660	1175	500	709	1209	8441
		4067	3718	7785	1121	1053	2174	663	813	1476	11435
	Alexandria - - - -	2712	2969	5681	462	739	1201	565	816	1381	8263
	Alexandria County -	401	401	802	179	187	366	76	101	177	1345
		3113	3370	6483	641	926	1567	641	917	1558	9608
	Totals in Districts, 1830,	13763	13891	27655	2772	3288	6060	2646	3517	6163	39879

Deaths in Washington in each Month, for ten years.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1820	15	11	17	18	18	25	46	52	34	42	25	26	327
1821	19	9	19	9	22	19	32	51	50	34	23	21	355
1822	26	19	16	14	17	15	29	29	40	40	25	13	296
1823	25	20	22	17	16	16	22	35	62	56	32	34	356
1824	34	30	30	25	19	15	24	29	38	17	19	17	290
1825	17	9	13	10	12	21	24	31	31	24	14	16	226
1826	30	22	22	17	15	19	22	31	43	36	9	19	283
1827	14	24	16	10	14	15	34	44	30	25	17	14	251
1828	15	21	19	16	17	16	27	19	36	25	27	15	253
1829	22	29	27	24	29	23	27	46	45	25	15	18	304
1830	29	20	29	26	20	20	47	36	31	35	24	24	339
	256	206	229	177	201	196	334	404	416	409	280	254	3280

APPENDIX.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first Session, twenty-second Congress, on Tuesday 6th of December, 1831.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The representation of the people has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century, the chief magistrates, who have been successively chosen, have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement, which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort. By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of rail roads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature rendered so accessible, as to remove an apprehension sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas; with a country productive of every material for ship building, and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well informed, and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately be given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His future designs by the manner in which his past favours have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties—our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions—from thirteen separate Colonies to twenty-four United States—from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of Nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted, in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them: and hence, the annual account which the executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other powers: but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all in a greater or less degree infringed our neutral rights.

Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements, productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to the 30th September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only, of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to agricultural interests from the issue of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the Northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarcation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the treaty of peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British provinces, have been definitively fixed. That, however, which separates us from the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick to the north and east, was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed "that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred, as therein provided, to some friendly sovereign or state, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference:" and the King of the Netherlands having, by the late President, and his Britannic Majesty, been designated as such friendly sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the agreement so made, into full effect. To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case, to the sovereign arbiter; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated by a special message to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions, made by my direction, to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens, who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed Territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurance I have received, and of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise, concurred to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realized. A treaty has been signed which will immediately be laid before the Senate for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was

accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others overrated through error, and which therefore it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part, to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government: and a reduction of duties on our cotton and their wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that has for so many years, in some degree alienated from each other two nations, who from interest, as well as the remembrance of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations: an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice, by this new proof, that if steadily pursued, they will be listened to: and admonition will be offered to those Powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations; at the same time that the frank acknowledgment and provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned; and having renewed the Treaties of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those Powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain our differences, up to the 22d of February, 1819, were settled by the treaty of Washington of that date; but, at a subsequent period, our commerce with the states, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships; they captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commerce, and sold them and their cargoes; and, at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of a blockade of all the ports of those states. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable; and the minister, whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the states of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations, and had been abandoned by Spain herself in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and I feel confident that when his Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavour to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore despatched a special messenger with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision, that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a treaty for indemnity with France, seemed to present a favourable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other powers; and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants, who were the principal sufferers, have, therefore, been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature. The injuries on which they are founded, are not denied, nor are the atrocity and perfidy, under which those injuries were perpetrated, attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused, is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures, held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those powers upon whom the responsibility, for acts of past rulers, bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by his Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honor and regard to justice, which are said to characterize him; and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizen commissioned for that purpose, will place before him

the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions, to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a speedy issue, have been given, and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded; and I was on the point of despatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances on which I relied made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable, delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that Government has shown by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern States, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussions for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russias, our political connexion is of the most friendly, and our commercial of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favoured nation; but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges, by a commercial treaty. The ill health of the Minister last year, charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburgh; and the attention of that Government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object, as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from his Imperial Majesty, and the Emperor, his predecessor.

The Treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and, of course, not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open that vast country to the enterprising spirit of our merchants, on the north: a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen and extend them by treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantage, but liberating, as far as it lies in my power, the activity and industry of our fellow citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A glaring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society that the usual course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connexions with the independent states of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial Treaty with the United Republics of Mexico, has been for some time under deliberation in their Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy civil commotions that have prevailed there were undoubtedly the cause of the delay; but as the Government is now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon to receive the ratification of the treaty, and an arrangement for the demarcation of the boundaries between us. In the mean time an important trade has been opened, with mutual benefit, from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, by caravans to the interior provinces of Mexico. This commerce is protected in its progress through the Indian countries by the troops of the United States, which have been permitted to escort the caravans beyond our boundaries to the settled part of the Mexican territory.

From Central America, I have received assurances of the most friendly kind, and a gratifying application for our good offices to remove a supposed indisposition towards that Government in a neighbouring state: this application was immediately and successfully complied with. They gave us also the pleasing intelligence that differences which had prevailed in their internal affairs, had been peaceably adjusted. Our treaty with this Republic continues to be faithfully observed, and promises a great and beneficial commerce between

the two countries: a commerce of the greatest importance, if the magnificent project of a ship canal through the dominions of that state, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, now in serious contemplation, shall be executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating the success which has attended the exertions of our Minister in Colombia, to procure a very considerable reduction in the duties on our flour in that Republic. Indemnity also has been stipulated for injuries received by our merchants from illegal seizures; and renewed assurances are given that the treaty between the two countries shall be faithfully observed.

Chili and Peru seem to be still threatened with civil commotions; and until they shall be settled, disorders may naturally be apprehended, requiring the constant presence of a Naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect our fisheries and guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the Empire of Brazil, previously to, and immediately consequent upon, the abdication of the late Emperor, necessarily suspended any effectual application for the redress of some past injuries suffered by our citizens from that Government, while they have been the cause of others, in which all foreigners seem to have participated. Instructions have been given to our Minister there, to press for indemnity due for losses occasioned by these irregularities: and to take care that our fellow citizens shall enjoy all the privileges stipulated in their favour, by the Treaty lately made between the two powers, all which, the good intelligence that prevails between our Minister at Rio Janeiro and the Regency, gives us the best reason to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American powers in respect to which nothing of importance affecting us war to be communicated; but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority, acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary; and shall without delay send a Minister to inquire into the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that Government to those Islands. In the mean time I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow citizens fishing and trading in those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations it is hoped, fellow citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country at large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all—having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our commerce gradually on all sides, and on none by any but the most liberal and mutually beneficial means, we may, by the blessing of Providence, hope for all that national prosperity which can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by those eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon States, as the individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposure of what in other governments is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight forward open course to pursue—guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add, that to preserve this state of things, and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation, and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject, I must recommend a revisal of our consular laws. Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our confederated States is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last session, I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offer of the Government, and

agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy, and opened to a civilized population. The treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected that one half, if not two-thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren. Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care on the part of the General Government.

During the present year, the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations in that State; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the Government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished by measures equally advantageous to the Indians. What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnants of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope, and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and Christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations.—Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here however congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received in the present year will not fall short of twenty-seven millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, will not exceed fourteen millions seven hundred thousand. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars, a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the fourth of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper Department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former message. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant as well as the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective: and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity for the revenue arising

from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

In my annual message of December, 1829, I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy than that which then prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the Government; and I deem it my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress, at their last session, passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States; but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community. While deliberating upon this subject, I would also recommend to your consideration, the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcing the payment of debts due either to the public or to individuals suing in the courts of the United States, as to restrict the imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizen seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress. Certain defects and omissions having been discovered in the operation of the laws respecting Patents, they are pointed out in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State.

I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution, giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of Members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and it is believed, may be much improved. Much of the present machinery, and a considerable portion of the expenditure of public money may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the Government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured. With a view to a general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the condition of the District of Columbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of our Constitution, to place the people of this District under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but, to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self-government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing the Representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of law which are not of the highest interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently, its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body in which they are not represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations, should, in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square have different penal codes: not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the District cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local Legislature to make laws for the District, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress? I earnestly recommend the extension to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States is deemed to be one of the duties of Government. One fourth of the States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judicial system was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient, then the Circuit Courts, already existing in eighteen States, ought to be abolished; if it be not sufficient, the defect ought to be remedied, and these States placed on the same footing with the other members of the Union. It was on this condition, and on this footing, that they entered the Union; and they may demand Circuit Courts as a matter, not of concession, but of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1831.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Department of War, November 21, 1831.

Sir: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a general view of the operations of this Department, and of the various branches of its administration together with the accompanying reports of the officers in charge of the different bureaus for the past year.

The plan of organization by which the great objects of public concern, committed to the War Department, are divided into different classes, and placed under the more immediate control of respectable and responsible officers is well calculated to promote fidelity, promptitude, and economy in the management of these important interests. By assigning to each office a particular branch of the service, experience in the general administration is acquired at the Department, and in the practical details at the places of execution. On this subject I have only to remark, that the importance of our Indian relations, both present and prospective, demands a similar arrangement for this portion of the public affairs. The existing organization rests upon executive authority, but the efficiency and responsibility of that department would be greatly promoted, if its duties were regulated by a legislative act. This measure has more than once been recommended in the reports of my predecessors, and I beg leave to add my conviction to theirs of its necessity.

The condition of the army is satisfactory in its *materiel*, and so far in its *morale* as depends upon the exertions of the officers. Its appropriate functions are performed honorably for itself, and usefully for the country. Although some of the details of the service are susceptible of improvement in their administration, and some in their legislation, still, in the general result, whether viewed as an arm of national defence, or as a depository of military knowledge and experience, it has attained the great objects for which it was raised and is maintained. It is efficient without being expensive, and adequate to the exigencies of our service without being dangerous. I refer to the report of the Major General commanding, for the details of operations of the year.

The annual reports of this Department have already brought before the Government the subject of desertion; and I regret to state, that this serious evil not only continues but increases. Inquiries have been instituted into the causes of this offence, and the most efficient remedy, and much valuable information is contained in a report from the War Department of February 17, 1830. But no measures have been adopted to check a practice, which, from its extent and impunity, not only materially injures the service by the loss of the men and the consequent expense, but threatens in its progress, and by its example, to destroy that principle of fidelity which is, the only safe bond of connexion between the soldier and his country. In the present state of our martial law, and of its necessary administration there is in fact no adequate punishment for the crime of desertion. Confinement and employment at hard labor are the only efficient sentences, which military tribunals can inflict; and where a soldier is confined in a guard-house, and his companions stationed without to secure him, and with all the facilities of constant communication, we may well doubt whether his situation is so much more unpleasant than theirs, as to give to this mode of punishment any salutary effect upon the discipline of the army; and at all our posts, and particularly at those upon the inland border, the soldiers are generally employed either in the line of their duty or upon fatigue, and a sentence to hard labor subjects them to little more than the ordinary demands of the service.

Whether any system of moderate rewards will prevent this practice, may be doubted; but certainly the abolition of all efficient punishment, without providing any substitute to operate upon the pride and hopes of the soldier, is in fact to invite him to abandon his colors whenever the restraints of discipline cause temporary dissatisfaction.

To retain a part of the bounty and pay, and thereby to provide a fund for the use of a soldier when discharged, to reduce the period of service, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and particularly of the non-commissioned officers, are among the most prominent suggestions, which have been offered upon this subject.

The number of desertions in 1826, were 636; in 1827, 848; in 1828, 820; in 1829, 1,115; in 1830, 1,251. And in 1831 they will probably amount to 1,450.

An estimate has been prepared at the Adjutant General's office founded upon a minute examination and comparison of the various expenses incident to the maintenance of a soldier: and exhibiting the actual pecuniary loss of the Government arising from this cause.

The loss was for 1826, $54,393; for 1827, $61,344; for 1828, $63,127; for 1829, $98,345; for 1830, $102,087; and for 1831 probably $118,321.

The tabular statement* accompanying the report of the commanding general shows, that the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, may be increased so as materially to improve their condition, and not exceed the aggregate amount of $85,920. The non commissioned officers particularly are, in our service inadequately paid. Every military man is sensible of their importance to the character and efficiency of an army; and such inducements should be offered, as would ensure the engagement of competent men, qualified, by their principles, habits, and intelligence, to acquire the confidence and to command the respect of the soldiers. That this additional compensation would have a tendency to diminish the mischief of desertion, there is no doubt—whether in so great a degree as to save the whole sum proposed to be given, experience only can determine.

A very large proportion of all the crimes committed in the army may be traced to habits of intemperance. This vice is in fact the prevalent one of our soldiery. I am satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the ration. By issuing it, we furnish to those already accustomed to its use the means of vicious indulgence, and we invite those who are yet temperate, to acquire this destructive habit. It is certainly sufficient for all useful purposes, if there be in truth any utility in the consumption of ardent spirits, that the officers be authorized to grant permission for its purchase, in proper quantities, to those whose situation may require it, without the direct agency of the Government in allowing and providing it.

There were issued to the army, in 1830, 72,537 gallons of whiskey, at the cost of $22,132. If this sum were applied to the purchase of tea, coffee, and sugar, for the use of soldiers, their habits and morals would be greatly improved, and the discipline and respectability of the army promoted. The regulation of this Department, by which an offer is made to the soldier of commuting the whiskey ration by the payment of one cent, is productive of little advantage. In the estimate of the value of this part of the ration, reference has been had only to the actual average cost of the article, delivered in large quantities at the various posts. But this is unjust to the soldier. He estimates it very naturally at the retail price, averaging probably five cents, and the present offer of commutation is in fact to ask him to sell his whiskey for one fifth of its value. It is far better to leave the troops no choice, but to allow them a liberal compensation, and in such articles as will be most useful.

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* Table of the Monthly and Annual allowance of Pay to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, under existing Laws: and a

Table of the supposed application of the sum annually lost by desertion to the monthly and annual increase of Pay of the rank and file of the army.

	Present Pay of each Class			*Proposed Pay of each Class*		
	Rate per month	Aggregate per month	Annual amount	Rate per month	Aggregate per month	Annual amount
11 Sergeant Majors	$ 9	$ 99	$ 1,188	$ 18	$ 198	$ 2,376
11 Qr. Master Serg'ts	9	99	1,188	18	198	2,376
354 Sergeants	8	2,832	33,984	(A) 15 (B) 12	1,590 2,976	19,080 35,712
424 Corporals	7	2,968	35,616	8	3,392	40,704
14 Princip'l Musicians	8	112	1,344	18	252	3,024
312 Musicians	6	1,272	15,264	7	1,484	17,808
108 Artificers	10	1,080	12,960	10	1,080	12,960
4,452 Privates	5	22,260	267,120	6	26,712	320,544
Total	$ 62	30,722	368,664	112	37,882	454,584
Total Proposed Increase	$ 50	7,160	85,920	(A) 106 1st Serg'ts (B) 248 Serg'ts		

Extract from the remarks of the Adjutant General. "The aggregate amount lost by desertion for eight years, inclusive of December 31, 1830, amount to the sum of $515,866; the loss in 1829 is $98,345; and in 1830, $102,087. The average loss by desertion for the last two years is rather upwards of $100,000; the loss during the present year, (1831,) will considerably exceed any previous year.

If $85,920 of the average annual amount, lost by desertion, were distributed to the enlisted men of the army, by way of additional pay, it would be an annual expenditure less, by $15,000 than the sum now annually lost by the government by desertion.

"If the sum lost by desertion in 1830, ($102,087) be divided among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, (4,642,) it will give to each, $1.50 per month; or $18.00 per annum.

"The average loss by each desertion for the year 1830, is estimated to be $81.60."

The American soldier is well paid, fed, and clothed; and, in the event of sickness or disability, ample provision is made for his support. But his moral culture is wholly neglected. There is no arrangement in our service for his mental or religious improvement. And there is perhaps no similar service, in which such a measure is more necessary. Many of the positions occupied by our troops are upon the verge of civilization, or beyond it. There, they are retained for years, and under circumstances, which, if not counteracted, almost necessarily lead to great demoralization. None of the ordinary means of instruction are within their reach, and neither their habits or principles can be improved or fortified by those institutions which are elsewhere so generally established, and so useful. Independently of any obligation which may be supposed to exist on the part of the Government, to provide for the moral as well as the physical wants of a class of men, who, in devoting themselves to the service of the country, become unable to provide for their own wants, it is certain, that, as a question of expediency, this measure is recommended by powerful considerations. Where moral and religious principles are practically acknowledged, their sanctions will add validity to the obligations voluntarily assumed by the soldier, and his duties will be performed with more fidelity and alacrity. As he becomes a better man, he will become a better soldier. Discipline and subordination will be promoted, punishments diminished, and all the details of the service will feel the spirit of improvement. I am satisfied that the appointment of chaplains, and their employment at such of our military posts, as from their position and the strength of the garrisons may seem to call for such a measure, would be productive of great advantages to the service; and to the soldiers individually the measure would be equally beneficial. Reproofs and exhortations in life, and the consolation of religion in death, would be freely offered to them. The experiment, I think, is worthy of trial; and the expense can scarcely be placed in fair competition with an object, which promises such useful results for the present improvement and future happiness of the soldiers.

The various departments of the staff of the army have performed with fidelity their accustomed routine of duties. In the three great divisions of efficiency, economy, and accountability, the present mode of administration seems well adapted to the nature of our service. The several tabular statements accompanying this report exhibit the satisfactory manner in which the public funds have been expended and accounted for. Nor is there any reason to believe, that the slightest loss will occur from the fiscal operations of the year. A system, whose effects are thus beneficial, must be not only safe in itself, but safely administered. And for this administration we are indebted to the superintending care of the several bureaus, and to the various officers employed under them, throughout the country. It is evident, that a fund of knowledge has been provided, which cannot fail to be useful in any future exigency. Armies may be suddenly raised, and discipline in some measure introduced, by great exertions, and in great emergencies. The experience of other nations, and of our own, too, has demonstrated, that the peculiar information, upon which depend the subsistence, the health, and the movement of troops, and the supply of their necessary *materiel* can only be acquired by time and experience. The disasters and prodigal expenditures in the beginning of the late war furnished a memorable lesson upon this subject, which it is hoped will not be forgotten, as we recede from the period of their occurrence. Our present organization is small enough for the wants of the service, and yet such is its nature, that it may be indefinitely extended, as the pressure of circumstances may require, ensuring in every branch of the service a judicious system of administration, and experienced officers to direct and apply it.

The Military Academy has existed sufficiently long, under its present mode of instruction, to enable the Government and the country to form a correct estimate of its value, both with relation to the cadets themselves, and the character of the army. Of 560 officers, having rank in the line, and now in service, 404 were educated at that institution. These young men have been prepared by a rigid and judicious course of instruction and discipline for the various duties of their profession. Six hundred and sixty have entered the army, of whom but thirteen have been dismissed; and during the present year only two have been brought before courts martial, and they upon charges not affecting their moral character.

These facts are honorable and decisive proofs of general good conduct, when the high state of discipline and the course of vigilant inspection in our service are taken into view. In the annual reports of the Visiters at West Point, is exhibited the result of the most careful observations, made by persons competent to estimate, and prepared to scrutinize the claims and condition of the institution. For some years these reports have borne unequivocal evidence to the fidelity and ability of the superintendent, and the academic staff generally, and to the proficiency and correct deportment of the pupils. The record which is kept of their progress and conduct, the spirit of emulation necessarily excited, and the judicious plan of rewards, which are offered, by the publication of the names of the most distinguished individuals, and by their admission into the army in the order of merit, are powerful incentives to exertion, and, when combined with the strict and impartial examinations to which all must submit, can scarcely fail to secure for the service of their country such, and such only, as are qualified to be useful.

The science of war is an advancing one. In Europe, where peace is seldom long maintained, a large portion of the talent and intelligence of the community is devoted to this study, and to the consideration and suggestion of changes and improvements in all the branches of their military establishments, whether they relate to the operations in the field, to the various supplies, or to the necessary course of administration. We must look to those

hations for the benefit of their experience. And our progress in the elements of military knowledge will depend, in a great measure, upon the careful preparation and education of the young men, who are annually appointed in our service. Our local position, as well as our free institutions, may delay, but we have no right to expect they will prevent, the occurrence of war. As this event may happen, it is the part of true wisdom to be prepared for it, as far as preparation can be made without too great a sacrifice. Our army is barely sufficient to furnish small garrisons for the fortifications upon the seaboard, and to hold in check the numerous and restless Indian tribes upon our inland frontier. Under these circumstances, the practical duties of the profession are acquired; and as long as the officers enter the service, with a well grounded knowledge of its principles, we may look to the army as the depository of a fund of information upon this important subject, which will enable the Government to diffuse it among the community upon the approach of danger. By assigning a portion of the officers, previously in service, to new regiments and corps, these will soon acquire a competent knowledge of their duties, both in subordination and discipline. The great objects of present economy and future security can in no other mode be so certainly attained. When we advert to the comparative effects of training young men for the course of life before them, or of selecting them indiscriminately for the army, without reference to previous pursuits, it will be manifest, that the present system can alone ensure the attainment of the important objects, connected with our military establishment.

It has been stated, that the number of cadets allowed at the Military Academy is 260. There are in the line of the army 512 officers of all descriptions. Of these, on the first day of November, there were present for duty 303, of whom 19 were field and 284 company officers. There were 66 sick and on furlough. And 143 were detatched upon various staff duties; including the regular staff departments of the army, objects of internal improvement, and the emigration of the Indians. The number of companies being 106, there were not three officers to each company. Taking into view the casualties of the service, there ought not to be less than that number at all times with their companies. The law provides, that there shall be three to each company of infantry, and five to each company of artillery. In addition to these, the act of April 20th, 1812, allows one supernumerary brevet 2d lieutenant to be attached to each company. Of these, there are in service 93, leaving 13 vacancies to be filled from the graduates of the Military Academy for 1832. The number of the average annual vacancies in the army for five years has been 23, and of the graduates to fill these, 40. There may, therefore, at the next examination, be forty cadets candidates, for appointment, and but 36 vacancies to be filled. I would suggest the expediency of adding 34 to the number of brevet 2d lieutenants, and leaving them unattached to do duty whenever required. Every company may thus have three officers at all times present, to the great advantage of the service.

I refer to the report of the chief of the Engineer Department for the various details connected with this interesting branch of public service.

The suggestions he has made, appear to me worthy of consideration; and I particularly recommend to your notice the proposition for a new organization of the corps of engineers. The views of this Department upon that subject, were expressed in a report of January 13th, 1831, in answer to a call of the House of Representatives, and in those views I fully concur. The measure is required by the public interest.

Unless provision is soon made for the repair and preservation of the road constructed by the United States from Cumberland to the Ohio river, that expensive and useful work will be ruined. Many parts of it are now so seriously injured as to render travelling difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The destruction of this great connecting link between the Atlantic and the western States, which with a light transit duty and a proper system of administration, would last for ages, cannot be anticipated without great concern. The continuation of this road in the State of Ohio is free from this danger. With the assent of the General Government, that State has established toll gates, and levies a moderate duty upon that part of the road within her jurisdiction, which is finished.

I consider it my duty to bring this matter before you, in the hope that it will engage the attention of Congress, and that a similar system for the preservation of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river will be adopted. If it were, placed by the General Government in proper repair, and then surrendered to the States respectively, through whose territories it passes, under the same conditions, as were annexed to the cession of the road in Ohio, there is reason to believe, that the arrangement would receive the sanction of those States, and that a permanent system and adequate means would be provided for the preservation of this work, and in a manner not burthensome to the communication upon it. If this be not done, or some other expedient adopted, the road will soon fall into a state of entire dilapidation.

By an executive regulation of the 21st of June, 1831, the topographical corps was separated from the Engineer Department, and now constitutes a distinct bureau. The duties of this corps are important to the country; and if its organization is rendered commensurate, a mass of valuable materials, exhibiting a general and accurate view of the geographical outlines of the Union, will be collected, to be used for any of the great purposes of peace or war. In a report from this Department, of January, 1831, this subject was considered, and the necessity of the measure stated and enforced. To that report, containing valuable suggestions, I take the liberty of referring.

A minute knowledge of the features of a country is essential to any plan of military operations; and this knowledge should be gathered in a season of leisure, and deposited in our archives. In Europe, it is considered one of the most important elements of military science, and upon its contributions have often depended the efforts of a whole campaign. All the surveys made by the topographical corps are returned to the depot in this Department, where they can be detached or combined, as it may become necessary to exhibit views more or less general. These surveys dissecting the country in all directions, and particularly along its streams or routes, where roads already are, or probably will be established, present those features, which are most important to the operations of armies. A general survey of our coasts, both Atlantic and interior, is demanded by considerations of national interest as well as of character. Arrangements for the former were made some years since, and expensive instruments procured, which are yet in the possession of the Government. The work was actually commenced, but was abandoned before much progress had been made. If this operation were resumed, and committed to one of the scientific corps of the army, its constitution would prevent the recurrence of those circumstances, to which the abandonment of the project may be attributed. Our own lakes are but imperfectly known to us, and the advance of the settlements and the extension of commerce require, that this defect should be supplied. Labors of this nature have engaged the attention of the most enlightened Governments, and the materials become a part of the general stock of public knowledge. The necessity of peculiar instruction for officers devoted to these duties, both in the scientific principles and in the practical details, is well illustrated in the report from the Topographical Office. Some of the operations require an intimate knowledge of the most abstruse investigations of the present day, in mathematical and physical science; and we shall in vain look for their accomplishment, unless the Government make provision for the measure.

To the Ordnance Department is committed the duty of providing and preserving the necessary armament for the land service of the United States. The trust is a responsible one, requiring fidelity in the administration, and practical as well as scientific knowledge in the execution. The expenditure for these objects exceeds $900,000 annually, and the value of the accumulated property equals twelve and a half millions. But the nature of the service gives it a still deeper interest, than the pecuniary considerations connected with it. Unless our arms are well fabricated and preserved, and in sufficient abundance, and unless we keep pace with the improvements, which modern science and ingenuity are making, the consequences may hereafter prove disastrous. The necessary provision for these objects cannot be made without much time and experience, and that they may be ready for war they must be procured in peace. A stable and efficient organization is therefore essential to the ordnance corps; and in the report of the officer at the head of it, will be found his views of its present condition. I recommend the subject to your favorable notice. The suggestions are the result of much experience, and present in a forcible manner the defects of the existing system, and the meliorations that are required. I am satisfied, that the adoption of the measures proposed would give renewed efficiency to the operations of this section of the public interest, and more economy in its expenditures.

A commission of experienced officers will be directed to investigate the subject, and to report their views concerning the various matters connected with it; and particularly with respect the patterns and construction of the small arms and cannon, and any alterations which experience may have indicated. Their report, when received, will be laid before you.

I have made some examination into the condition of this branch of the national defence, with the view of ascertaining the supplies in service and in depot, and determing the quantity yet required to meet the demands of a prudent forecast. The result I shall submit for your consideration.

The United States have now in serviceable condition about 465,000 muskets. The annual demand to supply the necessary loss in the army and the militia, and to furnish the issues to the respective States, is 18,300. The number manufactured in the public armories is about 25,000, and at private works about 11,000, making a total of 36,000, at the average cost of twelve dollars each. We had at the commencement of the late war 240,000 muskets in depot, and during its progress 50,000 were made and purchased. At its termination, there were but 20,000 at the various arsenals, and many of those in the hands of the troops were unserviceable. Eight years were then required to replace the number lost during the war.

From 1802 to 1814 there were 3,956,987 small arms of all descriptions, procured for the French service.

And during the same period, for the British service, 3,142, 366.

The average number of small arms annually fabricated in the French arsenals from 1805 to 1814, was 219,372.

In the British arsenals, from 1802 to 1814, 261.947.

The stock on hand in Great Britian, in 1817, in depot, was -	818,282
In the public service, - - - - -	200,974
Total, - - -	1,019,256

The number in depot in France, in 1811, was 600,000, not including the great number in service.

These statements may be useful in determining the proper number of small arms, which ought to be provided in this country. Being almost imperishable, when properly secured and preserved, their accumulation occasions no actual loss, as the time must, in all probability, come when they will be wanted.

Considering the nature of our service, requiring, as it does, an unusual expenditure of these articles, in consequence of the great proportion of militia we employ, and the system of rotation by which their services are regulated, and great losses consequently occasioned, and also the necessity of large deposites in different sections of such an extensive country, each of which should be adequate to any probable emergency, it is evident that our stock of small arms should at all times be large. Whether the quantity now on hand be sufficiently so, is for Congress to determine.

There are now 623 cannon of various calibres, for field service. And there are at the arsenals and in the old fortifications 1,165. But these cannon are all of antiquated patterns, and, with the exception of the six-pounders, amounting to 344, and a few of the heavier pieces, are considered unserviceable. There have been procured for the armament of the new fortifications 1,214 cannon of the improved pattern.

The old fortifications will require, (probably,)	646
The new, already completed.	2,587
Those contemplated by the board of engineers, a part of which are now costructing,	4,045
Besides these, proper field trains, deposited in different sections of the Union, and sufficiently large to meet probable contingencies, may be estimated at	850.

The average cost of our cannon is $5 94 per hundred pounds, which gives the following prices for those of different calibres. For 42-pounders, $520; for 32-pounders, $480; for 24-pounders, $330; for 18-pounders, $245; for 12-pounders, $150; for 6-pounders, $70.

It is estimated that an iron cannon will not safely bear more than 1,200 discharges with the service charge, after which it should be broken up.

The United States have no armories for the fabrication of cannon. The practice for some years has been to make contracts with the owners of the four founderies at Richmond, Georgetown, Pittsburg, and West Point, to the amount of the annual appropriation, allowing about an equal proportion to each, and paying such price as the Ordnance Department, on the best information, judge reasonable.

This procedure has been repeatedly stated in the annual reports to Congress, together with the reasons which led to it. These are founded in the capital and experience required to conduct this business; in the necessity of depending, in some degree, upon the integrity and character of the manufacturers, as there may be defects in the piece not easily discoverable, owing to the necessity of mixing together iron of different qualities; and in the belief, that if a general competition for these supplies were excited, the existing establishments would be broken down, and others endeavour to take their places, which would either fail from similar causes, or furnish cannon unfit for service, and thus leave the Government, at some critical period, without the means of procuring this indispensable arm of defence. The provisions of the acts of Congress of March 3d, 1809, seem, however, to present serious objections to this course; and I bring the subject before you at this time, that it may be fully considered.

It appears to me, that a public armory for the fabrication of cannon is required by obvious considerations. By forming such an establishment, the necessary experience and artisans would be provided, and such supplies of heavy ordnance manufactured as the Government might direct. The actual value of the article would be ascertained, and contracts with individuals could be formed with a full knowledge of the circumstances. There would be no danger of combinations, nor would any injury result from fair competition. The supplies might be so controlled as to leave no fear of a deficiency in the quality or quantity of this essential arm of defence.

In a report of the Surgeon General will be found a review of the operations of the medical department, and the propositions submitted by him for its better organization. Fourteen thousand dollars are annually expended for the employment of private physicians, because the corps is not sufficiently numerous to discharge the duties demanded of it. We have sixty-four military stations and recruiting rendezvous requiring surgeons, and we have in service but fifty-three surgeons and assistants. There is no economy in the present arrangement, nor is it advantageous to the public interest. An increase of the corps, as recommended by the surgeon general, is evidently required.

The considerations urged by him for an addition to the pay of surgeons and assistants, are certainly forcible. There is no portion of the army, whose compensation is so inadequate, nor is there any, which presents less prospects of reward. There are but two grades of rank in our medical service, and the emolument of the highest is but little superior to that of a captain.

It is due to the army, that the subject of brevet commissions should be placed before you. So far as respects the services and compensation of officers holding those commissions, the present regulations are just, and well calculated to prevent any injury to the public service. No officer can receive the pay of his brevet rank unless serving in that capacity when on duty and having a command according to his brevet rank. There are twenty-nine officers in the army now drawing brevet pay.

These brevet commissions presuppose experience in the officer, and are founded upon the presumption, that circumstances may arise when his services may be useful in a more

extensive sphere than that in which, by his lineal commission, he is required to act; and these circumstances will oftener be found in our service, than in any other. Our regular troops and militia must frequently act together. When thus co-operating, the officers of the regular army take rank of all militia officers of the same grade, whatever may be the date of their respective commissions. This rule is highly beneficial to the public interest, because, without creating invidious distinctions, it gives to experience its proper weight. By granting brevet commissions, after ten years' service in one grade, agreeably to the present rule, experienced officers will be provided for command upon detachment, or at posts where the objects are important or the danger imminent.

The construction, which has been given to the law upon this subject, has restricted the granting of brevet commissions upon prior ones to those cases only where ten years' services have been rendered under such prior commissions. There may be some doubt respecting the correctness of this view, and also the expediency of the restriction.

These commissions, except in a few instances stated, and those very proper, occasion no expense to the Government. They are in their operation rewards for past good conduct, and incentives to future. They cannot be abused, for ten years' services certainly qualify an officer for a higher grade; and to attain by brevet promotion the rank of brigadier general from the commencement of the term of a captain, requires a period of forty years. And if to this be added the necessary progress through the two lower grades of first and second lieutenant, the prospect of a young man, on entering our service, is not very flattering. Nor has he much to hope from his pay. It is barely sufficient to enable the officers, with rigid economy, to live respectably; and few of them leave for their children any inheritance but a good name.

It is important that a just pride of character, personal and professional, should be encouraged in a class of men, whose usefulness depends essentially upon the cultivation of such a feeling. This system of promotion, so useful in war and economical in peace, offers honorable objects of ambition, and cannot fail to stimulate the exertions of the officers of the army.

The situation of the militia demands the attention of the Government. Owing to defects in the system itself, or in the mode of its administration, public confidence has been impaired in the efficacy of that great branch of the national defence. This is to be regretted; for, although this force cannot be regarded as our most important means of safety in the event of war, it is still a valuable auxiliary, and one which the nature of our institutions, opposed as they are to a large standing army, renders indispensable. The power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia is granted by the Constitution to Congress; and if the laws upon this subject are inadequate, or inadequately executed, it is for the wisdom of that body to apply the remedy.

If this great defensive force be called out under proper circumstances, it may contribute, essentially, to the security of the country. In recurring to our own experience, we find many instances of the courage and devotedness of our militia; and the two battles that opened and closed our military history furnish practical illustrations of the value of this institution, and of its powerful effects in situations favorable to its operation. The National Guard of France, upon which the fate of that interesting country seems to depend, is but a local militia, constituted like our volunteer companies, but with a more efficient organization By anticipating too much, however, from our militia force, we prepare the way for disappointment; and this was the error of the late war: in consequence of which, our attention has been probably withdrawn from the value of the system itself. A regular force is indispensable to the vigorous prosecution of any permanent military operations, offensive or defensive. But it may be aided by irregular troops, and its place also supplied, until measures for providing it can be adopted. We cannot expect, that the militia drill, upon the present system, will give much instruction. The time and attention devoted to it are utterly insufficient for such a purpose. Nor is it probable, that enough of either will be granted in time of peace, to convey much military knowledge to the great body of our citizens. It is still important, however, that a due organization should be preserved, and a portion of time devoted to this duty. In the most unexpected and serious emergency, the national strength could not be called into action, unless individuals were assigned to particular classes, either local or personal, and knew their situation; and unless there were officers to direct the movements. And this arrangement has also a tendency to preserve and diffuse much military knowledge; for many will always direct their attention to the subject, led by inclination as well as duty to acquire information, and to qualify themselves for the various functions required to be performed. Our countrymen, generally, are accustomed to the use of fire arms from early youth; and in the management of these they have little need of instruction. In devoting the field days, therefore, to the simpler evolutions, some knowledge will be gained, and the whole community will be practically reminded of the claim, which may be made upon their services. They will feel that his civil relations are not the only ones which exist between the citizen and his country, but that he is bound by other obligations, and that the defence of all is entrusted to all.

In 1826, a board of officers, selected from the regular army and the militia, was convened at the seat of Government, and instructed to take into consideration the militia system generally, and to suggest such alterations as might appear to them useful. This board combined much intelligence and experience; and their report is an able and interesting one. I advert to it, in the hope, that this subject may engage the attention of Congress, and in

the conviction, that the plan of organization recommended by that board is the only one, which offers any real prospect of improvement or efficiency.

The condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the United States are yet the subjects of anxious solicitude to the Government. Circumstances have occurred within a few years, which have produced important changes in the intercourse between them and us. In some of the States, they have been brought within the operation of the ordinary municipal laws, and their regulations have been abrogated by legislative enactments. This procedure renders most of the provisions of the various acts of Congress upon this subject inoperative; and a crisis in our Indian affairs has evidently arrived, which calls for the establishment of a system of policy adapted to the existing state of things, and calculated to fix upon a permanent basis the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever change may be contemplated in their condition or situation, no one will advocate the employment of force or improper influence in effecting it. It is due to the character of the Government and the feelings of the country, not less than to the moral and physical imbecility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of kindness and forbearance should mark the whole course of our intercommunication with them. The great object, after satisfying ourselves what would best ensure their permanent welfare, should be to satify them of the integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of the course recommended to them. There is enough in the retrospect for serious reflection on our part, and for unpleasant recollection on theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate examination of the subject, and by prudent and timely measures, that we can hope to repair the errors of the past by the exertions of the future.

The Indians, who are placed in immediate contact with the settled portions of the United States, have now the alternative presented to them, of remaining in their present positions, or of migrating to the country west of the Mississippi. If they are induced to prefer the former, their political condition becomes a subject of serious consideration. They must either retain all those institutions, which constitute them a peculiar people, both socially and politically, or they must become a portion of that great community which is gathering round them, responsible to its laws, and looking to them for protection.

Can they expect to maintain that *quasi* independence they have heretofore enjoyed? and could they so maintain it, would the privilege be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all persons, living within their boundaries, has been claimed and exercised by many of the States. The Executive of the United States has, on full consideration, decided that there is no power in that department to interpose any obstacle to the assumption of this authority. As upon this co-ordinate branch of the Government devolves the execution of the laws, and particularly many of the most important provisions in the various acts regulating intercourse with the Indians, it is difficult to conceive how these provisions can be enforced, after the President has determined they have been abrogated by a state of things inconsistent with their obligations. How prosecutions can be conducted, trespassers removed by military power, and other acts performed, which require the co-operation of the Executive, either in their initiation or progress.

I do not presume to discuss this question. I find it determined, and the settled policy of the Government already in operation. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be upon the subject, those who are most opposed to these views will probably admit, that the question is a doubtful one, complicated in its relations, and pregnant with serious consequences. The claim of exemption from the operation of the State laws, which is presented in favor of the Indians, must rest upon the Constitution of the United States, upon natural right, or upon conventional engagements. If upon the former, it may be doubted whether that instrument contain any grant of authority to the General Government, which necessarily divests the State Legislatures of their jurisdiction over any class of people, living within their respective limits. The two provisions, which can alone bear upon the subject, seem so have far different objects in view. If the claim rest upon natural right, it may be doubted whether the condition and institutions of this rude people do not give to the civilized communities around whom and among whom they live, the right of guardianship over them; and whether this view is not fortified by the practice of all other civilized nations under similar circumstances—a practice, which, in its extent and exercise, has varied from time to time, as the relative circumstances of the parties have varied, but of whose limitations the civilized communities have been and must be the judges. And, besides, if the Indian tribes are independent of the State authorities, on account of the natural and relative rights of both, these tribes are equally independent of the authorities of the United States. The claim, upon this ground, places the parties in the attitude of entire independence; for the question then is not how we have divided our political power between the confederated Government and its members, and to which we have entrusted the exercise of this supervisory authority, but whether the laws of nature give to either any authority upon the subject. But, if the claim rest upon alleged conventional engagements, it may then be doubted whether in all our treaties with the Indian tribes there is any stipulation, incompatible with the exercise of the power of legislation over them. For if there were, the legislative power of Congress, as well as that of the respective States, would be annihilated, and the treaties alone would regulate the intercourse between the parties. But, on a careful investigation, it will probably be found, that, in none of our treaties with the Indian tribes, is there any guaranty of political rights incompatible with the exercise of the power of legislation. These instruments are generally either treaties of peace or of cession. The former restore and secure to the Indians interests of which they were deprived by conquest, and

the latter define the boundaries of cessions or reservations, and prescribe the terms and consideration, and regulate generally the principles of the new compact. In both, every sound rule of construction requires, that the terms used should be expounded agreeably to the nature of the subject-matter, and to the relations previously subsisting between the parties. If general expressions are not controlled by these principles, then the term "their land," or, as it is elsewhere called, "their hunting grounds," instead of meaning what our own negotiators and the Indians themselves understood, that possessory right, which they have heretofore enjoyed, would at once change our whole system of policy, and leave them as free to sell, as it would individuals or nations to buy, those large unappropriated districts, which are rather visited than possessed by the Indians.

It may be remarked that all rights secured by treaty stipulations are wholly independent of this question of jurisdiction. If the Indians are subject to the legislative authority of the United States, that authority will no doubt be exercised so as not to contravene those rights. If they are subject to the respective States, such, too, will be the course of legislation over them. And if, unadvisedly, any right should be impaired, the Indians have the same resort as our own citizens to the tribunals of justice for redress; for the law, while it claims their obedience, provides for their security. The supremacy of the State Governments is neither inconsistent with our obligations to the Indians, nor are these necessarily impaired by it. It may be difficult to define precisely the nature of their possessory right, but no one will contend that it gives them the absolute title of the land with all its attributes; and every one will probably concede that they are entitled to as much as is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. If we have entered into any stipulations with them, of which, however, I am not aware, inconsistent with the limited powers of the Government, or interfering with paramount obligations, the remedy is obvious. Let ample compensation be made to them by the United States, in a spirit of good faith and liberality. The question would be one, not of pecuniary amount, but of national character and national obligations.

That we may neither deceive ourselves nor the Indians, it becomes us to examine the actual state of things, and to view these as they are, and as they are likely to be. Looking at the circumstances attending this claim of exemption on the one side, and of supremacy on the other, is it probable that the Indians can succeed in the establishment of their pretensions? The nature of the question, doubtful, to say the least of it; the opinion of the Executive; the practice of the older States, and the claims of the younger ones; the difficulties which would attend the introduction into our system of a third government, complicated in its relations, and indefinite in its principles; public sentiment, naturally opposed to any reduction of territorial extent or political power; and the obvious difficulties inseparable from the consideration of such a great political question, with regard to the tribunal, and the trial, the judgment and the process; present obstacles which must all be overcome before this claim can be enforced.

But could the tribes, and the remnants of tribes, east of the Mississippi succeed in the prosecution of this claim, would the issue be beneficial to them, immediately or remotely?

We have every reason to believe it would not; and this conclusion is founded on the condition and character of the Indians, and on the result of the efforts, which have been made by them, and for them, to resist the operation of the causes that yet threaten their destruction.

I need not stop to illustrate these positions. They are connected with the views, which will be found in the sequel of this report. And it is not necessary to embarrass a subject already too comprehensive.

A change of residence, therefore from their present positions to the regions west of the Mississippi, presents the only hope of permanent establishment and improvement. That it will be attended with inconveniences and sacrifices, no one can doubt. The associations, which bind the Indians to the land of their forefathers are strong and enduring; and these must be broken by their migration. But they are also broken by our citizens, who every day encounter all the difficulties of similar changes in the pursuit of the means of support. And the experiments, which have been made, satisfactorily show, that, by proper precautions and liberal appropriations, the removal and establishment of the Indians can be effected with little comparative trouble to them or us. Why, then, should the policy of this measure be disputed, or its adoption opposed? The whole subject has materially changed, even within a few years; and the imposing considerations it now presents, and which are every day gaining new force, call upon the Government and the country to determine what is required on our part, and what course shall be recommended to the Indians. If they remain, they must decline, and eventually disappear. Such is the result of all experience. If they remove, they may be comfortably established, and their moral and physical condition meliorated. It is certainly better for them to meet the difficulties of removal, with the probability of an adequate and final reward, than, yielding to their constitutional apathy, to sit still and perish.

The great moral debt we owe to this unhappy race is universally felt and acknowledge. Diversities of opinion exist respecting the proper mode of discharging this obligation, but its validity is not denied. And there certainly are difficulties which may well call for discussion and consideration.

For more than two centuries we have been placed in contact with the Indians. And if this long period has been fruitless in useful results, it has not been so in experiments, having in view their improvement. Able men have been investigating their condition, and good

men attempting to improve it. But all these labors have been as unsuccessful in the issue as many of them were laborious and expensive in their progress.

The work has been aided by Governments and communities, by public opinion, by the obligations of the law, and by the sanction of religion. But its history furnishes abundant evidence of entire failure, and every thing around us upon the frontiers confirms its truth. The Indians have either receded as our settlements advanced, and united their fragments with some kindred tribe, or they have attempted to establish themselves upon reservations, in the vain hope of resisting the pressure upon them, and of preserving their peculiar institutions. Those, who are nearest to us, have generally suffered most severely by the debasing effects of ardent spirits, and by the loss of their own principles of restraint, few as these are without the acquisition of ours; and almost all of them have disappeared, crushed by the onward course of events, or driven before them. Not one instance can be produced in the whole history of the intercourse between the Indians and the white men, where the former have been able, in districts surrounded by the latter, to withstand successfully the progress of those causes, which have elevated one of these races and depressed the other. Such a monument of former successful exertion does not exist.

These remarks apply to the efforts, which have been heretofore made, and whose history and failure are known to us. But the subject has been lately revived with additional interest, and is now proceeded with great zeal and exertion; whether with equal effect, time must show. That most of those engaged in this labour are actuated by pure and disinterested motives, I do not question. And, if in their estimate of success, they place too high a value upon appearances, the error is natural to persons zealously engaged in a task calculated to enlist their sympathies, and awaken their feelings, and has been common to all, who have preceded them in this labor of philanthropy, and who, from time to time, have indulged in anticipations of the most signal success, only to be succeeded by disappointment and despondency.

That these exertions have recently been productive of some advantage, may well be admitted. A few have probably been reclaimed from abandoned habits, and some, perhaps, have really appreciated the inestimable value of the doctrines which have been taught them. I can speak from personal observation only of the northern and northwestern tribes. Among them, I am apprehensive the benefits will be found but few and temporary. Of the condition of the Cherokees, who are said to have made greater advances than any of their kindred race, I must judge from such information as I have been able to procure. Owing to the prevalence of slavery and other peculiar causes among them, a number of the half-breeds and their connexions, and perhaps a few others, have acquired property, and with it some education and information. But I believe the great mass of the tribe is living in ignorance and poverty, subject to the influence of the principal men, and submitting to a state of things, with which they are dissatisfied, and which offers them no rational prospect of stability and improvement.

The failure, which has attended the efforts heretofore made, and which will probably attend all conducted upon similar principles, may be attributed partly to the inherent difficulty of the undertaking, resulting from characteristics peculiar to the Indians, and partly from the mode in which the operations have been conducted.

Without entering into a question which opens a wide field for inquiry, it is sufficient to observe that our primitive people, as well in their habits and opinions as in their customs and pursuits, offer obstacles almost insurmountable to any considerable and immediate change. Indolent in his habits, the Indian is opposed to labor; improvident in his mode of life, he has little foresight in providing, or care in preserving. Taught from infancy to reverence his own traditions and institutions, he is satisfied of their value, and dreads the anger of the Great Spirit, if he should depart from the customs of his fathers. Devoted to use of ardent spirits, he abandons himself to its indulgence without restraint. War and hunting are his only occupations. He can endure, without complaining, the extremity of human suffering; and if he cannot overcome the evils of his situation, he submits to them without repining. He attributes all the misfortunes of his race to the white man, and looks with suspicion upon the offers of assistence that are made to him. These traits of character, though not universal, are yet general; and the practical difficulty they present, in changing the condition of such a people, is to satisfy them of our sincerity and the value of the aid we offer; to hold out to them motives for exertion; to call into action some powerful feeling, which shall counteract the tendency of previous impressions. It is under such circumstances, and with these difficulties in view, that the Government has been called upon to determine what arrangements shall be made for the permanent establishment of the Indians. Shall they be advised to remain or remove? If the former, their fate is written in the annals of their race; if the latter, we may yet hope to see them renovated in character and condition by our example and instruction, and by their exertions.

But, to accomplish this, they must first be placed beyond the reach of our settlements, with such checks upon their disposition to hostility as may be found necessary, and with such aid, moral, intellectual, and pecuniary, as may teach them the value of our improvements, and the reality of our friendship. With these salutary precautions, much should then be left to themselves, to follow such occupations in the forest or the field as they may choose, without too much interference. Time and prosperity must be the great agents in their melioration. Nor have we any reason to doubt but that such a condition would be attended with its full share of happiness; nor that their exertions would be stimulated by the securi-

ty of their position, and by the new prospects before them. By encouraging the severalty of soil, sufficient tracts might be assigned to all disposed to cultivate them; and, by timely assistance, the younger class might be brought to seek in their farms a less precarious subsistence than is furnished by the chace. Their physical comforts being increased, and the desire of acquisition brought into action, a moral stimulus would be felt by the youthful portion of the community. New wants would appear, and new means of gratifying them; and the great work of improvement would thus commence, and, commencing, would go on.

To its aid, the truth of religion, together with a knowledge of the simple mechanic arts and the rudiments of science, should then be brought: but if our dependence be first placed upon these, we must fail, as all others have failed, who have gone before us in this field of labor. And we have already fallen into this error of adapting our efforts to a state of society, which is probably remote among the Indians, in withdrawing so many of the young men from their friends, and educating them at our schools. They are there taught various branches of learning, and, at some of these institutions, a partial knowledge of the mechanic arts, and of the principles of agriculture. But after this course of instruction is completed, what are these young men to do? If they remain among the whites, they find themselves the members of a peculiar caste, and look round them in vain for employment and encouragement; if they return to their countrymen, their acquirements are useless: these are neither understood nor valued; and, with the exception of a few articles of iron, which they procure from the traders, the common work of our mechanics is useless to them. I repeat, what is a young man, who has been thus educated, to do? He has no means of support, no instruments of agriculture, no domestic animals; no improved farm. Taken in early life from his own people, he is no hunter; he cannot find in the chase the means of support or exchange: and, that under such circumstances, he should abandon himself to a life of intemperance, can scarcely excite our surprise, however it must our regret. I have been earnestly asked by these young men, how they were to live; and I have felt that a satisfactory answer was beyond my reach. To the Government only can they look for relief, and if this should be furnished, though in a moderate degree, they might still become useful and respectable; their example would be encouraging to others, and they would from the best instructers for their brethren.

The general details of a plan for the permanent establishment of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and for their proper security, would require much deliberation; but there are some fundamental principles, obviously arising out of the nature of the subject, which, when once adopted, would constitute the best foundation for our exertions, and the hopes of the Indians.

1. A solemn declaration, similar to that already inserted in some of the treaties, that the country assigned to the Indians shall be theirs as long as they or their descendants may occupyit, and a corresponding determination that our settlements shall not spread over it; and every effort should be used to satisfy the Indians of our sincerity and of their security. With out this indispensable preliminary, and without full confidence on their part in our intentions, and in our abilities to give these effect, their change of position would bring no change of circumstances.

2. A determination to exclude all ardent spirits from their new country. This will no doubt be difficult; but a system of *surveillance* upon the borders, and of proper police and penalties, will do much towards the extermination of an evil, which, where it exists to any considerable extent, is equally destructive of their present comfort and their future happiness.

3. The employment of an adequate force in their immediate vicinity, and a fixed determination to suppress, at all hazards, the slightest attempt at hostilities among themselves.

So long as a passion for war, fostered and encouraged, as it is, by their opinions and habits is allowed free scope for exercise, it will prove the master spirit, controlling, if not absorbing, all other considerations. And if in checking this evil some examples should become necessary, they would be sacrifices to humanity, and not to severity.

4. Encouragement to the severalty of property, and such provision for its security, as their own regulations do not afford, and as may be necessary to its enjoyment.

5. Assistance to all who may require it in the opening of farms, and in procuring domestic animals and instruments of agriculture.

6. Leaving them in the enjoyment of their peculiar institutions, as far as may be compatible with their own safety and ours, and with the great objects of their prosperity and improvement.

7. The eventual employment of persons competent to instruct them, as far and as fast as their progress may require, and in such manner as may be most useful to them.

Arrangements have been made on fair and equitable terms with the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, with the Shawnees of Wapaghkonetta, and with the Ottowas of Blanchard's fork, and the Maumee, all within the State of Ohio, for the cession of their reservations in that State, and for their migration to the region assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians. A similar arrangement was made with the Senecas in the early part of the year, and they are already upon their journey to their new country. A deputation from the Wyandots has gone to examine the district offered to them; and the general outlines of an arrangement for a cession have been agreed upon, to be formally executed, if the report of the exploring party should prove satisfactory.

It has been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees in Georgia are desirous

of availing themselves of the provisions of the treaty, May 6th, 1828, for their removal. With a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they are inclined to accept it, a system of operations has been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect. Sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure has not yet elapsed.

But in all the efforts, which may be made, the subject will be fully and fairly explained to the Indians, and they will be left to judge for themselves. The agents are prohibited from the exertion of any improper influence, but are directed to communicate to the Indians the views of the President, and his decided convictions, that their speedy removal can only preserve them from the serious evils which environ them. It is to be hoped, that they will accept this salutary advice, and proceed to join their countrymen in the district appropriated for their permanent residence.

If the seeds of improvement are sown among them, as many good men assert and believe they will ripen into an abundant harvest—profitable to themselves in the enjoyment, and to all the members of this dispersed family in the example.

The details of an outrage committed by a party of Fox Indians upon a number of Menomonies at Prairie du Chien, while encamped under the protection of our flag, will be found in the report of the officer having charge of the bureau of Indian affairs. The alleged motive for the wanton aggression was some previous injury of a similar nature, stated to have been committed by the Menomonies upon the Fox Indians—a justification, which can never be wanting, where neither time nor treaties, as in this case, are permitted to cancel the offence.

This aggression together with the difficulties at Rock Island with the Sac Indians, of which the same report furnishes the particulars, shows the necessity of employing upon the frontiers a corps of mounted men, to be stationed at the most exposed points, and to be always prepared to follow every party, that may attempt to interrupt the peace of the border by attacking either our citizens, or other Indians. These predatory bands strike a stroke, and disappear. And there is in the institutions of the Indians such a strong tendency to war, that we shall long be liable to these outrages. Military prowess and success form their principal road to distinction. And the interminable forests and prairies of the West offer them the means of shelter and escape. No infantry force can expect to overtake them; and if we are not provided with mounted troops, who can prevent or punish these aggressions, we shall frequently be compelled to adopt measures more expensive and inconvenient to us, and more injurious to the Indians.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

To the President of the United States.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department, December 3, 1831.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: The Secretary of the Navy respectfully submits a report of the transactions of this Department during the past year.

Under its general superintendence of the employment of the public vessels for the protection of our commerce, the erection of dry docks, the improvement of the navy yards, the purchase of timber and stores for future use, and the preservation of live oak, have been the most prominent objects of attention.

Many minor subjects connected with the interests of the service have received due care; and the results of the whole will be presented to your consideration with all practicable brevity.

The naval force in commission has consisted of five frigates, eleven sloops, and seven schooners; but, of these, four small schooners, purchased, and temporarily used in guarding our live oak, and in making surveys of the coast, can hardly be considered as a permanent portion of the establishment, while the relieving vessels necessary to keep up a compliment in the different squadrons, have, in this, and former years, by going out before others returned, added somewhat to the number and expense of those actually enumerated as in commission.

Our force abroad has been divided between the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Brazil, and the Pacific. From the first station, the Java, the Fairfield, and the Constellation have returned, the former taking the Cape de Verd islands and Liberia in her way homeward. An account of her cruise is annexed, as it may be interesting to those specially engaged in African colonization. (A.)*

**Extract of a letter from Captain E. Kennedy, in relation to his visit to Liberia, dated United States' Frigate Java, Hampton Roads, 11th May, 1831.*

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival here from Mahon via the Cape de Verds, Mesurado, and the West Indies. I left Mahon on the 8th January, arrived at Porto Praia on the 2d February, watered ship and sailed the 9th, and arrived at Mesurado the 18th same month. I am happy to inform you that I found the colony at Monrovia in a flourishing and happy

The Java, on a minute survey, was found to be very defective; and, having been built of inferior materials, expensive repairs on her are not deemed judicious. As she bears the name of one of our trophies during the late war, it is recommended that an appropriation be made for purchasing timber to rebuild her, and another for a similar reason, to rebuild the Cyane. A frame has heretofore been obtained for the Macedonian; and an appropriation to finish one of these vessels, whose names are so intimately associated with our naval glory, could be expended with much advantage the two ensuing years. (B) †

Last August the Constellation was ordered home from the Mediterranean after the close of the cruising season, as the usual term of absence would expire next spring, and a large saving of expense would be made by her wintering in this country. She recently arrived a few weeks earlier than anticipated, and in excellent condition, and, after the discharge of her crew, was immediately placed in ordinary.

The John Adams is the only vessel which has been added to that station.

The squadron there has been usefully employed in its ordinary duties. At this time a part of it having lately been engaged in transporting of our former Consul at Algiers to his new situation as Charge to Constantinople, is supposed to be in the Archipelago, waiting the result of the chief object of that mission, and watching the consequences to our commerce of the late disturbances in Greece; another part is under orders to carry from Gibraltar our diplomatic agent to Naples; and a part of it, as recently directed, is presumed to be on new cruising ground, extending into the Atlantic along the coast of Portugal and her neighbouring dependencies. In consequence of this last increase of duty, and the novel state of our relations with the Ottoman Porte, as well as the agitated condition of other portions of Europe, it would seem expedient immediately to increase our naval force in that quarter of the world. To effect that object, and others hereafter mentioned, and at the same time to ensure in our navy a continuance of the requisite skill and experience in navigating ships of the line, a sum sufficient to put one in commission is included in the general estimate for the ensuing year, (C. Nos. 1 to 15.)‡

The squadron employed in the West Indies has discharged its accustomed service with fidelity and success; no piracies whatever having been there perpetrated on our commerce; the slight disturbances near Porto Cabello, Hayti, and Havana, having been promptly looked after; and the health of the crews and officers in our public vessels having been, with a few lamented exceptions, uncommonly good. The only changes in this squadron have been the substitution of the Vincennes for the Peacock, and the Fairfield for the Natchez, on account of a greater despatch and economy in preparing the relief vessels.

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state. I have no doubt but it will be the foundation of a great empire. I furnished the Governor such articles as he required, with the exception of gun carriages, theirs being in a state of decay. I think iron carriages would suit them better than wood, the dry worm being very destructive there. The small schooner they have as a guard vessel, I think badly fitted and too small. A fast schooner of 80 or 90 tons, mounting one long nine-pounder on a pivot and two 12 or 18-pound carronades, with 30 men, would, I think, be sufficient to guard the coast against the piratical slave vessels. One of our man of war schooners would give great protection by cruising between the northern boundary of the colony and Cape Palma.

†*Estimate for the Frigates Macedonian, Java, and corvette Cyane.*

To rebuild or repair and equip the frigate Macedonian, a live oak frame having already been provided for her	$207,984 00
To provide live oak frames to rebuild or repair the frigate Java and corvette Cyane	50,500 00
	$258,484 00

‡No. 1.	Pay and subsistence of all persons in the Navy attached to vessels in commission	$908,920 58
No. 2.	For officers awaiting orders and on Furlough	204.490 31
No. 3.	For Pay, &c. of officers, &c. required for five Receiving vessels	35,954 25
No. 4.	For Pay, &c. of officers attached to recruiting stations and ordnance service	32,663 75
No. 5.	Pay, Rations, and all other allowances to officers and others at Navy yards and hospitals	286,428 75
No. 6.	For Provisions for the Navy, estimated for 3,241 persons, at one Ration per day, equal to 1,912,965 rations, which (including freight and transporation, $49,066 and all expenses,) at twenty five cents each	478,241 25
No. 7.	For Pay, allowances, &c. for 15 Navy Agents, including foreign agents Pay, Allowances, &c. for Navy Agent at Washington	55,400 00 3,000 00
No. 8.	For Repairs, Preservation and Wear and Tear of Vessels	536,682 00
No. 9.	For Repairs and Improvements of Navy Yards	403,339 26
No. 10.	For Pay of officers, &c. and subsistence of officers of Marine Corps.	111,563 00
No. 11.	For Expenditures of Quarter Master's Department of Marine Corps	148,672 81
No. 12.	Estimates for Marine Corps as proposed to be changed	159,368 30
No. 13.	For the office of the Secretary of the Navy	20,250 00
No. 14.	For the office of the Commissioners of the Navy	22,750 00
No. 15.	For Expenses of the Navy Building	3,350 00

The Brazilian station, notwithstanding the political commotions in its neighborhood, has presented little active employment for the squadron. The utmost security to our navigation in that quarter has existed, except a recent, and, it is believed, unprecedented claim, which has been made to disturb our vessels engaged in seal-catching at the Falkland islands. To guard against the ill consequences of this claim to our commercial interests, prompt measures have been taken, so far as the subject comes within the purview of this Department. From that station the Hudson has returned home; and not having been built of live oak, she is in a condition rendering the expediency of repairing her very doubtful. The Vandalia is soon expected here; and both the Lexington and Warren, sent to relieve them, have probably, ere this reached their destination. Our force in that region will soon be strengthened by one of the schooners now building, and whose small draught of water will render her employment on that coast highly beneficial. Preparations are making to send more vessels in that direction, should circumstances require and justify the measure; visiting among other places on their way out, Para and the principal ports on the northern coast of Brazil, where the amount of our commerce, and the agitated condition of the country, make the presence of some of our public vessels judicious, and where none have shown themselves since the late war.

In the Pacific no occurrence of much interest has happened since the last annual report. The Falmouth has been ordered to join that squadron instead of the St Louis, and the Potomac in place of the Guerriere; and which last vessel, it is gratifying to announce, arrived two days since, safely, in Hampton roads. Directions have been given to the new commander on that station to keep one of his vessels constantly employed in cruising among those islands in the Pacific to which our whalemen and merchantmen resort for either supplies or trade. Unfortunately for the credit of our bills of exchange in that quarter, the Department, early in the year, felt compelled to refuse payment of some of the draughts by its former agents, and an attempt was made to improve the forms of transacting business there, and to lessen the expenses of providing for the squadron, by sending out a purser to make purchases, and to take charge of the stores and provisions for the whole. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test fully the success of this experiment, though the arrangement has required and recently received some modifications to promote its efficiency.

In consequence of a most wanton outrage upon the American ship Friendship, on the N. W. coast of Sumatra, the Potomac was ordered to proceed to the Pacific by the way of the Cape of Good Hope; and from the caution used in her instructions and from the energy of her commander, favorable hopes are entertained of procuring some indemnity for that barbarous and piratical injury. She has also been ordered, after leaving Sumatra, to touch at Macao, and communicate with Canton. The great value of our commerce in India and China, exceeding five millions annually, and its constant exposure, with many valuable lives, to insult and rapine, furnish a strong appeal to the Government for the protection of a naval force. Should appropriations be made for the ensuing year, in conformity to the estimates, it will enable the Department not only to strengthen the squadron in the Mediterranean, and extend its cruising ground with success, as before suggested; but to guard more efficiently our navigation on the coast of South America, and provide a sufficient force to visit occasionally the Indian and Chinese seas. Another beneficial change can also be accomplished, by thus having it in our power to keep one vessel of war fit for active service at the shortest notice, within our own waters, ready to be despatched to any weak or endangered point of our relations in any quarter of the world; and, when not so wanted, to be employed on the home station for purposes of protection to commerce or of discipline to the navy, as the interests of the country may appear to require.

A list of the different vessels now in commission, with their several stations and commanders, is subjoined. It is due to those having special charge of the ministerial duties of this Department, to add, that the strictest attention appears to have been paid to the prompt and thorough repairs of all our force destined to foreign stations; and that, in point of strength and perfect equipment for useful service, the vessels of the United States in commission were probably never in superior condition.

The construction of the two Dry Docks has advanced with great rapidity during the past year. Both are now mostly completed, except the removal of the coffer dams, and the finishing of some of the gates and steam machinery. They present to the eye specimens of stone masonry seldom rivalled in beauty and solidity. The expenditures on each have been about $500,000; and, by the 4th of next July, it is hoped that some of the public vessels requiring repairs may be safely docked in these useful, economical, and splendid conveniences for our naval establishment.

For greater detail on this subject, and on the purchase of materials under the act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy, reference can be had to the report annexed.

A personal inspection, during the past season, not only of the Dry Docks, but of all the navy yards except that near Pensacola, has caused, to the head of this Department, high gratification at the prosperous condition of most of them. The building of storehouses and sheds for the reception of materials, collected formerly for the gradual increase, and now collecting under the appropriation for the gradual improvement of the navy, seems conducted with a great regard to durability and convenience.

Experiments have been recently commenced, with a view to settle beyond further controversy the best mode and places in this country for depositing, seasoning, and preserving the different kinds of timber in most general use here in naval architecture. Whatever differ-

ences of opinion may once have existed in Europe, or may now prevail in America on this subject, it is believed we possess the means of removing them so far as regards our own service.

The buildings for accommodation to the officers of yards, reported in the surveys and plans of A. D. 1828, are in progress where most needed, and, in connection with the storehouses, sheds, wharves, walls, and ship-ways, require, annually, such appropriations as can be expended without a neglect of more urgent duties. An increased estimate to advance all these improvements, is presented for the ensuing year. (C. No. 9.)

The discontinuance of some, and the establishment of other navy yards, have been subjects of previous communications from this Department. But no sufficient reasons can be discovered by me to warrant the former measure at this time; and the latter measure should in my opinion, depend much, though not entirely, on the future increase of our naval power.

Among other contemplated improvements in those plans were rope-walks at some of our present yards. All observation and experience in the navy show, that in nothing does it suffer more at this time than from bad cordage. The impositions in the quality of the hemp, in the manufacture, and in the tar, are numerous, are difficult of detection, productive of injurious delays when detected, and when not detected, exceedingly hazardous to the safety of both crews and vessels. Indeed, the reasons seem more powerful in favor of making our own cordage, than of building our own vessels, or manufacturing our own blocks and anchors. An estimate is presented for the erection of two rope-walks at appropriate sites. [$140,000 00.]

The vessels in ordinary have been, at most of the yards, covered, so as to shelter them effectually from sunshine and storms, and to render their security from decay much greater than heretofore. It is a gratifying circumstance, that most of these vessels, as well as all those upon the stocks, are in a condition highly creditable to the persons who planned and executed the present mode of preserving them; and that, by proper care in future, until put in commission, no probability whatever exists of much further decay in the important portions of their expensive works, or of any decay in those portions composed of the invaluable material of live oak.

The three new schooners, authorized to be built under the act of Congress of February 3d, 1831, were commenced, one at the yard in this city, one at New York, and one at Charlestown. They are all nearly finished, and the first named on a plan seldom before attempted. If successful, it may prove a source of much economy and utility in the construction of vessels of the lower classes. She has been called the Experiment, and the others the Enterprize and Boxer.

The whole purchases of timber and stores, under the act for the gradual increase of the navy, and which remain in deposite at the yards, are over a million and a half in value.

The amount of purchases, under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, in deposite, is nearly half a million.

The amount of property on hand for repairs, is almost a million.

The ordnance, provisions, &c. amount to upwards of a million and a half more.

The paper annexed* will present any further detail desirable on this subject. By this, it will likewise be seen, that the property belonging to the navy has rapidly increased, and is increasing. Some new regulations in respect to the accounts for property, which exceed in amount the moneyed accounts of the navy, will probably be introduced into the rules for the service now undergoing a revision. The object will be to ensure ample security to the Government, strict care of its interests, and the greatest precautions against waste from accident or neglect.

The real estate, as well as the personal property, belonging to the navy establishment, is very valuable, including navy yards, hospital grounds, sites for magazines, and their respective buildings. The titles to some of these, and to parts of others, are in dispute: and the evidences of the titles to some are not collected and preserved together. It would be very conducive to the security of this estate, and render the transaction of business concerning it more expeditious and satisfactory if the examination of the titles, and the various controversies about the estate, and if the collection and preservation of all the documentary evidence of those titles, were devolved upon one of the law officers of the Government.

The act of Congress of March 27th, A. D. 1804, makes the commander of the yard at

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* *Statement showing the amount on hand at the several navy yards of articles belonging to the several appropriations for the Navy, 1st November, 1831.*

	Portsmouth	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Wash'ton.	Norfolk.
Grad. increas	195,869 73	321,045 63	450,808 98	190,281 17	260,217 14	177,114 36
Grad imp't	10,699 06	192,997 14	21,406 92	61,936 03	49,281 12	144,371 51
Repairs,	25,063 23	292,478 70	317,628 81	26,457 78	81,427 24	255,736 84
Ordnance,	108,334 39	262,188 19	636,274 45	163,734 01	138,127 57	173,887 38
Ten sloops,	11,006 31	23,723 52	18,797 76	21,728 65	7,533 53	
Provisions,	-	8,853 75	14,181 41	-	1,216 42	23,711 25
Pay, (slops)	-	901 35	5,596 81	-	-	
	350,972 72	1,102,188 28	1,464,695 14	463,737 04	527,803 02	775,331 34

Aggregate amount on hand at the several Yards, $ 4,634,727 55.

Washington the navy agent for this Department. In the changes since adopted respecting navy agents, no separate and permanent one has been appointed at this yard; but the duties have been performed by the commander without giving any security by bonds, and without the usual check of an approval of his purchases by another officer. The duties of agent to the Department were never specially imposed on him in practice, till the past summer. This last change has been made in compliance with both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress, and has contributed to public convenience, by the saving of time and labor to the officers of the Government, and to those having business to transact with it. It is recommended, for the obvious reasons before suggested, that the duties of navy agent to the yard and to this Department be hereafter separated from those of the commander of the yard; and the usual responsibility and a just compensation, be annexed to the former office. (C, No. 7.) Indeed, the whole system of compensation to navy agents, whether permanent or temporary, has for many years depended so much upon large and arbitrary allowances, very questionable in some particulars in point of principle, that further legislation on the entire subject is highly proper. A new arrangement in respect to the draughts by our agents on two foreign stations, and in respect to the payment of the draughts drawn on all of our foreign stations, when payable in London, has lately been concluded on terms much more advantageous to the Government.

As a part of the plan for the gradual improvement of the navy, the attention of this Department has, for some years, been turned to the rearing of live oak, and to its preservation, when found growing on the public lands. About a quarter of a century ago it was estimated that the full growth of between four and five hundred acres of timber trees was annually requisite to keep the British navy in its condition at that time; and such is the rise in value, as well as scarcity, of good building materials in the progress of high agricultural cultivation, that the royal forests of England, preserved for public purposes, have sometimes been considered one great foundation of her naval greatness.

The plantation of trees, commenced a few years since in Florida, was not deemed a proper subject of further attention by my immediate predecessor, more, however, it is presumed, from doubts about the legality and necessity of that particular measure, than about the utility of careful attention to either the growth or safety of our live oak generally. No expense in respect to the plantation has yet been authorized by me, except such as seemed indispensible to secure the benefits of previous expenditures. A more extended plan of agents and vessels for the discovery and preservation of such live oak as is now growing on the public lands, was devised last winter, dividing the seaboard from the St Mary's to the Sabine into seven districts, with an agent in each, and stationing three small vessels at proper distances on the coast, to aid in the same object, and in the survey of the bays, navigable creeks, and rivers of that region. This plan had advanced so far in May, that it could not be at once discontinued without much loss. The measures necessary for a fair test of its merits have therefore been completed; its benefits, if answering original expectations will soon be developed, and, whether failing or successful, the trial, it is hoped, will lay the foundation for full information as to the quantity and location of this kind of timber, will assist the Government in the preservation of those public lands where it abounds, and enable the Department hereafter to recommend a substitute less expensive and equally efficacious.

Intimately connected with the interests of the service, are the purchase and use of iron tanks in all our vessels in commission; they are now prepared only for ships of the line and frigates built out of the fund for the gradual increase of the navy. The convenience derived from them in ballasting, the increased capacity they leave for stores, the greater security to health in the quality of the water—all conspire to render a specific appropriation for this object very desirable, and in the end economical.*

The building of steam batteries is another subject of much interest. While such astonishing improvements are making in the application of steam, it would be improvident to overlook its probable importance hereafter in maritime warfare, or fail to keep pace with other naval nations in any new means of attack or defence. The experiment made here soon after the successful introduction of this power, in the building of a steam frigate, was, perhaps, equal to the state of skill in the use of the power at that period. As that frigate however has been destroyed by accident, and as the machinery since obtained for other steam vessels of war is not the best now extant for such purposes, it is recommended that an appropriation be made, to enable the Department to exchange it, or to purchase new and more appropriate machinery, and to erect, soon as may be, two steam batteries of twelve heavy guns each, on the most modern and approved models. [$111,794.]

The improvement of the navy depends so much on the character of its officers and seamen, as well as on its vessels, docks, yards, and building materials, that your attention is invited to some circumstances calculated to exercise, in that respect, a favorable influence. It would hardly be useful or decorous to dwell on former recommendations from this Department in respect to many important changes, chiefly as regards rank and pay, a limited

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* *Submitted estimate of the cost of iron tanks for the frigates and sloops of war in commission, viz. 3 frigates of the 1st class, 1 frigate of the 2d class, and 11 sloops of war.*

For a frigate of the 1st class to hold about 39,500 gallons of water, for a frigate of the 2d class to hold about 34,000 gallons of water, and for a sloop of war to hold about 14,000 gallons.

3 frigates, at 39,500—118,500 galls. 1 frigate, 34,000 galls. 11 sloops, at 14,000—154,000 galls. Total 306,500 galls. at 43 cts. $131,795 00.

peace establishment, a naval academy, further discriminations in favor of sea service, additional provision for hospitals, the abolition of such a large and vexatious system of discretionary allowances, a division of the duties of the naval board, a change in the powers of pursers, and in the mode of making purchases for the medical department. Most of these recommendations have my decided approbation. In addition to them, the state of the service imperatively requires the adoption of a few alterations connected with the instruction on shipboard to young officers, and with the welfare of some, who are highly useful in their stations, though acting in subordinate capacities. Thus, it is believed that greater benefits of education to the youthful midshipman, while at sea, could be obtained by a more liberal compensation to schoolmasters, and sedulous attention to the purchase and preservation of nautical books and instruments; that the important class of sailing masters, as they are not in the line of promotion, will soon become extinct without emoluments more nearly equal to what can be commanded by them in the merchant service; that the carpenters and sailmakers are paid much less than those not in commission; and that the wages of gunners and boatswains are entirely insufficient. It happens that the moral and religious benefits anticipated from the employment of chaplains, in our vessels abroad, though earnestly desired, cannot be fully obtained by the Department, in the present condition of that class of officers. This misfortune occurs, in part, from the bodily infirmities of a majority of them; but so far as it springs from the smallness of their number, and the inadequacy of their compensation, it is hoped that Congress will furnish a remedy.

It gives me much pleasure to observe that the occurrence of courts martial is becoming less frequent; that your resolution to protect the oppressed, whether seamen or officers, and at the same time to carry sentences into full and final effect against those clearly convicted, and that the salutary alterations in punishments recommended during the past year, are beginning to produce a beneficial influence.

Notwithstanding the high wages and great demand for seamen in merchant vessels, the naval service continues popular. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining crews seasonably; indeed, the recruiting rendezvous were closed some months ago, and in the mean time, till more men were wanted, they made repeated applications for the rendezvous to be re-opened. Much care has been exerted to promote the welfare of our seamen. Whenever their terms of service expire abroad, they have, for some years, if not consenting to re-enlist, been sent home at the public expense. But the latter course is attended by inconvenience and cost, arising mostly from short differences in the periods of service in a large crew, and for which the most effectual remedy would be found in Congress authorizing men to be enlisted not only for three years, but, if sailing to a foreign station within the first year, then to extend three years from the time of sailing. Two orders are annexed,* which

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* *Circulars respecting the commutation of the spirit part of the navy ration, assistance to vessels in distress, and punishments in the service.*

General order to Officers as to rations.

Navy Department, 15th June, 1831. All persons in the naval service, entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of spirits, shall be paid therefor at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this Department, September 17, 1817.

The payments made in pursuance of this regulation are to be charged to the appropriation for "provisions."

LEVI WOODBURY.

Navy Department, 26th September, 1831. Sir: In consequence of recent occurrences in the service, your attention is invited to two subjects, where the laws now regulate the rights and power of all concerned, but where there is still vested in officers a discretion, in the exercise of which it may be desirable to them to know distinctly the wishes of the President and of this Department.

One of those subjects, and our wishes upon it are, that when any portion of the navy furnishes relief to American vessels, whether wrecked or otherwise in distress, to yield which relief promptly ought to be, and long has been, one great object of its gallant exertions, no compensation of any kind should either be asked or received.

The other subject, and our wishes upon it are, that till Congress deem it proper to alter the existing laws concerning punishments in the navy, and whenever those laws allow a discretion in the choice of punishments, the first resort, in the case of offences by seamen, is recommended to be always had to pecuniary fines, badges of disgrace, and other mild corrections, rather than to the humiliating practice of whipping; and that never on the same day, by punishing, under an officer's own authority, two offences at once, should the stripes, limited by law, be exceeded in number, or be inflicted otherwise than in the presence and under the sanction of the commanding officer of the vessel or station.

And that, in the case of offences by officers, which it is hoped their well known high sense of duty and honor will prevent from becoming frequent, a system more remedial should be adopted, by sentencing to a reduction of rank and pay, or to suspension from promotion, rather than to suspension from active service; as persons, unfortunately guilty of any misbehavior, need most the constant discipline of active service, and, when suspended therefrom, are left without employment, under greater temptations and opportunities for injurious indulgencies.

LEVI WOODBURY.

To all Captains and Masters Commandant, Navy U. S.

this class of men. Besides these, other attentions, of late years, to comfort in their dress, to greater dryness and warmth in their apartments at sea, to new securities against disease, and better accommodations while sick, appear to have excited increased and permanent attachment on their part to that service in which they have helped to cover the country with such durable glory.

Many useful changes in the naval code, as to the punishment of offences, have before been urged; and, in addition to them, the power to order courts in yards and vessels within the limits of the United States, in the same way as on board public vessels at sea, would be a great convenience.

The discontinuance of the marine corps, or its transfer entirely to either the army or the navy, has been the subject of former recommendations from this Department. In its present fluctuating condition, without any imputation on the character of the officers of the corps, frequent difficulties in relation to pay, allowances, trials, and orders, are necessarily happening; and part of which proceeded to such an extent as to require a special resolution of Congress in 1830, and a particular provision in the appropriation bill of 1831. But by placing this establishment, as in former years has been proposed, wholly under navy discipline and laws most of these difficulties might in my opinion, be obviated, all the present benefits of it to the service retained, its increase in numbers rendered unnecessary, its old associations preserved, and much greater economy, harmony, and energy infused into its operations without derogating at all from the respectability and usefulness of the corps. Should the system recommended in the document annexed (C, No. 12) be fully adopted, the saving is estimated at over $40,000 annually. But, in that event, the officers not needed should in justice, be transferred to the army, and the saving to the Government would then fall short of that amount. In its hospital and staff departments alone, a change of less extent as to officers would save to the public more than $10,000 annually; and a portion of the expensive call for new barracks, presented in the estimates of the present year, would be rendered unnecessary. The appropriation at the last session, for those at Philadelphia, was so expressed, that the officers of the Treasury did not feel authorized to allow the expenditure.

The condition of the navy pension and navy hospital funds, they being under the charge of other officers in connexion with the Secretary of the Navy, will be made the subject of a distinct report by the commissioners, with a view to great, and, in my opinion, very salutary changes in their future management. The state of the privateer pension fund the past year is disclosed in the annexed report.

The large supply of lead in the hands of the Government, as rents from the public mines, being three or four millions of pounds beyond what has been used by the War Department, and the great quantity needed in the navy being annually, for ten years past, about fifty thousand pounds, induce me to recommend that from those rents a quantity equal to our naval wants be yearly set apart, and placed at the disposal of this Department.

The deaths, dismissions, and resignations, the past year, are detailed in the list annexed.

The general estimates for the ensuing year are presented in the document before referred to, and marked (C, No. 1 to 15.) In these an attempt has been made, in conformity to what is believed to be the true spirit of our institutions and the repeated wishes of Congress, to enable the legislative authorities to render the appropriations more specific, and to place the enumerated contingent fund in a condition to meet more nearly and promptly those demands upon it, so indispensable to the efficient operations of the navy. Although the whole expenses of the last year may not equal the whole appropriations and balances in hand for the naval service, yet the enumerated contingent, as in former years, has proved insufficient. The remedy, hereafter suggested to supply all past deficiencies, is considered preferable to any former practice of resorting to other specific appropriations.

In the mode of keeping accounts with persons responsible to this Department, to great latitude was, at one time, indulged in the transfer of appropriations from one object to another, that the disbursing officers stand charged with large and almost incredible sums under some heads, and credited with almost equal sums under other heads; but which balances cannot be legally settled without the authority of Congress. As this difficulty has generally originated more from carelessness than dishonesty, and, though censurable in principle, has probably caused no essential injury to the public, it seems judicious to allow under the usual guards against imposition and loss, the privilege of an adjustment to the persons interested. No other course is perceived which will enable the accounting officers connected with this Department ever to close these transactions on their books, and to introduce, with full effect, an accurate and improved system. These unsettled balances now exceed seven millions of dollars. Again, by carrying the balances not expended from the contingent appropriations to the surplus fund, instead of reserving them, as in the case of pay, provisions, &c. to meet future claims, (and in the necessities of the service abroad these claims cannot always be early received and adjusted,) the demands on those contingent appropriations in some former years have not only exceeded their amount, but cannot now be discharged from any surplus of other years. Nor should the deficiency be taken, as done at some prior periods from different heads of appropriation, without an express legal provision: nor can it be taken from any existing appropriation for arrearages, as none has been made the last few years. To settle these just demands, it will therefore be necessary to appropri-

ate to the object the balances of all former years carried to the surplus fund, or to make a new appropriation of about $80,000. This latter course is the more definite, and seems due to all the claimants, and especially to the meritorious officers of the navy. To obviate this difficulty in future, it will only be necessary that the appropriations for contingencies should assume the form of those for pay and subsistence, without any increase of their whole amount; that these appropriations in other respects should correspond with the estimates of the present year, by throwing some of the enumerated items upon other and specific heads, and thus lessening the gross nominal sum for contingencies over $100,000; and that due vigilance be exercised in the Department to confine the demands on these appropriations within the limits of the sums provided. There will probably be on the 1st of January next an unexpended balance from all the appropriations of the last year to the navy of nearly twenty times this $80,000; but it may all be required when the whole accounts for the year are closed; and if not, as before remarked, it would seem, on any correct principles of legal construction and of administering specific appropriations, not to be applicable to these old arrearages, or to different heads from those particularized, without the special authority of Congress.

If the system of making surveys of our coast by naval officers at great exposure and toil continues to meet public approbation, a specific appropriation to reward the extra services in that employment the last year, as well as any in future, to the amount of $2,000 annually, will be necessary.

It would conduce much to the convenience of officers in the navy, without incurring any great risk to the public, if this Department were empowered to advance the allowance for travel and transportation when orders are given for duty within the United States—the authority to do it now being confined to the case of orders for service abroad.

Under an appropriation made at the last session, the naval monument has been removed from the navy yard, in this city, to a site west of the Capitol. The expense has not exceeded the estimate, although, in addition to the repairs, about two hundred dollars' worth of labor not included in the estimate, will be required fully to compensate the contractor, if he proceeds to renew the inscriptions, besides giving uniformity of color to the statues. But this, as the appropriation is already exhausted, must depend solely on the liberality of Congress.

The general appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade has had but small demands upon it, in addition to the special charges imposed by Congress in favor of Armstrong and of Livingston's heirs. For information in relation to the expenditures the past year, and to the property of the United States in Africa, acquired by former expenditures on this subject, a document is annexed.* This property may require some new legislation concerning its sale or preservation. Though an agent is still maintained at Liberia, the report from the commander of the Java, before named, contains all the intelligence received from the establishment at that place during the year, except a letter announcing the loss by piracy of a vessel in the employ of the colonists. From the nature of the transaction it may be questionable whether any hostile designs are meditated against the commerce of the United States by those who committed that outrage. But measures were immediately taken to obtain full information on the subject; and the earliest opportunity will be embraced to have that region of country again visited by one of our public vessels.

With a view to a more uniform and satisfactory administration of both the naval and civil branches of this Department, the rules and regulations, published in A. D. 1818, have been carefully revised, and enlarged as to naval duties: and the different orders, circulars, and decisions, now in force in relation to the transaction of business between this Department and the officers of the navy, with other useful rules of a civil character in relation to the service, have been collected: in some cases amended; and in all condensed. The whole of these will soon be submitted for your approbation, and, if receiving it, will be afterwards laid before Congress. Their distribution and strict enforcement hereafter will, it is hoped contribute to system in business, harmony in the service, and economy in the public disbursements. This last kind of economy, and not a diminution in the gross amount of naval expenditures, is all which probably may be expected under the gradual increase of our navy, the great improvements going forward in our docks and yards, the wider range and exposure of our navigation, and the present flourishing resources of the country so well adapted to make due preparation in peace for the exigencies of future wars.

In this enviable state of the confederation, the estimates for the navy have been in some degree conformed to what is supposed to be the wishes of the people in respect to so important an establishment; and without any augmentation of officers not before sanctioned, and without the recommendation of any doubtful novelties in our expenditures, every thing has been attempted, which promises to ensure, with frugality, promptitude and vigor, the promotion of the great ends of naval protection and defence. With much respect,

LEVI WOODBURY.

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*Payment to F. W. Armstrong, per act of 25th February, 1831 - - - $1,551 14
Livingston's Estate per same act - - - - - - 2,184 33
Thomas Findley, Marshal of Md. for expenses of two Africans - 18 09
Sundry Bills of Exchange to Joseph Mechlin, agent - - - - 6,549 66
Estimated value of property of the United States, attached to the agency for liberated Africans, in Liberia, $18,895 00 - $10,303 12

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department, 28th November, 1831.

To the President of the United States:—Sir: The following report of the progress and condition of this Department is respectfully submitted.

The revenues of the Department, being the amount of postage within the year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1830, and ending the 30th of June, 1831, were		$1,997,811 54
The expenditures of the Department, within the same period, were		1,935,559 36
Being for compensation to postmasters	$635,028 48	
For transportation of the mail	1,252,226 44	
For incidental expenses	48,304 44	
Leaving an excess of revenue beyond the expenses of the Department, amounting to		62,252 18
Of this sum there have been paid into the Treasury (being irregularly deposited by collecting officers)		563 81
Showing a balance in favor of the Department, of		61,688 67
The surplus of revenue on the 1st of July, 1830, as stated in the report of last year, amounted to		148,724 22
Thus the surplus revenue at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July, 1831, was		$210,413 89

This surplus, reported as available, and at the disposal of the Department, is founded on a statement in the report of the late Postmaster General, of 1828, and on the assumption that all the postages which have accrued since my first report in 1829, will have been collected. Of the postages returned within that time, it is confidently believed the losses, in collection will not amount to one-fourth of one *per centum*.

The whole amount of postage from July 1st, 1828, to July 1st, 1829, was	$1,707,418 42
From July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1830	1,850,583 10
From July 1st, 1830, to July 1st, 1831	1,997,811 54
The increase of postage within the year ending July 1st, 1829, above the amount of the year preceding, was	$108,540 67
The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1830, above the amount of the year preceding, was	143,164 68
The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1831, above the amount of the year preceding, was	147,228 44
The expenses of the Department for the year preceding July 1st, 1828, exceeded its revenues in the sum of	$25,015 80
For the year preceding July 1st, 1829	74,714 15
For the year preceding July 1st, 1830	82,124 85
But for the year preceding July 1st, 1831, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenditures in the sum of	62,252 18

The favorable terms upon which the contracts were last year made for the transportation of the mail in the southern division, commencing on the 1st day of January last, have assisted in producing the result exhibited by the following fact: The revenue of the Department for the half year beginning with the 1st of January last, exceeded the expenditure for the same period in the sum of $76,475 91

Whereas for the half year preceding the 1st January, 1831, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the sum of 13,223 73

The difference in which results constitutes the excess of revenue over disbursement for the year now reported, of 62,252 18

From the 1st of July 1830, to the 1st July 1831, the transportation of the mail was increased in stages, equal to 834,450 miles a year.
On horseback, and in sulkies 134,252 miles a year.
Making an annual increase of transportation equal to 968,702 miles beyond the amount of any former period.

Many routes have also been improved, by substituting stages for horse miles, to the annual amount of 362,321 miles.

The total annual increase of stage transportation from July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831, was	1,196,781 miles.
The annual decrease of transportation, on horseback, within the same time, by substituting stages, was	228,069 miles.
Making the annual increase as above, equal to	968,702 miles.
On the 1st of July, 1831, the annual transportation of the mail was, in stages and Steamboats	10,728,348 miles.
On horseback and in sulkies	4,740,344 miles.
Making the whole annual transportation equal to	15,468,692 miles.

Other improvements are also determined on, in which remote parts of the country are immediately interested; among them are, the establishment of a regular steamboat mail on the river Ohio, between Guyandotte, in Virginia, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Louisville, in Kentucky; to form a daily connexion with the line of post coaches from this place and from Richmond, in Virginia, to Guyandotte; and the improvement of a route to a daily line between Macon, in Georgia, Mobile, in Alabama, and New Orleans, so as to constitute a daily intercourse between New Orleans and the Atlantic cities, and with a despatch of twelve days between New Orleans and this city.

These two improvements are already in a state of progress, and it is expected will soon be in complete operation.

The contracts for transporting the mails in the middle division of the Union, comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan, will end with the present year. In renewing the contracts for this division, provision has been made for stage accommodation over 560 miles of post roads, on which the mail had been before carried on horseback, and on which the annual transportation in stages will, from the 1st of January next, amount to 62,365 miles. On 1,803 miles of post roads, where the mail is already carried in stages, the frequency of trips will also be increased to the annual amount of 407,524 miles. By these arrangements, an annual increase of stage transportation is secured, from the 1st of January next, of 469,889 miles on that section. The value of these improvements, at the lowest estimate, is as follows:

469,889 miles of stage transportation, at 9 cents per mile	$42,290 01
Deduct 62,365 miles of horse transportation superseded by stages, at 4 cents per mile	2,494 60
Nett value of the improvements	$39,795 41
The acceptances for the new contracts, besides the securing of these improvements are not so great as the amount now paid for the transportation on that divison, by $51,787 18. The renewal of the contracts, therefore, saves in money, to the Department, the sum of	51,787 18
Which, added to the value of the improvements, effects a saving of	$91,582 59

Other improvements, highly important in their character, are proposed, the decisions on which have been deferred for further consideration. It is, however, anticipated, from the saving which has been effected in renewing the contracts, that the Department will possess the ability to make some further improvements in this division of mail routes.

There were, on the 1st of July last, 8,686 post offices. To the plan adopted for their supervision, and the vigilance with which it is observed together with the system of finance which is strictly adhered to, may be attributed, in no small degree the increasing prosperity of the Department. I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

Treasury Department, December 7, 1831.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report.

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during year 1830, were		$24,827,627 38
The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, and including $9,033 38 for awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, were		25,044,758 40
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1830, was		$5,755,704 79
The receipts from all sources, during the year 1830, were		24,844,116 91
Viz.		
Customs	$21,922,391 39	
Lands	2,329,356 14	
Dividends on bank stock	490,000 00	
Incidental receipts	102,368 98	
Making, with the balance, and aggregate of		30,599,821 30
The expenditures for the same year were		24,885,281 55
Viz.		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	3,237,416 04	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	6,753,686 66	

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy		3,239,428 63	
Public debt		11,355,748 22	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1831, of			6,014,439 75
The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at		20,563,677 60	
Customs	$17,354,281 98		
Lands	2,479,658 90		
Bank dividends	490,000 00		
Incidental receipts	111,987 26		
And the indemnity under he Danish convention	217,739 95		
The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at (Ineluding indemnity under the Danish convention)		7,345,735 18	
Making the total estimated receipts of the year			28,000,412 97
And with the balance on the 1st of January, 1831, forming an aggregate of			34,014,852 72
The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year are estimated at		21,150,778 97	
Viz.			
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	2,506,614 44		
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, arming the militia, and internal improvements	$5,649,017 22		
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	3,019,667 85		
Public debt	9,983,479 46		
The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including $6,205,810 21 on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective Departments, at		$9,897 422 28	
Making the total estimated expenditures of the year			$30,967,201 25
And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an estimated balance, including $439,475 18 on account of the indemnity under the Danish convention, of			3,047,751 37

Which, however, include the funds, estimated at $1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are estimated at $4,139,823 15; but, of this amount, it is estimated by the proper Departments—

1. That the sum of $3,423,525 87, only, will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated.
2. That the sum of $501,102 78 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1832, as will more fully appear when the estimates for the appropriations for that year are presented.
3. That the sum of $215,194 48 will be carried to the surplus fund, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to, them.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the public debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated, to			$9,983,479 46
Viz.			
On account of principal		$8,891,049 97	
And of interest		1,092,429 49	
And it is estimated that the payments to be made in the 4th quarter of the year will amount to			$6,205,810 21
Viz.			
On account of principal		$5,908,810 21	
And of interest		297,000,000	
Making the whole amount of disbursements on account of the debt in 1831			16,189,289 67

This sum will be increased by purchases of stock which have been authorized, but which have not yet been fully reported.

Of the amount disbursed for the debt, $10,000,000 were applied from the appropriation made for the year under the 2d section of the sinking fund act of 1817, and the remaining

$6,189,289 67 were applied with the sanction of the President, under the authority of the 2 section of the act of 24th May, 1830.

The stocks redeemed by the application of that portion of the above sum, disbursed on account of the principal, are as follows, viz.

1. *Of the funded debt.*

The residue of the five per cent., created under the act of the 10th of April, 1816, in payment of the United States' subscription for the shares owned in the Bank of the United States	$4,000,000 00
The exchanged four and a half per cent., per act of the 3d of March, 1825	1,530,386 16
The four and a half per cent., per act of 26th May, 1824	5,000,000 00
The five per cent., per act of 18th May, 1820	999,999 13
And a part of the four and a half per cent., of the 24th of May, 1824	3,260,475 99

2. *Of the unfunded debt,* (exclusive of $223 64 converted into 3 per cent stock.

The old registered debt	40 90
Treasury notes	8 00
Mississippi stock	685 00

After these payments, the public debt, on the 2d of January, 1832, will be as follows, viz:

1. Funded debt.

Three per cent., per act of the fourth of August, 1790, redeemable at the pleasure of Government	13,296,626 21	
Five per cent., per act of 3d of march, 1821, redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835	4,735,290 39	
Five per cent., (exchanged,) per act of the 20th April, 1822, one third redeemable annually, after the 31st December, 1830, 1831, and 1832	56,704 77	
Four and a half per cent., per act of the 24th May, 1824, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1832	1,739,524 01	
Four and a half per cent., (exchanged,) per act of the 26th May, 1824, one-half redeemable after the 31st day of December, 1833, the residue after the 31st day of December, 1833	4,454,727 96	
		24,282,879 24

2. Unfunded debt

Registered debt, being claims registered, prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war	27,919 85	
Treasury notes	7,116 00	
Mississippi stock	4,320 09	
		39,355 94
Making the whole amount of the public debt of the United States		$24,322,235 18

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1832.

The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from customs for the present year beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount.

The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last are estimated at $97,032,858, and the exports at $80,372,566, of which $62,048,233 were domestic, and $18,324,333 foreign products.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at $27,319,000, and those for the fourth quarter at $6,009,000; some deduction, however, will be made from these before they can reach the Treasury, on account of the reduction in the duties on coffee, tea, cocoa, and salt, by the acts of the 20th and 29th May, 1830, and which may be estimated to affect the duties on those articles remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of about $750,000.

The receipts from the public lands during the present year, it will be perceived, have likewise exceeded the estimates, and, indeed, have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payments for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not fall greatly below those of the present year.

From all the information which the Department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832 may be estimated at $30,100,000 00

Viz. Customs	$26,500,000 00
Public lands	3,000,000 00
Bank dividends	490,000 00

Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct taxes	110,000 00	
The expenditures for the year 1833, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at		$13,365,202 16
Viz: Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$2,809,484 26	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, arming the militia, and internal improvements	6,648,099 19	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	3,907,618 71	
Which, being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of		$16,734,797 84

An exhibition of the transactions of the Treasury will show that this Department has endeavoured to carry into effect the policy indicated by the laws, and the views of the President in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt. Upwards of forty millions will have been applied to that object from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January, 1833, inclusive; of which about sixteen millions and a half will have been drawn from the Treasury during the present year.

The occasion is deemed a propitious one, to bring before the Legislature the subject of the debt, with a view to its redemption at a period not only earlier than has been heretofore anticipated, but before the termination of the present Congress.

The entire public debt on the 2d of January next, as has been already shown, will amount to		$24,222,235 18
The amount of the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, after satisfying all the demands of the year, other than on account of the public debt, are estimated as above at	$16,734,797 84	
To this may be added the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, estimated (exclusive of the ineffective funds and the Danish indemnity) at	1,208,276 24	
From this aggregate of	17,943,074 08	
After deducting the amount of the unsatisfied appropriations already estimated at	3,423,525 87	
There will remain a surplus in the year 1832, of	14,519,548 21	
Which, unless Congress should enlarge the appropriations for other objects, may be applied to the public debt.		
The interest on the debt during the year 1832 may be estimated at	500,000 00	
Leaving for the principal in that year		$14,901,548 21
Which, being applied to that object, will leave the total amount of the public debt at the close of the year 1832		10,302,686 97
The Government, however, has other means, which, if Congress see proper, may be applied towards the payment of the debt: viz. the shares in the Bank of the United States, amounting at par to $7,000,000, but which as will be presently explained, may be estimated at not less than		8,000,000 00
In that event, the amount of the debt on the 1st January, 1833, would be but		$2,302,686 97
Which sum, together with a fair allowance for the cost of purchasing at the market price the stocks not redeemable in the course of the proposed operation, might be supplied in the months of January and February, 1833, by the application from the revenues of that year of a sum equal to two-twelfths of the amount applied from the ordinary revenues to the debt in the year 1832, say		$2,503,268 02

It will be further observed, that, should any diminution take place in the estimated revenue, or should the expenditure exceed the estimated amount, the deficiency which either event might produce in the means of the Treasury applicable to the debt, would be supplied by the amount reserved in this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropriations. For although that sum constitutes a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met as occasion requires, yet, in any estimate of present means, it may be considered rather as a nominal than a real charge.

It will be thus perceived that the Government has the means, if properly employed, of reimbursing the whole of the public debt, by purchase or otherwise, on or before the 3d of March, 1833.

The moral influence which such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, in removing apprehension, and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned. Seventeen years ago, the country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war, relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain. From these sources, besides providing for the

general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remained of the debt of the revolution.

The anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interest of the community at large recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been shown, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States are an indispensable part; and for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The stock created by the United States for their subscription to the Bank having been actually paid previous to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere stockholder; and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of those shares for a sum not less than $8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the public market could not be expected to produce more than the par value, and, if attempted under circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the Bank itself—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank. Considering, however, the connexion of the proposition with the Bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary "to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress in adopting modes for raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures," have been supposed to include not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a national bank as "an institution of primary importance to the finances, and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit;" and various communications since made to Congress show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others who have succeeded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury implies, however, no commitment of any other department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of public credit, and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperiously requires from the Government all the facilities which it may constitutionally provide for those objects, and especially for regulating and preserving a sound currency.

As early as May, 1781, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of confederation approved the plan of a national bank submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then superintendent of the finances, and, on the 31st of December, of the same year, "from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a national bank," passed an ordinance, incorporating such an institution, under the name and style of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America." The aid afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and its utility subsequent to the peace of little less importance.

The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purposes cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the executive, legislative, and judicial authorities, and of a majority of the people of the United States, from the organization of the Government to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the infalli-

ble expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the Constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide and only effective check to those to whom the administration of the Constitution is confided; and it is believed, that, in free and enlightened States, the harmony not less than the welfare of the community is best promoted by receiving as settled those great questions of public policy in which the constituted authorities have long concurred, and in which they have been sustained by the unequivocal expression of the will of the people.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution for the fiscal operations of the Government in all its departments, for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency, for the aid of commercial transactions generally, and even for the safety and utility of the local banks is not doubted, and, as is believed, has been shown in the past experience of the Government, and in the general accommodation and operations of the present bank.

The present institution may indeed be considered as pecuniarily the offspring of that necessity, springing from the inconveniences which followed the loss of the first Bank of the United States, and the evils and distresses incident to the excessive, and, in some instances, fraudulent issues of the local banks during the war. The propriety of continuing it, is to be considered not more in reference to the expediency of banking generally, than in regard to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of State banks already in existence, and which can neither be displaced, nor in other manner controlled in their issues of paper by the General Government. This is an evil not to be submitted to; and the remedy at present applied, while it preserves a sound currency for the country at large, promotes the real interests of the local banks, by giving soundness to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded or shown, that which shall judiciously combine the power of the Government with private enterprise is believed to be the most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the Bank, and, by means of its deposites, and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organized upon proper principles, and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present bank, the accommodation it has given the Government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community, whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it, and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor, entitled to great weight and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress in any future legislation upon the subject.

To these may be added the knowledge the present bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which, being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry of all parts of the Union, could not be withdrawn, even by transfering them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests, and to the relations of society generally.

To similar considerations it may be presumed, is to be traced the uniform policy of the several States of the Union, of rechartering their local institutions, with such modifications as experience may have dictated, in preference to creating new ones.

Should any objection be felt or entertained on the score of monopoly, it might be obviated by placing, through the means of a sufficient premium, the present institution upon the footing of a new one, and guarding its future operations by such judicious checks and limitations as experience may have shown to be necessary.

These considerations, and others which will be adverted to in a subsequent part of this report, the experience of the Department in the trying periods of its history, and the convictions of his own judgment, concurring with those of the eminent men who have preceded the undersigned in its administration, induce him to recommend the expediency of rechartering the present bank at the proper time, and with such modifications, as, without impairing its usefulness to the Government and the community, may be calculated to recommend it to the approbation of the Executive, and, what is vitally important, to the confidence of the people.

Should Congress deem it expedient to authorize the sale of the bank shares for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars, the reimbursement of the public debt on or before the 3d of March, 1833, may be confidently anticipated; and from that period the amount of revenue applicable to that object will be no longer required.

The revision and alteration in the existing duties, which will be called for by this state of things, cannot too early engage the attention of Congress. The information requisite to the establishment of a scale of duties upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, will require time; and a system, in which so many important interests are involved, will be better subserved by prospective legislation than by sudden changes.

The revenue derived from the present duties cannot be safely dispensed with before the period assigned for the extinguishment of the public debt; but such revised system as Congress may in its wisdom previously provide, may with entire propriety, be authorized to take effect from and after the 3d of March, 1833.

Independently of the charge for the public debt, the revenue for the expenditures of the

Government, as at present authorized, need not, it is estimated, exceed annually the sum of $13,500,000.

It is believed, however, that there are other objects of expenditure of obvious expediency, if not of indispensable necessity, which it may be supposed have been postponed by the higher obligation of paying the public debt. The present occasion is deemed propitious to provide for those objects in a manner to advance the glory and prosperity of the country without inconvenience to the people.

It is therefore respectfully recommended, that, in addition to the expenditure as at present authorized, appropriations may, at the proper time, be provided for the following objects: for augmenting the naval and military resources; extending the armories; arming the militia of the several States; increasing the pay and emoluments of the navy officers to an equality with those of the army, and providing them with the means of nautical instruction; enlarging the navy hospital fund; strengthening the frontier defences; removing obstructions from the western waters; for making accurate and complete surveys of the coast, and for improving the coast and harbors of the Union, so as to afford greater facilities to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The occasion would also be a favorable one for constructing custom houses and warehouses in the principal commercial cities, in some of which they are indispensably necessary for the purposes of the revenue; and likewise for providing for the proper permanent accommodation of the courts of the United States and their officers.

In many districts, the compensation of the officers of the customs, in the present state of commerce, is insufficient for their support, and inadequate to their services. As a part of the general system, however, and effectually to guard the revenue, the services of such officers are necessary; without regard to the amount of business; and it is believed expedient to make their allowance commensurate with the vigilance required, and the duties to be performed. A further improvement may be made in the mode of compensating the officers of the customs, by substituting salaries for fees in all the collection districts, by which, at a comparatively small expense to the Treasury, commerce and navigation would be relieved from burdens always inconvenient, if not oppressive.

It is believed that the public property and offices at the seat of Government require improvement and extension, and that further appropriations might be made to adapt them to the increasing business of the country.

The salaries of the public ministers abroad must be acknowledged to be utterly inadequate either for the dignity of the office, or the necessary comfort of their families. At some foreign courts, and those whose relations towards the United States are the most important, the expenses incident to the station are found so burdensome as only to be met by the private resources of the minister. The tendency of this is to throw those high trusts altogether into the hands of the rich, which is certainly not according to the genius of our system. Such a provision for public ministers as would obviate these evils, and enable the minister to perform the common duties of hospitality to his countrymen, and promote social intercourse between the citizens of both nations, would not only elevate the character of his country, but essentially improve its public relations.

In addition to these objects, further provision may be made for those officers and soldiers of the revolution who are yet spared as monuments of that patriotism and self-devotion, to which, under Providence, we owe our multiplied blessings.

For the foregoing purposes, together with the existing expenditure, and a moderate allowance for such objects of general improvement as shall be of an acknowledged national character, within the limits, as admitted by the Executive, of the powers of Congress over the subject, an annual revenue of $15,000,000 will be fully adequate. It is worthy of remark that such an amount of revenue would scarcely exceed one dollar on each individual of our population, as it may be reasonably computed when the reduced duties shall take effect, and that the individual burden would continue to diminish with the increase of population and of the national resources.

The sources from which the revenue has hitherto been derived are the imports, public lands and bank dividends. With the sale of the bank stock, the latter will cease; and as the imports, according to any scale of duties which it will be expedient and practicable to adopt, will be amply sufficient to meet all the expenditure, that portion of the revenue heretofore drawn from the sale of the public lands may be dispensed with, should Congress see fit to do so.

On this point, the undersigned deems it proper to observe, that the creation of numerous States throughout the western country, now forming a most important part of the Union, and the relative powers claimed and exercised by Congress and the respective States over the public lands, have been gradually accumulating causes of inquietude and difficulty, if not of complaint. It may well deserve consideration, therefore, whether, at a period demanding the amicable and permanent adjustment of the various subjects which now agitate the public mind, these may not be advantageously disposed of, in common with the others, and upon principles just and satisfactory to all parts of the Union.

It must be admitted that the public lands were ceded by the States, or subsequently acquired by the United States, for the common benefit; and that each State has an interest in their proceeds, of which it cannot be justly deprived. Over this part of the public property the powers of the General Government have been uniformly supposed to have a peculiarly extensive scope, and have been construed to authorize their application to purposes of edu-

cation and improvement to which other branches of revenue were not deemed applicable. It is not practicable to keep the public lands out of the market, and the present mode of disposing of them is not the most profitable, either to the General Government or to the States, and must be expected, when the proceeds shall be no longer required for the public debt, to give rise to new and more serious objections.

Under these circumstances, it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the propriety of disposing of all the public lands, in the aggregate, to those States within whose territorial limits they lie, at a fair price, to be settled in such manner as might be satisfactory to all. The aggregate price of the whole may then be apportioned among the several States of the Union, according to such equitable ratio as may be consistent with the objects of the original cession, and the proportion of each may be paid or secured directly to the others by the respective States purchasing the land. All cause of difficulty with the General Government on this subject would then be removed; and no doubt can be entertained, that, by means of stock issued by the buying States, bearing a moderate interest, and which in consequence of the reimbursement of the public debt, would acquire a great value, they would be able at once to pay the amount upon advantageous terms. It may not be unreasonable also to expect that the obligation to pay the annual interest upon the stock thus created would diminish the motive for selling the lands at prices calculated to impair the general value of that kind of property.

It is believed, moreover, that the interests of the several States would be better promoted by such a disposition of the public domain, than by sales in the mode hitherto adopted; and it would at once place at the disposal of all the States of the Union, upon fair terms, a fund for purposes of education and improvement, of inestimable benefit to the future prosperity of the nation.

Should Congress deem it proper to dispense with the public lands as a source of revenue, the amount to be raised from imposts after the 3d of March, 1833, according to the foregoing estimate, will be $15,000,000; but, with a reliance upon the public lands, as heretofore, it may be estimated at $12,000,000, to which, as the case may be, it will be necessary to adopt the provision for the future.

Whatever room there may be for diversity of opinion with respect to the expediency of distributing among the several States any surplus revenue that may casually accrue, it is not doubted that any scheme for encouraging a surplus for distribution, or for any purpose which should make it necessary, will be generally discountenanced. There is too much reason to apprehend that a regular, uniform dependence of the State Governments upon the revenue of the General Government, or an uniform expectation from the same source, would create too great an incentive to high and unequal duties, and not merely disturb the harmony of the Union, but ultimately undermine and subvert the purity and independence of the State sovereignties.

The public welfare and the stability of the Union would be more effectually promoted, by leaving all that is not necessary to a liberal public expenditure with the people themselves. Their affection for the Government would be thereby strengthened, and the sources of individual and national wealth augmented; so that when the Government should have cause to increase its expenditure for public emergencies, it might rely upon a people able and willing to answer the call. While these means of the national wealth are thus cherished, the machinery by which duties upon imports are collected and brought into the public Treasury, may be kept in full operation, and susceptible of greater efficiency whenever the exigency may make it necessary.

It is respectfully suggested that these considerations, and others that will readily present themselves, point out the duties on imports as the best source of revenue, and peculiarly recommmend that these duties should be adapted to the actual expenditure of the Government.

The propriety of reasonably protecting the domestic industry is fully conceded; but it is believed it would neither require nor justify the raising of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Some of the evils of a surplus which an excess of revenue beyond the expenditure would necessarily induce, have been already noticed. To these may be added the affect upon the peace and harmony of the country, and upon the safety of the Union, which should certainly not be hazarded for any object not of vital importance to its welfare.

If it could be shown that the labor and capital of the United States required greater aid to shield them from the injurious regulations of foreign States, sound policy would rather recommend a system of bounties, by which the duties collected from imports might be directly applied to the objects to be cherished, than the accumulation of money in the Treasury. No such necessity, however, is supposed to exist.

The amount of revenue equal to the authorized expenditures of the Government, it is the constitutional duty of Congress to provide; and to a tariff framed for this effect, it is not perceived there can be any reasonable objection. Of this duty, the constitution itself precludes all doubt, by authorising both the expenditure, and the means of defraying it.

It will be difficult precisely to graduate the revenue to the expenditure. The necessity of avoiding the possibility of a deficiency in the revenue, and the perpetual fluctuation in the demand and supply, render such a task almost impracticable. An excess of revenue, therefore, under any prudent system of duties may be for a time unavoidable, but this can be better ascertained by experience, and the evil obviated, either by enlarging the ex-

penditure for the public purpose, or by reducing the duties on such articles as the condition of the country would best admit.

In providing a revenue upon this principle, and for those purposes, the attention of Congress will be necessarily directed to the articles of imports from which the duties should be collected; and this is a question of expediency merely, to be decided with a just regard to all the great interests involved in the subject.

To distribute the duties in such a manner, as far as that may be practicable, as to encourage and protect the labor of the people of the United States from the advantages of superior skill and capital, and the rival preferences of foreign countries, to cherish and preserve those manufactures which have grown up under our own legislation, which contribute to the national wealth, and are essential to our independence and safety, to the defence of the country, the supply of its necessary wants, and to the general prosperity, is considered to be an indispensable duty. The vast amount of property employed in the northern, western, and middle portions of the Union, upon the faith of our own system of laws, and in which the interests of every branch of our industry are involved, could not be immediately abandoned without the most ruinous consequences.

The various opinions by which the people of the United States are divided upon this subject, concern the peace and harmony of the country, and recommend an adjustment on practical principles, rather than with reference to any abstract doctrines of political economy.

The proposed action of Congress will not be directed to introduce or countenance for the first time the adaption of duties for revenue to the protection of American labor and capital. The origin of that lies at the foundation of the Government; and, taking root in the act of July, 1789, it has since increased and spread over our whole legislation, has quickened each branch of industry, and affected most of the important relations of the community. That it may have gone beyond the proper standard, and that the present crisis requires that it should be confined within reasonable limits, will not be denied. It ought to be remarked, however that the amount of the revenue has not at any time exceeded the authorized objects of expenditure; and that, in preserving such an equality in future, justice to every portion of the community requires that it should be accomplished without uprooting those great interests which have been providently planted and carefully nourished.

If the amount of expenditure be regulated by an enlightened economy, and the aggregate of duties levied on imports be neither extravagant nor oppressive to the consumer, it is deemed to be comparatively unimportant whether it be collected from many or few articles of importation. It could only become material by causing the duties to bear unequally upon particular classes. It might not be practicable, however, in such a community as ours; and in distributing the duties with any reference whatever to the protection of labor, altogether to avoid that inconvenience, so much of the inconvenience as may be unavoidable might be temporarily submitted to, for the sake of the national advantages it would ultimately confer. It may be expected, also, that the poorer classes, so far as any such inequality would affect them, will be generally indemnified by the increased activity given to profitable modes of employment.

Happily for the United States, the sum to which it is now proposed to limit the revenue is not likely to be oppressive on any class, even according to the present numbers of the American population. It is also to be observed, that relatively, both to population and the means of consumption, it would annually diminish; while the cheapening of transportation, by the means of the rapidly increasing facilities of intercourse, would constantly tend to equalize prices, and diffuse the benefits of labor.

The objects more particularly requiring the aid of the existing duties upon the principles of this report, are believed to be wool, woollens, cottons, iron, hemp, and sugar, as comprehending those articles in which the agricultural and manufacturing industry are more particularly interested.

Upon these articles, the average duty collected in the years 1829 and 1830, amounted to $8,940,393, as is shown by the annexed statement.

These duties could not be materially changed at present, without the effect already deprecated. No objection is perceived, however, to such gradual reduction of them in future as may withdraw the aid thus afforded, as the growth and stability of our manufactures will enable them to dispense with it, to such a degree at least as will, with the aid of an increase of population and the means of consumption, still leave a revenue adequate to the expenditures, or until what may be withdrawn from them may be levied on other articles which may be found to admit of it.

The additional sum, which, together with the amount of those duties, it may be necessary for Congress to provide in a readjustment of the tariff, will depend upon its decision as to confining the expenditures to the present objects, or of enlarging them as here in suggested. In the former case, the sum of $4,559,607, and, in the latter, the sum of $6,559,607, will be required; and, in regard to either estimate, the provision should be upon a scale sufficiently liberal to guard against the chance of a deficiency. In providing for either sum the duties may be advantageously retained upon those articles of luxury, or which are principally consumed by the wealthier classes, or upon those not abundantly produced in the United States, in preference to others. The effect of this would be to countervail to the poorer classes, by cheapening their general supply, the higher duties on other articles. At the same time the duties may be removed from such raw materials as will admit of it without detriment to our agriculture; whereby the manufacturers would be enabled to sell

cheaper, and, also, the sooner to dispense with a part of the duties which may be at present retained for their protection. Any amount of duty upon a raw material is, to its extent, an injury to the manufacturer, requiring further countervailing protection against our own rather than foreign regulations, and is only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case, it would deserve consideration whether the encouragement of an object of agriculture might not be more properly reconciled with the encouragement of the manufacture, and with greater equality as regards other interests, by bounties rather than by a duty on the raw material.

While presenting these views, the burdens to which the interests of navigation have been subjected by the existing duties on articles necessary in shipbuilding, have not been overlooked; and, while equitably adjusting other interests, this may require from the Legislature particular attention. The great importance, both of our foreign and coasting navigation to the country, and especially to those interests now requiring to be cherished, cannot be doubted. In the competition which it is obliged to maintain with the commerce of the world, every where the object of peculiar aid, it would seem to demand of the Government a liberal support. It is believed that the expenses of building and fitting out vessels of every description, including steamboats, are injuriously increased by the present duties, and that a drawback of a large portion, if not the whole of the duty on all the articles composed of iron, hemp, flax, or copper, whether of foreign or domestic production, used in their construction or equipment, might be authorized, under proper safeguards, with obvious advantage to other interests, and without material detriment to the revenue.

It is hoped, however, that these suggestions will be received as proceeding from a sense of official duty, and intended to invite the attention of Congress to the various modes of revising the existing scale of duties, from which a selection may be more judiciously made with the aid of greater information than is at present in possession of the Department, rather than to present a digested scheme for the future revenue.

The undersigned is not insensible to the embarrassments attending such a subject, both from its delicacy and complexity; and the difficulties of reconciling any system of duties, in the present condition of the public mind, with the interests and views of all, are fully appreciated. These can be surmounted only by the wisdom and patriotism of the people and of Congress. He cannot doubt, however, that it will be the wish of all earnestly to endeavour to surmount them; and he confides in the forbearance and liberality of an enlightened public to accomplish the task. He respectfully suggests that the subject is to be dealt with in the spirit of a liberal compromise, in which, for the sake of the general harmony, each conflicting interest should be expected to yield a part for the common benefit of all.

The diversity of interests which characterise different portions of the Union, arising from geographical position and peculiarity of habits and pursuits, does not admit of that degree of favor to any particular interest, which, in other countries differently situated, may be safely and wisely granted. The industry of each portion of the Union should be equally regarded and gradually fostered; by which means, each would as certainly, though more slowly, attain maturity, without the aid of measures dangerous to the general peace and harmony.

Similar considerations prevailed in the formation of the constitution; and, at that period, the difficulty of drawing with precision the line between rights surrendered and those reserved, at all times great, was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests. In harmonizing these various objects, and conducting them to practical results, the framers of that instrument kept steadily in view "the consolidation of the Union, and the general prosperity of the whole." By merging in these all objects of inferior magnitude, the constitution came from their hands "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." "The full and entire approbation of every State was not counted upon; but it was hoped that each would consider that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious."

In the Government thus formed, were fully and effectually vested the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding judicial and executive powers of expounding and executing the whole.

Upon no other principles, and in no other spirit, can the constitution be administered with safety to the Union. The force of the Government is a moral force, resting upon the sound action of the public opinion throughout the various portions of the country. Due respect for the rights and duties of the States, and a mild, equal and moderate exercise of those confided to the General Government, with a ready deference to the will of the people, are believed to constitute the soundest policy, and to furnish the best safeguards.

The observance of this policy is the duty of the Government, and a patriotic acquiescence in measures calculated to effect it, though they may occasionally act with some inequality, is not less the duty of the people. Considerations of power are not alone involved either in measures or opinions affecting the interest and harmony of the community; and no measures can or ought long to prevail, without a broad and general support from public opinion. The obligation of laws constitutionally enacted by the proper authorities, is not to be questioned; but extreme measures, adopted by slender majorities, and obnoxious to the interests and opinions of minorities, powerful in numbers, wealth, and intelligence, cannot be persevered in without danger to the general harmony, and without undermining the moral pow-

er, not merely of the executive and legislative departments but also that of the judiciary; which may be called to sustain the authority, without the option of deciding upon the expediency of the measure. In our system each side has important rights; and those of the minority consist in requiring that the power of the majority be exerted with a just regard to their interests, both of person and property. Without a reasonable deference and concession, both as to measures and opinions, the great objects of the Government cannot be attained; and, while it is conceded that it would be improper to push measures for the protection of the labor or improvement of the country to an extreme or oppressive degree, it must also be admitted that it would not be less so a together to deny to the General Government the moderate exercise of powers for those objects for which it is believed mainly to have been instituted.

The real strength of the Government depends not more upon a harmonious action of its various parts, than in producing the same effect upon the various interests over which it acts.

Considering the amount of labor and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed so essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it could not be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding, at the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to endanger the public tranquility. The indispensable necessity of the aid of the General Government for those objects of acknowledged national concern, more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbors which are the great highway of the people, and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and inapplicable, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people, and the interests of many portions of the Union. It is, at the same time, admitted, that this aid should be moderately conferred, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. And it cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over these objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium on all these subjects is difficult of attainment: but in the desire to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt the best, consists the true policy of an American statesman.

If the adjustment suggested to Congress by the views hazarded in this report be in any wise entitled to their respect, it is not unreasonable to hope that the various topics of national concern at present engaging the attention of the people may facilitate rather than embarrass the task. The interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the final dispositions of the public lands, are the prominent, and necessary, and immediate objects of public policy. As incident, however, and indeed necessary, to the security and prosperity of these great interests, the preservation of a sound currency cannot escape attention. On the soundness and steadiness of this indispensable medium of exchange depend the value and stability of every description of property, not less than the activity of every branch of business; and it is not to be doubted that the commercial and manufacturing industry would be most severely and immediately affected by any derangement of this spring of their prosperity.

The measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the United States, are the sources of the existing solicitude throughout the country. For the permanent adjustment of all, in a manner to promote the harmony in all parts of the Union, and elevate the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government and of the people can alone be looked to.

Independently of the considerations connected with the currency, the interests both of the Government and individuals involved in the Bank of the United States make the stability of that institution an object of great importance. No reason is perceived why this great interest should not be equally considered in the scheme of deference and concession, and compromise, which the public safety, not less than the national prosperity, so urgently recommends. While conflicting interests and opinions on other subjects are invited to meet on middle ground, and, on the altar of common good, each to offer something for the preservation of concord and union throughout this favored land, the advocates and opposers of the existing system for regulating the currency may also be expected to join in the same patriotic sacrifice.

It is not perceived that any other satisfactory basis for a scheme of general adjustment can be devised than that which shall pay a just regard to the interests of all, and observe a proper deference to the public will. On this ground mainly, one portion of the agricultural interest has been invited, to accommodate opinions conscientiously formed and ardently advocated to opposite opinions more successfully maintained by other and more powerful interests. The invitation could not be more appropriately recommended, than by affording an example in other cases founded upon the same principle. Acquiescence in the public will is not less the duty of Government than of the people themselves. The utmost respect is felt for an independent exercise of conscientious opinions, but, in a country like ours, though a sense of duty authorizes all fair attempts to convince the public mind, it equally dictates a ready acquiescence by all in the public will finally expressed.

In presenting to the view of Congress the means of the Government, the bonds due for duties which are now in suit have been reserved for this place. The amount of bonds remaining in suit since the commencement of the Government may be estimated, on the 30th

of September last, at $6,835,821 63. Of this sum, it is believed that not more than one million of dollars could, under any circumstances, be recovered. The debtors, however, remain legally liable for the whole amount, and, without the hope of ever paying, are thereby kept in a state of poverty and helplessness.

The act passed at the last session of Congress for the relief of certain insolvent debtors, according to the construction which has been given to it, has afforded but little relief to those for whom it was probably intended. It will be the duty of the undersigned, in a subsequent report, in conformity with that law, to lay before Congress the principles and manner of its execution. It may not be out of place, in the mean time, when presenting a general view of the financial means of the Government, to recommend that no reliance should be placed on these debts.

The punctuality of the American merchant in the payment of duties, in every period of our history, and under the most severe vicissitudes, is deserving of the greatest admiration. Of the whole amount of custom-house bonds falling due in the first three quarters of the present year, only $46,965 76 have been unpaid. Of seven hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars secured for duties from the commencement of the Government to the 30th of September last, the whole loss may be estimated to be less than six millions of dollars. These delinquencies are believed in most, if not in all instances, to have been the result of unavoidable misfortune, involving, in the ruin of the principal, the sureties required by the laws of the United States. In most cases, the United States, by means of the existing priority of debts, have obtained the benefit of whatever property the debtors possessed at the time of their insolvency. In many instances, their general creditors have either released, or would be willing to release them, if the claim of the Government did not render such an act of liberality unavailing. By this means a large number of our fellow-citizens, of fair character and intelligence, and qualified by their exertions to promote the prosperity of the country, are paralyzed in their industry, and deprived of the means of providing for their families, and contributing to the general stock of labor. It is respectfully submitted to the wisdom and generosity of Congress, whether the occasion of extinguishing the national debt, and relieving the burdens of the community at large, and where the greatest amount likely to be recovered is not required for the public exigencies, is not also propitious for giving absolute relief to those enterprising men, who, in times of difficulty and need, contributed to enrich the public treasury. The period of the total extinguishment of the national debt will be a period of national rejoicing, and might be properly signalized by such an act of grace to this unfortunate class of our countrymen.

Should Congress, however, desire to compel the payment of any portion of these debts, or to discriminate among the objects of its clemency, it is believed that a law of greater scope than the present, authorizing an inquiry into the facts, and a discharge of the debtor where there is no fraud, with or without payment of any particular amount, and returning to each debtor a reasonable per centage of the sum paid, is recommended as expedient and necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the state of the affairs of that branch of the Department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

United States' Military Academy, West Point, June 21, 1831.

To the Honourable the Secretary of War,

Sir: The Board of Visitors invited by a circular from the War Department, of the 31st March, "to attend the general examination of the cadets of the United States' Military Academy," in the discharge of the duty devolved on them, have directed their enquiries to a full and free investigation of the course of instruction, military and scientific, and to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution. This investigation, the results of which we propose, in a succinct form to present to you, has impressed the board with a full conviction, that the institution has substantially accomplished the leading objects of its establishment; and that, regarded in any light, in which it may be viewed, whether in its connexion with the primary means of national defence, the cardinal design of its creation, or with the more remote, but no less important concerns of our internal civil polity, to the success of which it is a valuable auxiliary, its claims upon the continued support and fostering patronage of the Government are many and commanding.

The whole number of cadets, upon the examination roll, furnished to the board, is two hundred and twenty-two; these are divided into four classes; *the first* consisting of thirty-three members, whose course of instruction has now been completed; *the second* of fifty-two, who have been three years in the institution; *the third* of sixty-two of two years standing; and *the fourth* of seventy-five, admitted since the period of the examination of the last year. These classes have been severally divided into convenient sections, arranged agreeably to the relative merits of the cadets composing them; their grade being settled by the academic board, at short stated intervals, by an impartial recurrence to well ascertained and fixed rules.

The course of instruction prescribed for each class will be shown by the synopsis herewith communicated. It is the purpose of the report, to detail the observations of the board, upon the examinations of the several departments, in their order.

The studies of the first class are directed to engineering and the science of war; to ethics rhetoric, national and constitutional law; to infantry tactics and artillery. Upon each of these branches of science, the class have undergone a thorough examination, and it affords the board pleasure to state, that its result has been as satisfactory as its process has been searching and laborious.

To engineering, both military and civil, the attention of the class has been minutely and profitably directed. In the whole course of military engineering, comprising field and permanent fortifications, attack and defence of places, and military communications, as well as in that of civil engineering, comprehending the important subjects, of land and water communications, by navigable rivers, canals, common roads, bridges and rail roads; of hydraulic constructions and buildings; of nautical constructions; of carpentry, stone cutting and civil architecture; the class have acquitted themselves in a manner meriting the most unqualified commendation. The most involved and difficult problems have been solved and demonstrated, with a readiness evincive of the thorough familiarity of the class with those important branches of science; and reflecting upon the accomplished officer charged with this department of instruction the highest credit.

That these subjects have not engaged an undue share of the time and attention of the cadets, the board are fully satisfied. The science of military engineering is intimately connected with that of war, and with every well devised system of national defence. The primary and leading object of this instruction, is to train up a portion of our youth for this indispensable branch of the public service; to fit them for the intelligent discharge of the high duties of superintending and directing the defences, and commanding the armies of the nation. All experience teaches that these qualifications are not the acquirements of a day; that the emergency which calls for their exercise is not always sufficient for their creation. The principle of the art of war, comprehending in its present advanced stage of improvement, all the exact and many of the physical sciences, with various incidental and collateral branches of learning, like all other knowledge, can only be attained by the application of the mind, aided and directed by competent and skilful instructions. That the duty of this application has been enforced, and thus assistance and instruction afforded here, the examination of this class, has abundantly evidenced.

The science of civil engineering, as taught at this academy, the board regard, as a branch of education, fundamentally important. This may emphatically be styled the age of improvement. At a time, when the energies of a discerning and patriotic public spirit are every where directed to the purposes of practical improvement; when in every portion of this wide spread confederacy, we are daily furnished with the manifestations of a desire, by means of canals and railroads, to connect the remotest portions of the Union, and through their agency, to develop the resources, and improve the condition of our country, the value of the knowledge imparted in this course, cannot be overrated. That this branch of science can be taught in this academy, with advantage, experience has shown. That in the ordinary literary institutions of the country, an attention sufficient to qualify for the discharge of the practical duties, already indicated, has not been bestowed, may be safely inferred, from the multiplied and pressing demands upon the War Department, for aid preferred by those engaged in the interesting works of improvement, contemplated, and in progress. It has been a subject of general and of just regret, that the means of assistance thus invoked, have not been within the competency of the Government to afford. To meet these continually recurring applications for the services of persons skilled in this branch of science, no mode within the knowledge of the board, is so likely to prove efficient, as that of giving to the distinguished professor in this department the means of increased usefulness by a liberal enlargement of the stock of models, now very inconsiderable.

In aid of his instructions in the first branch of this science, the model of a fortification, with all its parts complete, is regarded as indispensable. The expenditures of the Government upon the permanent fortifications are liberal and recurring; and yet, in an institution designed to fit its students for this important branch of the public service, there is not a single model by which they may be taught the mechanical construction of a work of this kind. A small sum appropriated to this object, would ensure an improvement in this branch of science, which would be beneficially felt in the construction of the public works necessary to the defence of our extensive inland and maritime frontier.

The model of a stone bridge, with its centering, and the caisson used in founding piers, where the water is deep, and the foundation of rock; of a lock upon the most approved plan, and of a dry dock, the board think would be found useful. To these might be advantageously added models in the department of architecture, calculated to improve the taste, in building. These would serve not only as the means of instruction to the students of this institution, but of extensive general improvement; to the increased comfort of our private dwellings, and the embellishment and economy of our public edifices.

These objects the board would respectfully suggest, the employment of a modeller, would be calculated most effectually and economically to accomplish.

In the science of war, the class acquitted themselves upon their examination, satisfactorily to the board. In the knowledge of the principles of infantry tactics and artillery, they appear to be well grounded. The examinations on these subjects in the recitation room

have prepared the board to express a full concurrence, in the favorable opinions indicated by former boards of visiters, in relation to the modes of instruction pursued in this department, and of the merit of professors directing them.

In the practical duties of the soldier the cadets of all the classes have been thoroughly instructed. The board are at a loss for terms in which to express their admiration of the manly gracefulness of carriage, and the steadiness of position, maintained by them in the field; of the ease, promptitude, and precision with which their various evolutions in battalion performance, and of the skill and accuracy with which their artillery is exercised and manœuvred.

For the maintenance of this admirable system of discipline, of which the flattering results above indicated are the fruits, and for the preservation of the health of the cadets, by furnishing them with the means of salutary exercise, the board earnestly recommend, that a suitable building be erected, to be used during the inclement seasons of the year, when the students of this institution, cannot, with safety, be exposed.

The board cannot take leave of this branch of the subject committed to their inquiry, without a decided expression of the satisfaction they have received, from the evidence furnished by the cadets of their proficiency in the exercise of the piece, in target firing, and in the preparation of ammunition, rockets, &c. It has been to the board a subject of surprise and regret, that this post is without the horses necessary for the ordinary artillery service, and they feel it to be their incumbent duty, to press upon the Government the necessity of a provision to meet this object. Twenty horses might be usefully employed, not only in the manner above mentioned, but with great benefit to the cadets, in allowing them an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of horsemanship which in after-life, may prove to them valuable and important.

In the branches of ethics, rhetoric, national and constitutional law, the class acquitted themselves with great credit, evincing by their answers, a familiarity with the principles of their text books, acquired and retained not so much by the mere effort of memory, as by the application of the mind to their thorough investigation.

In this department much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of books necessary to carry on the course of instruction, in which the library, although liberally supplied on other subjects, is lamentably deficient. The board respectfully recommend that a specific appropriation be asked to supply this deficiency.

The studies comprehended in the course of the second class, are natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.

In the first of these branches, comprising magnetism, electricity, mechanics, optics, and astronomy, the class gave proofs of considerable attainment. In the solution of the most difficult problems, their demonstrations at the blackboard, were neat, clear, and conclusive; and executed with a promptitude and coolness, which, nothing short of a full confidence in their own attainments, could inspire. The board have no hesitation in expressing their belief, that no class of equal numbers can be found in any university in the Union, more thoroughly conversant with the subjects upon which they have been examined.

The philosophical apparatus has been much enlarged within the last two years, and is principally of French manufacture, of exquisite workmanship and beauty, and of the most modern and approved construction. For the purposes of a course of experimental philosophy, it is nevertheless inadequate. The board would therefore recommend that a small annual appropriation be asked for its extension.

The examination of the class in chemistry gave much satisfaction to the board, and furnished evidence of the zeal and industry with which the acting professor and his assistant have devoted themselves to the discharge of their respective duties. In this department, and in that of natural philosophy, great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of suitable rooms for lectures, recitations, and experiments: at present, the rooms in which the apparatus is kept, are used for these purposes. This exposes the instruments to great injury, as the experiments and preparations cannot be made near them without prejudice. A building to contain apartments would conduce to the convenience of the institution. Under this impression, the board recommend that an appropriation be asked for its erection.

In drawing, the cadets of this, and of the third class, have made surprising progress. In topography, landscapes, and the delineation of the human figure, their performances are excellent, and in a high degree creditable to themselves and to the accomplished artist from whom they have received their instructions.

The course of instruction pursued by the third class, embraces mathematics, French, and drawing. That of the fourth class is confined to mathematics and French.

In mathematics, instruction is afforded to the third class, in analytical geometry, perspective shades and shadows, spherical projections, surveying the differential and integral calculus, descriptive geometry, and plane and spherical trigonometry. And to the fourth, in algebra, geometry, plane and spherical analytical trigonometry, and descriptive geometry. To say that in their thorough examination on these subjects, the classes acquitted themselves well would be but a feeble expression of the opinions of the board. They believe that, for accuracy and skill in the construction of the diagrams necessary for the demonstration of the problems proposed to them for solution, and the quickness, ease, and precision, with which the results were attained, these classes have never been excelled.

The examination of the third class in mathematics commenced in the afternoon of the 10th instant, and was continued on the 11th, resumed on the 13th and concluded about noon on the

14th. The examination of the fourth class, on the same subject, was commenced on the evening of the 16th, continued on the 17th and 18th, and resumed and concluded on the morning of the 20th. The examination, throughout was creditable to the cadets and their instructors. The use which was made of the blackboard at the examination deserves to be known. There were two blackboards in different parts of the room, four cadets were called up at the same time, two to each board, and each cadet was told by the examining professor what he wished him to do; they then constructed the diagrams and wrote out their demonstrations and solutions on the board. While they were occupied, questions were put to one or more members of the class until one of those first called up was ready at the blackboard; he then read his demonstration or solution; but this was done with a readiness which showed that it was fully understood. He was then questioned in relation to the demonstation or solution, and the examination continued until the cadet next to him was ready. By this means, the student had time to reflect and to work out his demonstration or solution; he was free from embarrassment whilst thus engaged, because he knew that all present were attending to the person under examination. Besides the able professor who presides over this department, seven assistants are necessary to enable him to do justice to his classes, while the law provides but for one. This deficiency was formerly supplied by the selection of the most distinguished cadets, but it was found that the cadets thus selected were unable to progress with their class, and at the same time give useful instruction to others. Subsequently, officers have been detailed from the army and assigned to the discharge of the duty, but as no compensation is allowed by law for this extra service, the officers detailed have no inducement to retain their places in the institution. The consequence is, that this most important department is continually subjected to the evils of frequent changes in the instructors. At the close of the present term, as the board are informed, every assistant, except the one provided for by law, leaves the institution, strikingly illustrating the necessity of some provision to guard against this great inconvenience. It is believed that the provisions of an act reported at the last session of Congress, would, if adopted, correct this evil and many others to which the institution is exposed. The professor in this department has felt the want of a large theodolite, with Hassler's improvement, the purchase of which the board would respectfully recommend.

In French, the attainments of these classes are respectable and the examinations in this department were very satisfactory to the board.

With regard to the police of the institution, the board have found much to commend, and nothing which, in their opinion, requires alteration. An admirable system has been matured, which is fully understood and vigilantly enforced. Every thing which can conduce to the health and comfort of the cadets, consistently with a due attention to study and the performance of their military duties, has received attention.

The discipline established by the regulations of the academy, is favorably illustrated in the personal appearance and manly deportment of the cadets; the neatness and uniformity of their dress and accoutrements, and their strict and willing obedience to the orders of their superiors. The seeming rigor of the requirements prescribed, has had the most salutary operation, in engendering a spirit of manly and honorable emulation, the distinguishing characteristic of the students of this institution.

The relations subsisting between the superintendent and instructors, and the cadets, are in strict harmony with their respective duties, and calculated to inspire the latter with a strong feeling of self respect. Every motive which can be addressed to their pride and judgment to influence a devotion to science, is here presented; and it affords the board unqualified pleasure to state that they have not been unmindful of the advantages they enjoy nor lost sight of the high destinies to which, in the future concerns of their Government, they may reasonably aspire.

The books and accounts of the Quartermaster, and of the Treasurer and Paymaster, have been examined, and found to be correct. A strict system of accountability has been established in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public money, sufficiently guarded to prevent its misapplication; the accounts of the cadets are regularly and accurately kept; their clothing and other necessary articles are so furnished as to avoid all imposition, and at prices, if not below, certainly not above the ordinary rates.

The board likewise examined the food served up at the meals of the cadets, which they found of excellent quality, and, prepared with a cleanliness and regard to comfort, worthy of all praise. To the many inquiries proposed to the cadets themselves, the reply has uniformly been, that their food was not only good but abundant.

The medical department has also engaged the attention of the board. The hospital erected within a few years, is convenient in its arrangement, airy, and comfortable. The concerns of this department are exceedingly well directed by the distinguished surgeon under whose supervision it has been placed.

The fiscal concerns of the institution appear to have been conducted with great ability; and the appropriations of the Government to have been expended judiciously and faithfully. By the practice of a judicious economy a considerable fund was not long since accumulated which has been chiefly expended in the erection of useful buildings, embracing a commodious hotel for the accommodation of the parents and friends of the cadets, and of other persons visiting the academy.

In connexion with the subject of the public buildings, the board feel it to be their duty to

reiterate the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that a competent appropriation for the erection of a house of worship, be asked of Congress. The room now used for the purpose, never was designed to be so appropriated; it is too small to accommodate the cadets, and others who frequent it, and is, in all other respects, inconvenient.

The library of the academy has been procured with much trouble, and at considerable expense: it is valuable, and should be preserved. To provide for its security, the board would respectfully recommend that a fire-proof room to receive it, be connected with the chapel, which they propose should be erected. The room now occupied as a library, should this recommendation be effected, may be advantageously used as a lecture or recitation room.

A reference to the reports of former and successive boards of visiters, will show that a strong conviction of the inadequacy of the existing rank and pay of the Superintendent of the academy, has long obtained. In this conviction, and the recommendations founded on it, the board entirely concur. The services required and diligently performed by him, are extremely laborious; the responsibility of his station is great, and the expense to which he is necessarily subjected, very considerable. The zeal, talent, and industry which have been so long and conspicuously displayed by him in the faithful discharge of his important and arduous duties, entitle him, in the judgment of the board, to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The board forbear to multiply suggestions, in relation to the wants of the institution already brought to the view of the Government by boards of visiters who have preceded them. They believe that the prompt and full gratification of these wants would eminently promote the public welfare, by giving increased efficiency to an institution whose interests are bound up with those of the nation.

Every facility has been afforded to the board, in aid of their investigations, by the Superintendent and those connected with him in the administration of the affairs of the academy. To the merits of *all*, the board take pleasure in bearing testimony; in their capacity and devotion to science, the national confidence may be safely reposed, in the assurance that the interests committed to their charge will be faithfully guarded, and zealously advanced.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General U. S. Army, President of the Board.*

PIERRE VAN CORTLAND,	LEANDER J. SHARP,
CHARLES E. DUDLEY,	JOHN PAGE,
JOHN A. DIX,	J. EVERETT, *Surg. U. S. A.*
JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH,	W. S. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM B. EWING,	SIMON CAMERON,
H. LEAVENWORTH, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*	FRED. HAMBRIGHT,
JOHN FARNAN,	JOHN NELSON, *Sec. Board of Visiters.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of the more important Treaties between the principal civilized Nations; with notices of the Wars and other Events with which they are connected: from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century to 1832.

1326 War between England and France, on the subject of a fortress in Guinne, which Edward II. claimed as his of right.

1327 Peace between Robert Bruce and Edward III. The independence of Scotland acknowledged.

1336 Edward III. renews his pretensions to the crown of France, and enters into a league with the revolted Flemings.

1356 The German Constitution, know by the name of the *Golden Bull*, sanctioned; and the mode of electing the Emperor determined.

1360 May 8: Peace concluded with France, at Bretigny near Chartres, whereby England retained Gascony and Guinne, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limosin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rovergne, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns and to release King John, who had been long prisoner in London.

1370 War recommenced between France and England.

1381 Peace ratified between Venice and Genoa.

1385 The French united with the Scotch against England, upon which Richard II. invaded Scotland and burnt Edinburgh.

1390 The Sultan Bajazet ratified a treaty with the Greek Emperor, John Paleologus.

1412 Henry IV. of England leagued with the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, in order to oppose the Duke of Burgundy.

1415 August: Henry V. of England commences war against France.

1420 May 21: *treaty of Troyes* between England, France and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed Regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown.

1423 Treaty between England and Burgundy.

1436 September 22: *treaty of Arras* between France and Burgundy. Several towns annexed to the duchy of Burgundy.
1439 The *Pragmatic Sanction* settled in France, regulating the election of bishops, and moderating the powers of the pope.
1463 The first alliance entered into between the French and Swiss.
1464 A league designated "*For the public good,*" formed between the Dukes of Burgundy, Brittany and Bourbon, and others, against Louis XI. of France.
1465 *Treaty of Conflans*, between Louis XI. and the chiefs of the above league. Normandy ceded to the Duke of Berri.
1468 Louis XI., having placed himself in the power of the Duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign a treaty at Peronne, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other stipulations.
1474 Peace concluded between Edward IV. of England and Louis XI. of France.
1475 The *peace of Pacquigni.*
1475 Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, concluded a treaty with the French king, but speedily afterwards leagued against him with Edward IV. of England, and the Duke of Brittany. Louis XI., on the other hand, entered into a treaty with the Switzers, and succeeded ultimately in becoming an ally of England, which unexpected change determined the Duke of Burgundy to conclude a truce at Vervins for 9 years.
1476 Charles of Burgundy commenced war against the Switzers, in which he eventually lost his life.
1482 The *treaty of Arras*, between Maximilian of Austria, the husband of Mary of Burgundy, and Louis XI. of France, whereby Margaret, daughter of the former, was espoused to the dauphin, son of the latter, with Artois and Burgundy as a dowry.
1482 Peace concluded at Edinburgh between England and Scotland.
1494 War commenced by France for the possession of Naples, bequeathed to the king by Charles du Maine, which was opposed by the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Spain, the Venetians, and the Duke of Milan—France being ultimately forced to abandon her claim.
1497 Treaty between England and Scotland, by which Perkin Warbeck was compelled to quit the latter kingdom.
1501 Treaty between Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, for the division of the kingdom of Naples; this partition, however, gave rise to a war between those powers, and eventually Naples remained in possession of Spain.
1508 December 10: the *league of Cambray* against the Republic of Venice, comprising the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France and Spain. Venice forced to cede to Spain her possessions in the kingdom of Naples.
1510 *Holy league* against Louis XII. of France.
1514 France obliged to sue for peace, which was obtained from the Pope, by promising to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction; from the King of Spain, by uniting his grand son, the Duke of Ferrara to Renee, daughter of the King of France; and from England by Louis XII. espousing Mary, sister of Henry VIII.
1515 On the accession of Francis I., a war was commenced by France for the recovery of the Milanese.
1516 August 16: the *treaty of Noyon.*
1521 *Edict of Worms*, proscribing Luther and his adherents.
1521 First war between France and Charles V.; France endeavouring to reinstate Henry d'Albret in the kingdom of Navarre.
1521 The Emperor Charles V. prevailed upon Henry VIII. to declare war against France.
1522 War commenced between France and Scotland, and also between France and England.
1525 A treaty concluded between France and England.
1526 Francis I., to release himself from captivity, signed a treaty with Charles V., surrendering Burgundy, Artois, Flanders, &c., and renouncing all pretensions to Italy.
1527 Second war between France and Charles V. The Pope taken prisoner at Rome.
1527 A treaty of mutual obligation entered into between France and England; and the the same year a fresh treaty, for the purpose of carrying war into Italy to restore the Pope to liberty.
1529 August 5: the *peace of Cambray.*
1529 December: the *league of Smalcald* in Franconia, entered into between the Elector of Brandenburg and other princes of Germany, in defence of Protestantism.
1532 June 23: a new treaty of alliance ratified between the kings of England and France.
1532 August 2: the *treaty of Nuremberg* ratified.
1536 Third war between France and Charles V. for possession of Milan.
1538 June 18: *treaty of Nice* between Francis I. and Charles V.
1541 Fourth war between Francis I. and Charles V.
1542 Henry VIII. of England attacked Scotland, in order to force an alliance between the Young Queen Mary and his son Prince Edward, which was terminated by a peace the following year. This attempt was as unsuccessfully renewed in 1547, after the accession of Edward VI.
1544 League between England and the Emperor Charles V. against France; shortly after which peace was concluded and signed at Cressy in Valois.

1548 May 15: the *Interim* granted by the Emp'r Charles V. to the Protestants of Germany.
1549 Peace ratified between France and England. Boulogne restored to France.
1551 October 8: *treaty of Friedwald*, between France and the Protestant princes of Germany.
1552 January 15: *treaty of Chambord*, confirming the league between France and the Protestant princes of Germany.
1552 August 12: *treaty of Passau*, ratified between Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany. Freedom of religion established.
1554 *Treaty of Naumburg*, between Augustus Elector of Saxony, and the deposed elector John Frederic—the electorate to descend to John Frederic and his heirs, in default of heirs male of Augustus.
1555 *Peace of Religion*, concluded at Augsburg,—a confirmation of the treaty of Passau, establishing the free exercise of the Protestant religion.
1556 England entered into an alliance with Spain against France.
1558 February: the French took Calais, which had been in possession of the English since 1347.
1559 *Peace of Cateau Cambresis*, between France, Spain, and Piedmont. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries.
1560 Peace ratified between England, France and Scotland.
1561 *Treaty of Wilna*, between the Northern Powers.
1562 The French Protestants having had recourse to arms, Elizabeth sent over succours to their assistance.
1563 War between Sweden and Denmark.
1564 April 29: peace ratified between France and England.
1570 *Peace of St. Germaine.*
1570 December 13: *peace of Stettin*, between Sweden and Denmark.
1571 Spain, Venice, and the Pope combine against the Turks, who were endeavouring to subdue Cyprus.
1573 Peace concluded between England and France.
1576 The United States of the Netherlands send deputies to the Hague, who declare Philip II. divested of his principality, and appoint William, Prince of Orange, for their governor or stadtholder.
1576 November 8: *pacification of Ghent*, by which foreign troops were expelled from the Netherlands and the Inquisition abolished.
1576 The *League* begins in France.
1579 January 23: the *union of Utrecht*, formed by Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Friesland and Guelderland, by which the republic of Holland was constituted. Overyssel joined in 1580, and Groningen in 1594.
1595 War declared by France against Spain.
1595 May 18: *peace of Teusin*, between Russia and Sweden, which powers had been at war with an interval of seven years' truce, from 1572.
1598 May 2: peace ratified at Vervins between France and Spain; Spain restores her conquests of Calais, Amiens, &c.
1603 A treaty between James I. of England and Henry IV. of France, in order to support the States General against the Spanish branch of the house of Austria.
1604 August 18: peace between England and Spain ratified.
1609 April 4: the truce of 12 years between the Spaniards and Dutch.
1610 *Treaty of Halle*, between the Protestant princes of the empire.
1610 *League of Wurzbourg*, between the Catholic princes of the empire.
1613 *Peace of Siorod*, concluding a war of two years between Sweden and Denmark.
1619 Peace between France and Spain; marriage of Louis XIII. with Anne of Austria, infanta of Spain.
1619 September 5: the Elector Palatine, Frederic V., son-in-law of James I., accepted the the crown of Bohemia offered to him by the Protestant states. This was the beginning of the Thirty Years' War.
1620 July 3: *peace of Ulm*, by which Frederic V. lost Bohemia.
1622 Conquest of the Palatinate, by the Emperor Ferdinand II.
1628 *Danish period* of the Thirty Years' War, when Christian IV. became the head of the Protestant party. Treaty between Denmark, England, and Holland.
1626 League of the Swedes, Dutch and the Protestant princes of Germany, against the Emperor.
1627 War commenced by England against France, in favour of the distressed French Protestants.
1629 War commenced by the King of France against the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy, in favour of the claims of the Duke of Nevers to the territory of Mantua.
1629 April 14: peace ratified with France.
1629 May 22: *peace of Lubeck*, between the Emperor and King of Denmark.
1630 France joined the Protestant princes of Germany, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and Holland, against the house of Austria, in Germany and Spain.
1630 England also acceded to the above alliance, with a view of procuring the restoration of the Elector Palatine.

1630 June 24: *Swedish period* of the Thirty Years' War, when Gustavus Adolphus made a descent on the Isle of Rugen.
1630 October 13: *peace of Ratisbon*, between France and the Emperor; terminating the war for the Mantuan succession.
1630 November 27: peace proclaimed between England and Spain.
1631 January 13: subsiding alliance of France with Sweden.
1631 April: *alliance of Leipsig*, between the Elector of Saxony and the Protestant princes.
1631 *Treaty of Chierasco*, by which the Duke of Nevers finally takes possession of his Mantuan territories.
1633 March: *Treaty of Heilbron* between Sweden and the Northern Protestant States of Germany, after the death of Gustavus Adolphus.
1635 February 28: alliance between France and Holland.
1635 May 30: *peace of Prague* between the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony.
1635 May 19: war declared by France against Spain, France entered actively into the Thirty Years' War, forming *the French period.*
1640 Civil wars in England commenced; the Scotch army take Newcastle.
1641 The Duke of Braganza, having been declared King of Portugal, entered into an alliance with France, in their contest against Spain.
1648 January 30: *peace of Munster* between Spain and the Dutch. Independence of Holland fully recognised.
1648 October 24: the *peace of Westphalia* signed at Munster and at Osneburg, between France, the Emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised: Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatine; the civil and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany.
1651 October: war commenced between the English Commonwealth and the Dutch.
1654 April 5: peace ratified between the Dutch and the Commonwealth of England.
1655 November 3: articles of peace signed between England and France.
1656 February 15: Spain declared war against England
1656 November 10: *treaty of Liebau*, which annulled the feudal subjection of the duchy of Prussia to the crown of Sweden
1657 March 23: treaty of alliance between England and France, against Spain.
1657 May 27: alliance of Vienna between Poland Denmark, and the Emperor, against Sweden.
1659 May 21: *treaty of the Hague* between England, France, and Holland, to maintain the equilibrium of the North.
1659 November 7: peace concluded between France and Spain, by the *treaty of the Pyrenees*: Spain yielding Roussilon, Artois, and her rights to Alsace: and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaging not to assist Portugal.
1660 May 3: the *peace of Oliva* ratified between Sweden, Poland, Prussia, and the Emperor. Esthonia and Livonia given up to Sweden.
1660 September: a proclamation issued at London for the cessation of hostilities with Spain.
1660 May 27: *peace of Copenhagen* between Sweden and Denmark.
1661 June 23: treaty of alliance between England and Portugal.
1663 France entered into a defensive alliance with Holland and Switzerland.
1664 November: the second war commenced between England and Holland.
1664 War between the Turks and the Emperor of Germany; after the Turks had been defeated the *truce of Teamerwar* was concluded, on September 7, for 20 years; the Emperor ceding Great Waradeen and Neuhausel.
1666 January 26: France declared war against England; the Danes also entered into a league with the Dutch against England.
1666 October: war declared by England against Denmark.
1667 July 25: *peace of Breda* concluded between England, France, Holland, and Denmark.
1668 January 28: a treaty of alliance ratified between the States General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joined the league; it was known as the *Triple Alliance.*
1668 February 13: *peace of Lisbon* concluded between Spain and Portugal through the mediation of England. Independence of Portugal acknowledged by Spain.
1668 May 2: *peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* between France and Spain signed. France yields Franche Comte, but retains her conquests in the Netherlands.
1669 May 7: *treaty of the Hague* between Holland and Portugal: the Dutch allowed to retain their conquests in India.
1672 Treaty between France and England (12th February,) and Sweden (10th April) against Holland.
1672 August 30: An alliance entered into between the Emperor, Spain, and Holland, against France.
1673 June 16: *peace of Vossem* between the Elector of Brandenburg and France. The former engaging not to assist the Dutch.
1673 France declared war against France.

1674 **February**: *peace of Westminster* between England and Holland.
1674 June: the Empire declared war against France.
1678 January 10: treaty concluded between England and Holland, by which Holland detached Charles II. from the interests of France.
1678 August 11: *peace of Nimeguen* concluded between France and Holland. Spain accedes to the peace the 17th September, giving up Franche Compte, &c.; the Emperor on the 5th Feb. following: and Sweden on March 29
1679 June 29: *peace of St. Germain et Laye* concluded between France, Sweden, and the Elector of Brandenburg.
1679 September 2: *peace of Fontainebleau* between France and Denmark.
1683 March 31: *alliance of Wa saw*, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna, on Sept. 12.
1684 August 1.; truce of Ratisbon concluded by France with Spain and the empire terminating the war of the previous year
1686 *League of Augsburg* entered into by Holland and other European powers for the purpose of causing the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be fulfilled on the part of France.
1688 France commences hostilities against the confederated States and ravages the Palatinate.
1689 May 7: war declared by England against France.
1689 May 12: the *Grand Alliance* signed at Vienna between England, the Emperor, and the States General; to which Spain and the Duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.
1696 August 29: the Duke of Savoy quitted the coalition, and entered into a treaty with France.
1697 September 20: *peace of Ryswick*, between France, England, Spain, and Holland; signed by Germany 30th October.
1698 October 11: *first treaty Partition* signed between France, England and Holland, for the purpose of regulating the succession of the territories of the king of Spain. Joseph Ferdinand, electoral prince of Bavaria, declared presumptive heir.
1699 January 26: *peace of Carlowitz*, between Turkey and Germany, Poland, Russia and Venice.
1700 March 13: *second treaty of Partition* between France, England, and Holland, declared the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699.
1700 October 2: Charles II., last male branch of the house of Austria reigning in Spain, bequeaths the kingdom to Philip of Anjou.
1700 November 1: Charles II. of Spain died, and the claim of Philip of Anjou was recognized by the court of France.
1701 September 7. England and Holland conclude a formal alliance at the Hague, to resist the claim of Philip of Anjou, to which almost all the European states successively acceded.
1701 November 16: King James II. dying, his son was proclaimed King of England by France, upon which William III. commanded the return of his ambassadors from France, and ordered the departure of the French ambassador from London.
1702 May 4: war declared against France and Spain, by England, the Empire, and Holland.
1703 The *Methuen Treaty* between England and Portugal, principally for the regulation of commerce.
1705 September 24: *peace of Alt Ranstadt*, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus of Poland.
1711 July 2: *peace of Falczi* concluded between Russia and Turkey, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possession on the Black Sea to the Turks; in the following year the war was renewed, and terminated by the *peace of Constantinople*, on April 16, 1712.
1711 April 11: *peace of Utrecht*, signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies.
1713 April 17: the Emperor Charles VI. published the *Pragmatic Sanction*, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the sons of his brother Joseph I.
1713 July 13: the *treaty of Utrecht* signed by Spain.
1714 March: *peace of Radstadt* between France and the Emperor.
1714 September 7: *peace of Baden*, between France and the Emperor. Landau ceded to France.
1715 November 15: the *Barrier Treaty* signed at Antwerp, by the British, the Imperial, and Dutch ministers. Low Countries ceded to the Emperor.
1717 January 4: the *Triple Alliance of the Hague* between France, England and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister.
1718 July 21. *Peace of Passarowitz* between the Emperor, Venice and Turkey.
1718 August 2: The treaty of allianee between Great Britain, France and the Emperor,

signed at London. This alliance, on the accession of the state of Holland, obtained the name of the *Quadruple Alliance*, and was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

1718 November 18: the Duke of Savoy joined the Quadruple Alliance, signing the treaty by his envoys at Whitehall.

1718 December: war declared by England against Spain.

1718 December 23; war declared against Spain by France, under the administration of the regent, Duke of Orleans.

1719 November 20: *peace of Stockholm* between the King of Great Britain and the Queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as Elector and Duke of Brunswick.

1720 January 26: the King of Spain accepts and signs the *Quadruple Alliance*.

1721 August 30: *peace of Nystett*, in Finland, between Sweden and Russia, whereby Livonia and Ingria were ceded to Russia.

1724 March 24: *treaty of Stockholm* between Russia and Sweden, in favor of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

1725 April 30: the *Vienna treaty*, signed between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the Emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction.

1725 September 3: the *Hanover Treaty*, concluded between the Kings of England, France and Prussia, as an act of self-defence against the provisions of the Vienna treaty.

1726 August 6: war between England and Spain commenced.

1726 August 6: treaty of alliance between Russia and the Emperor.

1727 May 31: preliminary articles for a general pacification, signed at Paris by the ministers of Great Britain, the Emperor, the King of France, and the States General. Ostend Company suspended.

1727 October 21: *treaty of Nipchoo* (Nerchinsk) between Russia and China, by which the boundaries of the two empires were settled, a Russian resident at Pekin allowed, and 200 merchants allowed to trade to China once in 3 years. Not ratified until June 14, 1728, in consequence of the death of Catherine.

1728 June 14: a congress commenced its sittings at Soissons.

1729 November 9: the *peace of Seville*, between the courts of Great Britain, France and Spain; and a defensive alliance entered into; to this treaty the states of Holland afterwards acceded, November 21.

1731 March 16: *the treaty of alliance of Vienna*, between the Emperor, Great Britain and Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated; Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.

1732 October 7: peace between Sweden and Poland.

1733 October 10: war declared by the King of France against the Emperor on account of the latter combining with the Russians to drive Stanislaus, father-in-law of the French King, from the throne of Poland, to which he had been elected on the death of Augustus II.

1735 October 3: preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, between France and the Emperor; Spain acceded April 15, 1736.

1736 April 23: war commenced between Russia and Turkey.

1737 May 4: war declared against the Turks by the Emperor.

1738 November 18: *the definitive peace of Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of France, the latter power agreeing to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. Lorraine ceded to France.

1739 September 18: *peace of Belgrade* between the Emperor and the Turks, the Emperor giving up Belgrade and Servia; this was speedily followed by a peace between Russia and Turkey, Russia surrendering Azoph and all her conquests on the Black Sea.

1739 October 23: war declared by England against Spain.

1740 August: a subsidy treaty concluded between Great Britain and Hesse.

1740 October: Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, died, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, which being opposed by the King of Spain and Poland, who supported the right of Elector of Bavaria founded on the will of Ferdinand I., gave rise to a war in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged.

1741 Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Poland, with the Queen of Hungary (the Empress Maria Theresa,) for the purpose of supporting the interests of the house of Austria; France, Spain, and Sardinia uniting by the same time in the interests of the Elector of Bavaria.

1742 June 28: *peace of Berlin*, between the King of Poland and the Queen of Hungary. Silesia given up to Prussia.

1742 November 18: a treaty for mutual defence and guarantee, signed at Whitehall, between Great Britain and Prussia.

1743 June 24: a defensive treaty concluded between Great Britain and Russia for fifteen years.
1743 August 7: *peace of Abo*, between Russia and Sweden.
1744 March 14: war declared formally by Louis XV. against Great Britain, France having been previously engaged merely as ally of the Elector of Bavaria.
1744 April 27: war declared between the Queen of Hungary and King of France.
1648 April 23: *peace of Fuissen*, between the Queen of Hungary and Elector of Bavaria.
1745 December 25 *peace of Dresden*, between Saxony, Prussia, and the Queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau.
1748 April 30: preliminary articles for the *peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* signed by the ministers of Great Britain, France, and Holland, to which the Queen of Hungary, the King of Sardinia, and the Duke of Modena shortly after acceded, and Spain and Genoa before the end of June; in September and October the definitive treaty was concluded and signed by the respective powers. By this peace the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.
1750 October 5: treaty between England and Spain, by which England renounced the *Assiento contract* for the supply of slaves, included in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.
1755 June 8: commencement of war by the English, by the attack on two French frigates in America.
1756 January 16: treaty of alliance between Prussia and England. Hanover put under the safeguard of the King of Prussia.
1756 May 1: alliance between Austria and France, concluded at Versailles.
1756 June 9: war formally declared by France against England.
1756 August 17: Saxony invaded by Prussia. Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
1756 September 20: war between Austria and Prussia.
1757 July 17: war between Great Britain and Austria.
1757 August 24: hostilities commenced between Sweden and Prussia.
1757 September 10: *convention of Closterseven*.
1757 October 22: treaty of peace concluded between the province of Pennsylvania, and the Delaware and the Shawnee Indians.
1761 August 15: *the Family Compact* between the different branches of the House of Bourbon, signed at Paris.
1762 January 23: war declared by England against Spain, in consequence of the Family Compact.
1762 May 1: the Spanish and French invade Portugal, and an army sent from England to assist the Portuguese.
1762 May 5: *peace of Petersburg*, between Russia and Prussia. Russia restored all her conquests to Prussia.
1762 May 22: *peace of Hamburg*, between Sweden and Prussia.
1762 May 23: war declared by Portugal against Spain.
1762 November 3: preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainebleau, between France and England.
1763 February 10: *peace of Paris* concluded between France, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain. Cession of Canada by France, and of Florida by Spain.
1763 February 15: *peace of Hubertsburg*, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony. End of the Seven Years' War.
1765 March 22: American Stamp Act.
1765 October 7: the *first American Congress* met in New-York, in which the nine Colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, were represented; adjourned October 25, after agreeing upon a declaration of rights, and adopting memorials to the King, and Parliament; the proceedings of this Congress were approved by the absent Colonies, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.
1776 March 18: Stamp Act Repealed.
1767 June 29: British parliament lays a tax on paper, glass and tea, in the American Colonies.
1768 February 24: *treaty of Warsaw*, between Russia and Poland.
1768 October: war between Russia and Turkey.
1770 March 5: Citizens of Boston fired on by the British Soldiers under Captain Preston, when six of the inhabitants were killed, and a number wounded.
1771 January 22: a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Spain, confirming the possession of the Falkland Islands to the former.
1772 February 17: secret convention for the partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia.
1772 August 5: *treaty of Petersburg* for the same object, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.
1773 December 21: Tea on which the duty had been paid by the East India Company, destroyed at Boston.
1774 July 21: *peace of Kutchuck kainarji*, between Russia and Turkey. Crimea declared independent, Azoph ceded to Russia, and freedom of commerce and navigation of the Black sea granted.

1774 September 5: Congress of the American Colonies, met at Philadelphia.
1775 April 19: hostilities commenced at Lexington, Massachusetts, between Great Britain and the Colonists.
1775 June 7: North American Colonies first called "*The Twelve United Colonies.*"
1775 November 15; Lord Dunmoris Proclamation, declaring Martial law in Virginia.
1776 December 20: Proclamation of the King of England, declaring the Colonies out of his protection, and authorising the capture and condemnation vessels and property of the Colonists, and of all others found trading with them.
1776 July 4: American declaration of Independence.
1776 July 4; Edict of the King of Portugal, (the ally of Great Britain,) prohibiting the entry of American vessels in the ports of his dominions; and ordering that if any come in they be driven out in the state in which they shall arrive, without succour of any kind being given to them.
1777 October 17; British army under Lt. Gen. Burgoyne, surrendered prisoners of war to the Americans under the command of Gen. Gates. This decisive victory convinced the governments in Europe of the ability of the Americans to maintain, successfully, their contest with Great Britain.
1778 February 6: *treaty of Alliance* concluded at Paris, between the United States and France. This treaty is declared to be for the absolute maintenance of the Independence of the United States; and in the event of a war between France and Great Britain, the cause to be common to France and the United States.
1778 March 13: war between England and France.
1779 May 13: *peace of Teschen* ratified between Austria, Saxony and Prussia.
1779 July 13: Spain joins the war against England.
1780 December 20: war declared by Great Britain against Holland.
1780 July 9 and August 1: first conventions for the armed neutrality, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. December 24 the States-General acceded.
1781 May 8: King of Prussia accedes to the armed neutrality.
1781 October 9: the Emperor of Germany joins the armed neutrality.
1781 October 19: the British army under lord Cornwallis surrenders to the Americans at Yorktown.
1782 October 8: treaty of *Amity and Commerce*, concluded at Hague, between the United States and the Netherlands. A convention for the restitution of re-captured vessels was concluded at the same time.
1782 November 30: the independence of America acknowledged by England, and preliminaries of peace signed at Paris between the British and American Commissioners.
1783 January 20: Armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities, between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Paris.
1783 January 20: preliminary articles of peace signed at Versailles, between Great Britain Spain, and France.
1783 January 20, Crimea passes under the dominion of Russia.
1783 April 3: treaty of *Amity and Commerce*, concluded at Paris, between the United States and Sweden. The commercial relations of each nation placed on the most favourable footing, and it is declared that free ships make free goods.
1783 September 2; preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and Holland, signed at Paris.
1783 September 3; *definitive treaty of peace* between Great Britain and the United States signed at Paris. On the same day, the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain.
1784 June 20; *definitive treaty of peace* between Great Britain and Holland, signed at Paris.
1785 July 23; Germanic confederation between Saxony, Brandenburg, and Hanover.
1785 September 10: treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States and Prussia.
1785 November 8; the *treaty of Fontainebleau*, between the Emperor and Holland.
1786 June 28: treaty between the United States and Morocco.
1787 May 14: the Federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia, and remained in session until the 17th of September following, when they agreed to, and signed, the Constitution of the United States, which was subsequently adopted by all the States.
1787 August 18; the Turks declare war against Russia.
1788 February 10; the Emperor of Germany joined Russia against Turkey.
1788 September 13; the Congress by a Resolution declared that the Federal Constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of States; and appointed the first Wednesday in March, 1789, for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution.
1788 September 25; the King of France convened the States General to assemble in January, 1789.
1788 November 14: Commercial convention, concluded at Versailles between the United States and France.
1789 March 4: the First Congress under the Federal Constitution, assembled in New York.
1789 July 14: French revolution commenced, the Bastile destroyed.
1790 September 27, the preliminary treaty ratified with Spain, relative to the Nootka Sound; and the definitive treaty signed on the 28th October following.

1791 July 20; *convention of Pilnitz*, between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia.
1792 April 20; the French National Assembly declared war against the Emperor of Germany.
1792 June 26: the *first coalition* against France took place, and the King of Prussia issued his manifesto.
1792 September: war declared against Sardinia by the French National Assembly.
1793 February 1; France declared war against Great Britain and Holland.
1793 February 9; the Duke of Tuscany acknowledged the French republic.
1793 April 22: American Proclamation of Neutrality.
1793 May 25; Spain engaged to assist Great Britain.
1793 September 3; the King of Naples declared war against the French republic.
1793 Great Britain concluded treaties, July 14, with Prussia; Aug. 30, with Austria; and Sept. 25, with Portugal
1794 March 30: Foundation of the American Navy laid by an act of Congress authorising the building of six frigates.
1794 November 19; Treaty of *Commerce and Navigation* concluded at London, between the United States and Great Britain. Provides also for ascertaining boundaries, and settling claims.
1795 February 15; the first pacification between the National Assembly of France and the Vendeans, concluded.
1795 February 19; a defensive alliance entered into with Russia by Great Britain.
1795 April 5: *peace of Basle*, between the King of Prussia and the French republic.
1795 May 16: treaty of alliance signed at Paris, between France and the United Provinces, against England. Dutch Flanders ceded to France.
1795 July 22: peace ratified at Basle between France and Spain. Spanish St. Domingo ceded to France.
1795 September 5: treaty of peace between Algiers and the United States. The United States to pay annually $21,000.
1795 October 20: treaty of *Limits and Navigation*, concluded at San Lorenzo el Real, between the United States and Spain. The middle of the channel or bed of the Mississippi to be the western boundary of the United States.
1795 November 25: *the partition of Poland* took place between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
1796 May 15: *treaty of Paris*, between the French republic and the King of Sardinia, the latter ceding Savoy, Nice, the territory of Tende, and Beuil, and granting a free passage for troops through his states.
1796 August 5: the *treaty of Berlin* ratified between Prussia and France, whereby the neutrality of the north of Germany was guaranteed.
1796 August 19: an *alliance* offensive and defensive concluded at *St. Ildefonso*, between France and Spain.
1796 October 6: war declared by Spain against Great Britain.
1796 November 4: treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli. The United States by a payment of a sum demanded before signing this treaty, is exonerated from all tribute in future, except certain stipulated consular presents.
1797 February 19: *treaty of Tolentino*, between the French republic and the Pope.
1797 April 18: preliminaries of the *peace of Leoben*, signed between Austria and France.
1797 October 17: *treaty of Campo Formio*, between France and Austria the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France; and Milan, Mantua, and Modena, to the Cisalpine republic.
1797 December 9: *congress of Radstadt* commenced its labours to treat concerning a general peace with the Germanic powers.
1798 Switzerland invaded by the French.
1798 July 9: War declared by the United States against France.
1798 September 12: war declared against France by the Porte, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, entered into between the latter power, Russia and Great Britain.
1798 October 3: Naples and Sardinia commence hostilities against France.
1798 December 29: a treaty of alliance and subsidies, agreed upon between Great Britain and Russia against France.
1799 June 22: the *second coalition* against France, by Great Britain, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, part of the German empire, the Kings of Naples and Portugal, Turkey and the Barbary States. Conference of Radstadt broken up.
1799 July 11: second treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded at Berlin, between the United States and Prussia.
1799 August 26; treaty of peace between the United States and Tunis.
1800 June 20: a treaty of subsidies ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace.
1800 September 30: a treaty of amity and commerce ratified, between France and the United States of America. Stipulated in the treaty that the flag should protect the cargo
1800 December 16: a *treaty of armed neutrality ratified*, between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, at Petersburg, in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers. The principle, that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms, being contrary to

the maritime system of England, the British Cabinet remonstrated, when the Emperor Paul caused an embargo to be laid on all English vessels in his ports detaining their crews whom he marched up the country. Prussia afterwards acceded to this treaty.

1801 January 14: a proclamation issued by Great Britain, authorizing reprisals, and laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish and Danish vessels.

1801 February 9: *peace of Luneville*, between the French republic and the Emperor of Germany; confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognizing the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian and Cisalpine republics.

1801 March 3; war declared by Spain against Portugal.

1801 March 21: a treaty signed at Madrid between France and Spain, whereby the estates of Parma were yielded to France, who in return ceded Tuscany to the Infanta Prince of Parma, with the title of King of Etruria.

1801 March 28: a treaty of peace between France and the King of Naples, signed at Florence, by which France acquired the isles of Elbe, Piombino and Presides.

1801 June 10: War declared by the United States against Tripoli.

1801 June 17: a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Russia at Petersburg.

1801 July 15: the *Concordat* between Bounaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris.

1801 August 8: a treaty of peace concluded between Spain and Portugal.

1801 September 29: a treaty of peace signed at Madrid, between France and Portugal.

1801 October 1: preliminary articles of peace between France and England, signed at London by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

1801 October 8: a treaty of peace ratified at Paris between the Emperor of Russia and the French government.

1802 January 8: convention concluded at London between the United States and Great Britain, for settlement of claims under 6th and 7th articles of treaty of Nov 19, 1794.

1802 March 25: *peace of Amiens* between Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland.

1802 June 25: definitive treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte.

1802 August 11: convention of indemnification, concluded at Madrid between the United States and Spain.

1803 September 11: Piedmont united to France.

1803 March 14: hostilities renewed between Great Britain and France.

1803 April 30: treaty of *Cession of Louisiana*, by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States, concluded at Paris. By a convention of the same date the United States agreed to pay 60,000,000 francs to France for Louisiana, and to settle certain claims. By another convention of the same date France agrees to pay the claims of American citizens due prior to September 30, 1800.

1803 May 18: war declared by Great Britain against France.

1803 June 17: Great Britain declared war against the republic of Batavia.

1803 August 1: a treaty ratified between Great Britain and Sweden.

1804 December 12: Spain declared war against Great Britain.

1805 January 24: war declared against Spain by Great Britain.

1805 April 8: the *treaty of Petersburg* entered into for a third coalition against France: England and Russia being the contracting parties.

1805 June 4: treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli, in which it is stipulated that prisoners of war are not to be slaves, but to be exchanged.

1805 August 9: the Emperor of Austria acceded to the treaty of Petersburg.

1805 August 31: an alliance offensive and defensive, entered into at Beeksskog, between Great Britain and Sweden.

1805 September 9: *third coalition* against France, the parties being Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden and Naples.

1805 September 21: a treaty of neutrality signed between France and Naples.

1805 December 26; *peace of Presburg* between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstett, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke Wirtemberg, who, as well as the Duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon; the independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

1806 April 7: war between Great Britain and Prussia.

1806 April 18; Non importation act, prohibiting the importation into the United States, of certain manufactures of Great Britain or dependencies.

1806 May 16; British *order of Blockade* of the coasts, rivers and ports, from the river Elbe, to the river Brest, both inclusive.

1806 July 12; the Germanic *confederation of the Rhine* formed under the auspices of Napoleon.

1806 July 20; *peace of Paris* between France and Russia, which Alexander subsequently refused to ratify.

1806 August 1: the treaty of the 12th July notified to the Diet at Ratisbon, when the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of Napoleon.

1805 October 6: the *fourth coalition* formed against France, by Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Saxony.
1806 November 21: *Berlin decree*, issued by France, declaring all the British Islands in a state of Blockade.
1806 November 28: war declared against France by Russia.
1806 December 11: a treaty of peace and alliance sighed at Cosen, between Napoleon and the Elector of Saxony, who then assumed the title of King.
1806 December 17: war declared against Russia by Turkey.
1806 December 31: a treaty of commerce concluded at London between Great Britain and the United States, which was afterwards rejected by the American Government.
1807 January 7; British *orders in council* restricting neutral trade.
1807 June 22: British Frigate Leopard attacks the United States Frigate Chesapeake, in Hampton Roads, in time of peace.
1807 July 2; President's Proclamation prohibiting the entry of British armed vessels in the waters of the United States.
1807 July 7: *peace of Tilsit* concluded between France and Russia, when Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland and Westphalia; this treaty was ratified on the 19th.
1807 August 16: a Danish declaration published against Great Britain.
1807 October 8: the Prince Regent of Portugal ordered all his ports to be shut against the British, which order was speedily revoked, and on the French approaching Lisbon, he embarked on November 27, for the Brazils.
1807 October 31: a treaty of alliance entered into between France and Denmark.
1807 November 1: Russia declared war against England.
1807 November 10: a treaty ratified at Paris between France and Holland, whereby Flushing was ceded to the French.
1807 November 11; British *orders in Council*, declaring all ports, and places belonging to France, and its allies, in a state of Blockade; in prohibiting all trade in the produce and manufactures; and making all vessels with their cargoes, trading to such countries, subject to capture and condemnation.
1807 December 17; *Milan decree*, by France, declaring the British Islands are in a state of Blockade by sea and land, and that every ship of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from England, or English colonies, or countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, to English Colonies, or to countries occupied by the English, to be good prize.
1807 December 22; an *Embargo* laid on all the ports of the United States, by act of Congress.
1808 January 1; Slave trade abolished by the United States.
1808 February 8: treaty of peace between Great Britain and Sweden.
1808 February 18: a declaration issued by Austria, breaking off all connexion with England.
1808 February 29: Denmark declared war against Sweden.
1808 March 30: a treay of alliance and subsidy entered into between England and Sicily, whereby the latter was to be garrisoned by 10,000 British troops, and to receive an annual subsidy of 300,000*l.*
1808 May 1: the Regent of Portugal declared war against France.
1808 May 5: *treaty of Bayonne*, whereby Charles IV. ceded all his titles to Spain and its dependencies to Napoleon, expressly resigning to him the right of transmitting the crown to whomsoever he should think fitting.
1808 May: On the festival of St. Ferdinand, insurrections broke out in several parts of Spain, at Cadiz in particular.
1808 June 6: war commenced between the Spanish insurgents and France.
1808 June 16: insurrection of the Portuguese at Oporto, which spread so rapidly as to occasion the evacuation of the northren provinces by the French troops.
1808 June 25: a Spanish proclamation of peace with England, and Sweden, her ally, published at Oviedo.
1808 August 30: the *convention of Cintra* signed, the French agreeing to evacuate Portugal.
1808 November 5: the *convention of Berlin* entered into, whereby Napoleon remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war debt, and withdrew his troops from many of the fortresses in order to reinforce his armies in Spain.
1809 January 5: peace ratified between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.
1809 January 14: a treaty of alliance ratified between England and the Spanish insurgents.
1809 March 1; Embargo act of 22 December, 1807, repealed except so far as relates to trade with Great Britain and France.
1809 March 1; *Non-Intercourse Act*, interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France. Continued by act of June 28, 1809, to May 1, 1810.
1809 April 6: war declared against the French by the Austrians.
1809 April 9: the *fifth coalition* against France, by Great Britain and Austria.
1809 May 3: Russia declared war against Austria.
1809 July 28: armistice between Sweden and Norway.
1809 September 17: a treaty of peace signed between Russia and Sweden.

14th. The examination of the fourth class, on the same subject, was commenced on the evening of the 16th, continued on the 17th and 18th, and resumed and concluded on the morning of the 20th. The examination, throughout was creditable to the cadets and their instructors. The use which was made of the blackboard at the examination deserves to be known. There were two blackboards in different parts of the room, four cadets were called up at the same time, two to each board, and each cadet was told by the examining professor what he wished him to do; they then constructed the diagrams and wrote out their demonstrations and solutions on the board. While they were occupied, questions were put to one or more members of the class until one of those first called up was ready at the blackboard; he then read his demonstration or solution; but this was done with a readiness which showed that it was fully understood. He was then questioned in relation to the demonstation or solution, and the examination continued until the cadet next to him was ready. By this means, the student had time to reflect and to work out his demonstration or solution; he was free from embarrassment whilst thus engaged, because he knew that all present were attending to the person under examination. Besides the able professor who presides over this department, seven assistants are necessary to enable him to do justice to his classes, while the law provides but for one. This deficiency was formerly supplied by the selection of the most distinguished cadets, but it was found that the cadets thus selected were unable to progress with their class, and at the same time give useful instruction to others. Subsequently, officers have been detailed from the army and assigned to the discharge of the duty, but as no compensation is allowed by law for this extra service, the officers detailed have no inducement to retain their places in the institution. The consequence is, that this most important department is continually subjected to the evils of frequent changes in the instructors. At the close of the present term, as the board are informed, every assistant, except the one provided for by law, leaves the institution, strikingly illustrating the necessity of some provision to guard against this great inconvenience. It is believed that the provisions of an act reported at the last session of Congress, would, if adopted, correct this evil and many others to which the institution is exposed. The professor in this department has felt the want of a large theodolite, with Hassler's improvement, the purchase of which the board would respectfully recommend.

In French, the attainments of these classes are respectable and the examinations in this department were very satisfactory to the board.

With regard to the police of the institution, the board have found much to commend, and nothing which, in their opinion, requires alteration. An admirable system has been matured, which is fully understood and vigilantly enforced. Every thing which can conduce to the health and comfort of the cadets, consistently with a due attention to study and the performance of their military duties, has received attention.

The discipline established by the regulations of the academy, is favorably illustrated in the personal appearance and manly deportment of the cadets; the neatness and uniformity of their dress and accoutrements, and their strict and willing obedience to the orders of their superiors. The seeming rigor of the requirements prescribed, has had the most salutary operation, in engendering a spirit of manly and honorable emulation, the distinguishing characteristic of the students of this institution.

The relations subsisting between the superintendent and instructors, and the cadets, are in strict harmony with their respective duties, and calculated to inspire the latter with a strong feeling of self respect. Every motive which can be addressed to their pride and judgment to influence a devotion to science, is here presented; and it affords the board unqualified pleasure to state that they have not been unmindful of the advantages they enjoy nor lost sight of the high destinies to which, in the future concerns of their Government, they may reasonably aspire.

The books and accounts of the Quartermaster, and of the Treasurer and Paymaster, have been examined, and found to be correct. A strict system of accountability has been established in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public money, sufficiently guarded to prevent its misapplication; the accounts of the cadets are regularly and accurately kept; their clothing and other necessary articles are so furnished as to avoid all imposition, and at prices, if not below, certainly not above the ordinary rates.

The board likewise examined the food served up at the meals of the cadets, which they found of excellent quality, and, prepared with a cleanliness and regard to comfort, worthy of all praise. To the many inquiries proposed to the cadets themselves, the reply has uniformly been, that their food was not only good but abundant.

The medical department has also engaged the attention of the board. The hospital erected within a few years, is convenient in its arrangement, airy, and comfortable. The concerns of this department are exceedingly well directed by the distinguished surgeon under whose supervision it has been placed.

The fiscal concerns of the institution appear to have been conducted with great ability; and the appropriations of the Government to have been expended judiciously and faithfully. By the practice of a judicious economy a considerable fund was not long since accumulated which has been chiefly expended in the erection of useful buildings, embracing a commodious hotel for the accommodation of the parents and friends of the cadets, and of other persons visiting the academy.

In connexion with the subject of the public buildings, the board feel it to be their duty to

reiterate the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that a competent appropriation for the erection of a house of worship, be asked of Congress. The room now used for the purpose, never was designed to be so appropriated; it is too small to accommodate the cadets, and others who frequent it, and is, in all other respects, inconvenient.

The library of the academy has been procured with much trouble, and at considerable expense: it is valuable, and should be preserved. To provide for its security, the board would respectfully recommend that a fire-proof room to receive it, be connected with the chapel, which they propose should be erected. The room now occupied as a library, should this recommendation be effected, may be advantageously used as a lecture or recitation room.

A reference to the reports of former and successive boards of visiters, will show that a strong conviction of the inadequacy of the existing rank and pay of the Superintendent of the academy, has long obtained. In this conviction, and the recommendations founded on it, the board entirely concur. The services required and diligently performed by him, are extremely laborious; the responsibility of his station is great, and the expense to which he is necessarily subjected, very considerable. The zeal, talent, and industry which have been so long and conspicuously displayed by him in the faithful discharge of his important and arduous duties, entitle him, in the judgment of the board, to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The board forbear to multiply suggestions, in relation to the wants of the institution already brought to the view of the Government by boards of visiters who have preceded them. They believe that the prompt and full gratification of these wants would eminently promote the public welfare, by giving increased efficiency to an institution whose interests are bound up with those of the nation.

Every facility has been afforded to the board, in aid of their investigations, by the Superintendent and those connected with him in the administration of the affairs of the academy. To the merits of *all*, the board take pleasure in bearing testimony; in their capacity and devotion to science, the national confidence may be safely reposed, in the assurance that the interests committed to their charge will be faithfully guarded, and zealously advanced.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants.

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General U. S. Army, President of the Board.*

PIERRE VAN CORTLAND,	LEANDER J. SHARP,
CHARLES E. DUDLEY,	JOHN PAGE,
JOHN A. DIX,	J. EVERETT, *Surg. U. S. A.*
JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH,	W. S. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM B. EWING,	SIMON CAMERON,
H. LEAVENWORTH, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*	FRED. HAMBRIGHT,
JOHN FARNAN,	JOHN NELSON, *Sec. Board of Visiters.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of the more important Treaties between the principal civilized Nations; with notices of the Wars and other Events with which they are connected: from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century to 1832.

1326 War between England and France, on the subject of a fortress in Guinne, which Edward II. claimed as his of right.

1327 Peace between Robert Bruce and Edward III. The independence of Scotland acknowledged.

1336 Edward III. renews his pretensions to the crown of France, and enters into a league with the revolted Flemings.

1356 The German Constitution, know by the name of the *Golden Bull*, sanctioned; and the mode of electing the Emperor determined.

1360 May 8: Peace concluded with France, at Bretigny near Chartres, whereby England retained Gascony and Guinne, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limosin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rovergne, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns and to release King John, who had been long prisoner in London.

1370 War recommenced between France and England.

1381 Peace ratified between Venice and Genoa.

1385 The French united with the Scotch against England, upon which Richard II. invaded Scotland and burnt Edinburgh.

1390 The Sultan Bajazet ratified a treaty with the Greek Emperor, John Paleologus.

1412 Henry IV. of England leagued with the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, in order to oppose the Duke of Burgundy.

1415 August: Henry V. of England commences war against France.

1420 May 21: *treaty of Troyes* between England, France and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed Regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown.

1423 Treaty between England and Burgundy.

1817 August 23; a treaty concluded at Paris between France and Portugal relative to the same; defining up of French Guiana.
1818 April 25, a convention signed at Paris between France on the one part, and the allied powers on the other, releasing France from all debts referred to in the treaties from the 30th May, 1814, to the 20th November, 1815.
1818 April 25; a convention ratified at Paris between England and France, whereby the latter power undertook to liquidate all further demands on the part of British subjects.
1818 May 4; a treaty ratified between Great Britain and the Netherlands for abolishing the slave trade.
1818 October 9; a convention entered into by the great powers of Europe, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the one part, and the Duke de Richelieu on the other, whereby it was stipulated that the army of occupation should quit the French territory on the 30th of November ensuing; it was also agreed that the remaining sum due from France to the Allies was 265,000,000 francs.
1818 October 20; Convention concluded at London between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to Fisheries and Boundaries; continuing the convention of July 3, 1815, for ten years; and referring the differences under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, to the decision of a friendly power.
1819 February 22; treaty for the *cession of Florida* to the United States, by Spain, concluded at Washington. As an equivalent for Florida, the United States pays to its own citizens claims against Spain, to the amount of $5,000,000. The boundaries fixed by this treaty, are the Sabine, the Red river, the Arkansas, and the northern boundary, latitude 42 north, to the Pacific.
1819 August 1; *congress of Carlsbad.*
1820 October 20; *congress of Troppau.*
1821 May 6; the *congress of Laybach*, which had been for some time attended by the sovereign of Austria, Russia and Prussia, finally broke up, having issued two circulars stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and proscribe popular insurrection.
1822 January 1: Greeks declare their independence.
1822 March 19; the independence of Colombia, Mexico and Peru, recognised by the United States of America.
1822 April 22; Award of the Emperor of Russia in favour of the United States, in the differences arising under the construction of the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent, of December 24, 1814.
1822 June 24; Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and France, concluded at Washington.
1822 July 12; Convention concluded at St. Petersburg, between the United States and Great Britain, under the award of the Emperor of Russia, of April 22, of the same year.
1822 August 28; *congress of Verona.*
1823 January 27; Ministers Plenipotentiary appointed by the United States to the Republics of South America.
1823 April 7; the French invaded Spain, alleging the necessity of protecting Ferdinand against the Liberal party.
1823 October 30; British Consuls appointed to the South American states.
1824 February 4; a convention between Great Britain and Austria laid upon the table of the House of Commons, by which the former agreed to accept 2,500,000*l* as a final compensation for their claims upon the latter power, amounting to 30,000,000*l*.
1824 February 28; treaty between the United States and Tunis.
1824 April 17; convention concluded at St. Petersburg, between the United States and Russia fixing the boundaries between the two powers on the western coast of America 54 degrees, 40 minutes, north latitude.
1824 June 16; commercial treaty between Great Britain and Denmark.
1824 October 3; treaty of Navigation and Commerce, between the United States and Colombia, concluded at Bogota.
1825 January 9; the British government determined to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, Colombia, and Buenos Ayres, by sending out commissioners charged with full powers to conclude treaties of commerce between them and Great Britain, founded on that recognition.
1825 February 2; treaty of commerce signed at Buenos Ayres between Great Britain and the united province of Rio de la Plata.
1825 February 28; convention between Great Britain and Russia; frontier of north-west coast of America settled.
1825 April 17; France recognises the independence of St. Domingo.
1825 April 18; treaty of amity between Great Britain and Colombia.
1825 September 20; commercial treaty between Great Britain and Hansertowns.
1825 October 18; treaty between Great Britain and Brazil for abolition of Slave trade.
1825 December 5; treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Central America, (Guatemala) concluded at Washington.
1826 January 20; treaty of navigation between Great Britain and France.
1826 April 26; treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Denmark, concluded at Washington.

1826 May 19; treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden.
1826 July 13; convention concluded at London, by which Great Britain, in compliance with the award of the Emperor of Russia, of April 22, 1822, agrees to pay the United States, £1,204,960 for property carried away contrary to the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent.
1826 September 4; *treaty of Akermann.*
1826 September 28; Russia declares war against Persia.
1827 March 13; Proclamation of the President of the United States, prohibiting trade with certain British Colonial ports.
1827 July 4; treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Stockholm, between the United States, and Sweden and Norway.
1827 August 6; the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, of October 20, 1818, which was limited to ten years, continued indefinitely.
1827 September 29; Convention concluded at London between the United States and Great Britain, agreeing to refer the differences arising under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, (for the settlement of boundaries,) to the decision of a friendly power.
1827 December 20; treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Washington between the United States and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. Additional article agreed to June 4, 1828.
1828 February 22; *peace of Turkmanchay* between Russia and Persia. Erivan and Nakhitchwan ceded to Russia.
1828 April 26; Russia declares war against Turkey.
1828 May 1; treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Washington, between the United States and Prussia.
1828 June 26; convention between Great Britain and Spain for satisfying claims of British merchants.
1828 August 6; convention between Viceroy of Egypt and Sir R. Codrington for the evacuation of the Morea.
1828 August 29; treaty of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, at Rio Janeiro.
1828 October 28; peace between Naples and Tripoli.
1828 December 12; treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Rio de Janeiro, between the United States and Brazil.
1829 July 6; *treaty of London* between Russia, France and Great Britain, for the settlement of the affairs of Greece.
1829 August 27; treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Washington between the United States and Austria.
1829 September 14; treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Adrianople; ratified on the 20th by the Porte.
1829 September 22; Peace between Colombia and Peru.
1829 September 14; peace between Russia and Turkey.
1829 September 26; Revolution in Buenos Ayres.
1829 September 26; Venezuela separated from the Republic of Colombia.
1829 November 9; separation of Yucatan from the Mexican Republic.
1829 November 16; Conception declared independent of Chili.
1829 December 4; Revolution in Mexico.
1829 December 11; commencement of civil war in Chili.
1830 March 28; treaty of Indemnification, between the United States and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen. Denmark agrees to pay $650,000 on account of citizens of the United States.
1830 May 7; treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Porte, concluded at Constantinople.
1830 July 5; Algiers taken by the French.
1830 July 27; Revolution in France; Charles X. dethroned, and Louis Philippe Duke of Orleans declared King. August 9.
1830 August 25; Revolution in Belgium commenced at Brussels; independence declared October 4.
1830 September 30; Independence of the South American Republics acknowledged by France.
1830 October 4; Independence of Belgium declared by the Provisional Government.
1830 October 5; President's Proclamation declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels from the West Indies.
1830 October 8; Insurrection in Brunswick; grand Duke abdicates.
1830 November 29; Revolution in Poland commences at Warsaw.
1830 December 27; Independence of Belgium acknowledged.
1831 January 10; the King of the Netherlands selected as the umpire between the United States and Great Britain, under the Convention of Sept. 29, 1827, makes his award.
1831 April 5; a commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico ratified by the Mexican Government.
1831 April 6; Revolution in Brazil, the emperor Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his son.
1831 June 4; Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg elected King by the Belgian Congress.
1831 July 4; convention between the United States and France, concluded at Paris, for the settlement of claims of American citizens on the French Government.

Principal Officers of the Government, since 1789, with the dates of their Commissions.

Presidents.

Geo. Washington, of Virg. from 1789 to 1797.
John Adams, of Mass. from 1797 to 1801.
Thos. Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1801 to 1809.
James Madison, of Virginia, from 1809 to 1817.
James Monroe, of Virginia, from 1817 to 1825.
John Q. Adams, of Mass. from 1825 to 1829.
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, from 1829.

Vice Presidents.

John Adams, of Mass. from 1789 to 1797.
Thos. Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1797 to 1801.
Aaron Burr, of New-York, from 1801 to 1805.
George Clinton, of N. Y. from 1805 to 1813.
Elbridge Gerry, of Mass. from 1813 to 1817.
D. D. Tompkins, of N. Y. from 1817 to 1825.
John C. Calhoun, of S. C. from 1825 to 1833.

Secretaries of State.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 26 Sept. 1789.
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 2 Jan. 1794.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn. 10 Dec. 1795.
John Marshall, of Virginia, 13 May, 1800.
James Madison, of Virginia, 5 March, 1801.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 6 March, 1809.
James Monroe, of Virginia, 25 Novem. 1811.
James Monroe, recom. 28 February, 1815.
John Quincy Adams, of Mass. March 5, 1817.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 7 March, 1825.
Martin Van Buren, of New-York, 6 Mar. 1829.
Edw. Livingston, of Louisiana, 24 May, 1831.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y. 11 Sept. 1789.
Oliver Wolcott, jr. of Conn. 2 February, 1795.
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1 Jan. 1801.
Albert Gallatin, of Penn. 26 January, 1802.
George W. Campbell, of Tenn. 9 Feb. 1814.
Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn. 6 October, 1814.
Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, 5 Mar. 1817.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 7 Mar. 1825.
Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn. 6 March, 1829.
Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, 8 August, 1831.

Comptrollers of the Treasury.

Nicholas Eveleigh, S. C. 11 September, 1789.
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 7 Nov. 1791.
Jonathan Jackson, of Mass. 25 February, 1795.
John Davis, of Massachusetts, 26 June, 1795.
John Steele, of North Carolina, 22 Dec. 1796.
Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 15 Dec. 1802.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 22 Nov. 1811.
Ezekiel Bacon, of Mass. 11 February, 1814.
Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, 28 Feb. 1815.

Second Comptrollers.

Richard Cutts, of Mass. 6 March, 1817.
Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, 21 Mar. 1829.
James B. Thornton, of N. H. 7 May, 1830.

Treasurers.

Samuel Meredith, of Penn. 11 Sept. 1789.
Thomas Tudor Tucker, of S. C. 26 Jan. 1802.
John Savage, of New-York, 9 May, 1812.
Wm. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, 4 June, 1828.
John Campbell, of Virginia, 26 May, 1829.

Auditors.

Oliver Wolcott, jr. of Conn. 12 Sept. 1789.
Richard Harrison, of Virginia, 29 Nov. 1791.

Registers.

Joseph Nourse, of Virginia, 12 Sept. 1789.
Thomas L. Smith, New-York, 30 May, 1829.

Secretaries of War.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, 12 Sept. 1789.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn. 2 January, 1795.
James M'Henry, of Maryland, 27 Jan'y, 1796.
Sam. Dexter, of Massachusetts, 13 May, 1800.
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 3 Feb. 1801.
Henry Dearborn, of Mass. 5 March, 1801.
Wm. Eustis, of Massachusetts 7 March, 1809.
John Armstrong, of New-York, 13 Jan. 1813.
James Monroe, of Virginia, 27 Sept. 1814.
Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1 Aug. 1815.
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 5 March, 1817.
John C. Calhoun, of S. C. 16 December, 1817.
James Barbour, of Virginia, 7 March, 1825.
Peter B. Porter, of New-York, 6 May, 1828.
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, 9 March, 1829.
Lewis Cass, of Ohio, 8 August, 1831.

Secretaries of the Navy.

George Cabot, of Massachusetts, 3 May, 1798.
Benj. Stoddent, of Maryland, 21 May, 1798.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 26 January, 1802.
Paul Hamilton, of S. C. 7 March, 1809.
Wm. Jones, of Pennsylvania, 12 Jan. 1813.
B. W. Crowninshield, of Mass. 19 Dec. 1814.
Smith Thompson, of New-York, 30 Nov. 1818.
Sam. L. Southard, of N. J. 9 December 1823.
John Branch, of North Carolina, 9 Mar. 1829.
Levi Woodbury, N. Hampshire, 23 May, 1831.

Postmasters General.

Sam. Osgood, of Massachusetts, 26 Sept 1789.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn. 7 Nov. 1791.
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 25 Feb. 1795.
Gideon Granger, of Conn. 26 January, 1802.
Return Jonathan Meigs, of Ohio, 17 Mar. 1814.
John M'Lean, of Ohio, 9 December, 1823.
William T. Barry, Kentucky, 9 March, 1831.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justices.

John Jay, of New-York, 26 September, 1789.
Wm. Cushing, of Massachusetts, 27 Jan. 1796.
Oliver Elsworth, of Connecticut, 4 Mar. 1796.
John Jay, of New-York, 19 December, 1800.
John Marshall, of Virginia, 31 January 1801.

Associate Justices.

John Rutledge, of S. Carolina, 26 Sept. 1789.
William Cushing, of Mass. 27 Septem. 1789.
Robert H. Harrison, of Mary'd 28 Sept. 1789.
James Wilson, of Penn. 29 September, 1789.
John Blair, of Virginia, 30 September, 1789.
James Iredell, of North Carolina, 10 Feb 1790.
Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, 7 Nov. 1791.
Wm. Patterson, of New York, 4 March, 1793.
Samuel Chase, of Maryland, 27 January. 1796
Bushrod Washington, of Virg. 20 Dec. 1798.
Wm. Johnson, of S. Carolina. 26 March 1804.
Brockholst Livingston, of N. Y. 16 Jan. 1807.
Thomas Todd, of Virginia, 3 March, 1807
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 7 Jan. 1811.
John Quincy Adams, of Mass. 22 Feb. 1811.
Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 18 Nov. 1811.
Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, 18 Nov. 1811.
Smith Thompson, of New-York, 9 Dec. 1823.
Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, 9 March, 1826.
John M'Lean, of Ohio, 7 March, 1829.
Henry Baldwin, Pennsylvania, 6 Jan. 1830.

Attorneys General.

Edmund Randolph, of Virg. 26 Sept. 1789.
William Bradford, of Penn. 27 January, 1794.
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 10 December, 1795.
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts. 5 Mar. 1801.
Robert Smith, of Maryland 3 March, 1805.
John Breckenridge, of Kent'y, 17 Jan. 1806.
Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 20 Jan. 1807.
William Pinkney, of Maryland, 11 Dec. 1811.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 10 Feb. 1814.
William Wirt, of Virginia, 16 Decem. 1817.
John M'Pherson Berrien, Geo. 9 Mar. 1829.
Roger Brooke Taney, Mary'd, 20 July, 1831.

Public Ministers of the United States, in Foreign Countries, and those appointed for special negotiations, from 1789, to the present time, with the dates of their Commissions.

To Great Britain.

Gouverneur Morris, of New Jersey, Commissioner, 13 October, 1789.
Thos. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, 2 January, 1792.
John Jay, of New-York. E. E. 19 April, 1794.
Rufus King, of N. York, M. P. 21 May, 1796.
James Monroe, of Virg. M. P. 18 April, 1803.
James Monroe and Wm. Pinkney, jointly and severally, Min. Plen. and E. 12 May, 1806.
Wm. Pinkney of Md. Min. Plen. 12 May, 1806; renewed 26 February, 1808.
John Q. Adams, of Mass. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 Feb 1815.
R. Rush, of Pa. E. V. and M. P. 16 Dec. 1817.
Rufus King, N. Y. E. E. and M P 5 May 1825
Albert Gallatin, Pa. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 May. 1826.
Jas. Barbour, E. E and M. P. 23 May, 1828.
Louis M'Lane, Del. Env'y Extraordinary and Min. Plen. 18 April, 1829.
Martin Van Buren, New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. 1 August, 1831.

To France.

Wm. Short, Va. Charge d'Affa's 6 April 1790.
Gouverneur Morris, N J. M. P. 12 Jan. 1792.
Jas. Monroe, of Virginia, M. P. 28 May, 1794.
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney, South Carolina M. P. 9 September, 1796.
Chas. Cotesworth Pinkney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall, jointly and severally, E. E. and M. P. 5 June, 1797.
Oliver Ellsworth, Patrick Henry, and Wm. Vans Murray, E. E. and M. P. 26 Feb 1799.
William Richardson Davie, of N. Carolina in place of Patrick Henry, 10 Dec. 1799.
James A. Bayard, Del. M. P. 19 Feb. 1801.
Robt. R. Livingston, N. Y. M. P. 2 Oct. 1801.
John Armstrong, N. Y. M. P. 30 June, 1804.
Joel Barlow, Connecticut M. P. 27 Feb. 1811.
Wm. H. Crawford, Geor. M. P. 9 April, 1813.
Albert Gallatin, Pennsyl'a E. E. and M. P. 23 February, 1815.
Jas. Brown, Lou. E E. and M. P. 9 Dec. 1823.
Wm. C. Rives, Va. E E and M P 1 June 1829.
William C. Rives, with special powers to negotiate, concerning Claims, and Commerce generally, 18 March, 1831.

To Spain.

William Carmichael, Md. Charge d'Affaires 11 April, 1790.
William Carmichael and William Short, Commissioners, 18 March, 1792.
Wm Short, Va. Min'r Resident 28 May, 1794.
Thomas Pinckney, S. C. E. E. 24 Nov. 1794.
David Humphreys, Con. M. P. 28 May, 1796.
Charles Pinckney, S. C. M. P. 6 June, 1801.
Jas. Monroe, Va. M. E and P. 14 Oct. 1804.
James Bowdoin, Mass. M. P. 22 Nov. 1804.
George W. Erving. Mass. M. P. 10 Aug 1814.
John Forsyth, Georgia, M. P. 15 Feb. 1819.
Hugh Nelson, Va. E E and M P 15 Jan. 1823.
Alexander Hill Everett, Mass. E. E. and M. P. 9 March, 1825.
Chas. S. Walsh, Sec'y of Leg'n 17 June, 1828.
Cornelius P. Van Ness, Vermont, E. E. and M. P. 1 June, 1829.

To the Netherlands.

Wm. Short, Va. Minis'r Resid't, 16 Jan 1793.
John Q. Adams, Mass. M. R. 30 May, 1794.
Wm. Vans Murray, Md. M. R. 2 March, 1797.
William Eustis, Mass. E. E. and M. P. 10 December, 1814.
Alexander H. Everett, Mass. Charge d'Affaires 30 November, 1818.
Chris Hughes, Md. Char. d'Aff's, 9 Mar. 1825.
William Pitt Preble, Maine, E. E. and M. P. 1 June, 1829.
Auguste Davezac, Louisiana, Charge d' Affaires, 15 October, 1831.

To Portugal.

David Humphreys, Conn. M. R. 21 Feb. 1791.
John Q. Adams, Mass. M. P. 30 May. 1796.
William Smith, S. C. M. P. 10 July, 1797.
Thos Sumpter, S C M P (in Brazil) 7 Mar 1809
John Graham, Va. M P (in Brazil) 6 Jan 1819.
Henry Dearborn, Sen. New Hampshire, E. E. and M. P. 7 May, 1822.
Thos. L. L. Brent, Va. C d'Aff. 9 Mar. 1825.

To Prussia.

John Q. Adams, Mass. M. P. 1 June, 1797.
Henry Clay, (Secret'y of State,) Special Commissioner, with full power to conclude a Treaty with the Government of Prussia, 18 April, 1828.

To Russia.

Rufus King, N. Y. Min. Plen. 7 Feb. 1799.
John Q. Adams, Mass. M. P. 27 June, 1809,
James A. Bayard, Delaware, E. E. and M. P. 28 February, 1815.
William Pinkney, Maryland, E. E. and M. P. 26 April, 1816.
George W. Campbell, Tennessee, E. E. and M P. 6 April, 1818.
Henry Middleton, South Carolina, E. E. and M. P. 6 April, 1820.
John Randolph of Roanoke, Va. E. E. and M. P. 26 May, 1830.
Jas. Buchanan, Pa. E E and M P 4 Jan 1832.

To the Ottoman Porte.

Wm Smith S. C. E E and M P 11 Feb. 1799.
David Porter, Charge d' Aff. 15 April, 1831.

To Sweden.

John Q. Adams, Mass. Commis. 14 Mar. 1798.
Jonathan Russell, R. Isl. M. P. 18 Jan. 1814.
Christ. Hughes, jr. Md. C d'Aff. 21 Jan. 1819.
Wm. C. Somerville, Maryland, Charge Affaires, 9 March. 1825.
John James Appleton, Massachusetts, Charge d'Affaires 2 May, 1826.
Christ Hughes, Md. C d'Aff. 3 March, 1830.

Negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent.

John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and Jas. A. Bayard. E E and M P 17 Apr. 1813.
Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to this Commission, 18 January, 1814.

Denmark.

Henry Wheaton. N. Y. C d'Aff. 3 Mar. 1827.

To the Republic of Colombia.

Richard C. Anderson, Va. M. P. 27 Jan. 1823.
Beaufort T. Watts, S. C. C d'Aff. 3 Mar. 1827.
Wm. H. Harrison, E E and M P 24 May 1828.
Thomas P. Moore, Kentucky, E. E. and M. P. 13 March 1829.

To the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Cæsar A. Rodney, Del. M. P. 3 7 Jan. 1823.
John M. Forbes, Florida C d'Aff. 9 Mar. 1826.
Francis Baylies. Mass. C d'Aff Jan'y. 1832.

To the Government of Chili.

Heman Allen, Vermont, M. P. 27 Jan. 1825.